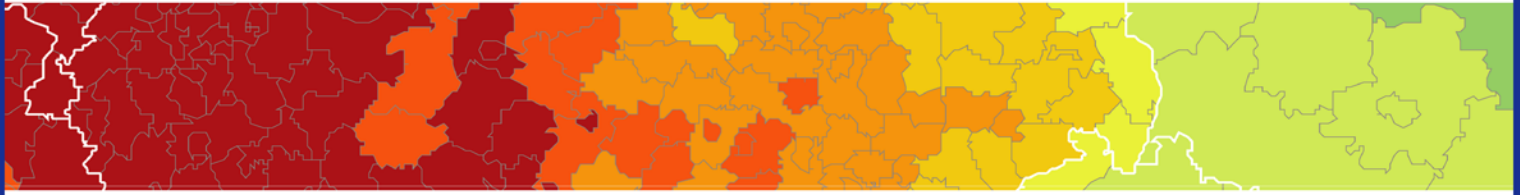


Inspire policy making by territorial evidence



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

Applied Research 2016-2018

**Final Report - Additional Volume 2
Methodology**

Final Report - Additional Volume 2 - Methodology

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

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

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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 Introduction

This methodological volume of the Final Report of the COMPASS project describes the methods used for quality control and validation of findings (section 1); for the selection of the case studies for identifying good practices of cross-fertilization between EU Cohesion Policy and spatial planning (section 2); and for gathering the necessary data for the comparative analysis of territorial governance and spatial planning systems and of the role of EU macro-level policies in shaping territorial governance and spatial planning systems (section 3). The last section includes the two questionnaires that were sent to country experts and their respective guidance notes.

2 Quality control and validation of findings

The main outputs covered by quality control are (1) national reports (the questionnaire returns for phase 1 and phase 2), (2) the case study reports and (3) conclusions and policy and research recommendations.

2.1 Quality control of national reports

For **quality control of national reports**, a detailed check list was elaborated that enabled the team in charge of quality control to assess single sections of the questionnaires and provide detailed feedback. The assessment gave attention to:

(a) Internal coherence and robustness of each individual national profile distinguishing between:

(i) Internal coherence within a single section

- Quantity: is the amount of information and the level of detail sufficient?
- Quality: is the information internally consistent, e.g. as concerns the use of terminology and categorization of information?
- Timeliness: does the information seem to be up-to-date or does it appear to be out-dated?

(ii) Internal coherence between different sections of the same report

- Definitions: are *all* national key concepts and terms used throughout the report also introduced and clearly defined in the beginning? Are they defined in a way that is sufficient to understand the linkages between various sections; and vice versa, are the key concepts introduced in the beginning also used later on?
- Allocation of administrative levels: do the general administrative levels used in the template (e.g. sub-national 1, sub-national 2, local 1, local 2) always contain information from the same administrative level of the country?
- Overall picture: Is the overall picture consistent across all tables and overviews of the same report?

(b) External coherence across the various national reports.

- ☐ Quantity: is the amount of information provided for a certain section comparable across different profiles? If not, which information is clearly missing?
- ☐ Quality: is the level of detail and density of information provided for a certain section comparable across different profiles? If not, which information could further strengthen the comparative analysis?
- ☐ Overviews: do the tables and overviews of different profiles contain a comparable level of information, i.e. did the national experts follow a similar / comparable approach?

The points mentioned under (a) ensured that the national profiles were consistent internally, whereas the external coherence under (b) assured comparability, i.e. that the provided information established a sound base for the comparative analysis. The screenshots below provide clippings of the filled-in check list for internal (top) and external coherence (bottom) as well as questions and comments from the team in charge of the comparative analysis (bottom, right column).

	INTERNAL COHERENCE WITHIN A SINGLE NATIONAL PROFILE			
	...within a single section			
	Quantity - sufficient amount of information and level of detail?	Quality - is the information internally consistent?	Timeliness - does the information provided seem to be up-to-date?	Comment
National terminology and key policy discourses (1-2)	Need for additional information, main points unclear	Need for additional information, main points unclear	Need for additional information	Missing legal term at the first row; missing law references in the first table, missing definitions of territorial (maybe regional?) planning, strategic planning and zonal planning (used later on).
Overview of planning system (3-5)	Minor inaccuracies and need for clarification (mainly formulations)	Minor inaccuracies and need for clarification (mainly formulations)	Need for additional information	As NUTS 2 regions are planning units for the strategic planning (see table 5) maybe NUTS2 planning regions are sub-national 1 level (without governmental actors), and 8 regions are sub-national 2.
The organisation of the SP system (6-8)	Need for additional information, main points unclear	Need for additional information, main points unclear	Need for additional information	Please clarify what is the division of labour from 2017 between the Government Office of SR and Ministry of Transport. It is not clear, who are the decision makers at national and subnational level (table 6). Please add the main competences of listed authorities (table 6 and 8), which type of plans do these authorities make (table 8)?
SP Instruments: National level (9-10)	Need for additional information	Need for additional information	Need for additional information	Please insert a comment
SP Instruments: Sub-national level 1 (11-12)	Need for additional information	Minor inaccuracies and need for clarification (mainly formulations)	Need for additional information	If NUTS 2 region is relevant for strategic planning point of view, this has to be moved to sub-national 2.

EXTERNAL COHERENCE WITH OTHER NATIONAL PROFILES				COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS
Quantity - amount of information comparable to other profiles?	Quality - level of detail and density of information comparable to other profiles?	Overview - comparable approach applied to fill in?	Comment	Specific questions from the team in charge of the Comparative Analysis
Need for additional information, main points unclear	Need for additional information, main points unclear	Please select a grade	compared to other national profiles, you describe many administrative levels, the respective bodies, plans and other instruments. However, the question requires definitions (in the law, in the professional discourse) of the term "spatial planning".	Please indicate one (or maximum two) MAIN legal terms in question 1 and provide explanation. Please focus on terms related to spatial planning in general, not to particular administrative units, attributes, procedures or positions.
Please select a grade	Please select a grade	Please select a grade	Please insert a comment	
Please select a grade	Please select a grade	Please select a grade	Please insert a comment	
Please select a grade	Please select a grade	Minor inaccuracies and need for clarification (mainly formulations)	Q9,11,13,15,17: Compared to other countries, you ticked a lot of boxes. Please double-check whether the respective	

The check list was accompanied by a guidance document, which provided clear instructions how to assess and 'grade' the country experts' contributions by using colour codes and adding comments. Following this approach every report was quality controlled by two members of the COMPASS team who were not involved in the development of the report. For each report, the quality controllers filled in the check list. Thereafter, the check list with 'grades' and comments was sent to the country experts and helped them revise their reports, fill gaps and make corrections where required.

Besides the team in charge of quality control, also the project partners in charge of the comparative analysis added comments to the assessment file and asked for clarification or additional input on specific sections of the questionnaires. This way, the file for the assessment was a document, in which all feedback could be collected and sent back to the national expert in a condensed form as one feedback from the COMPASS consortium instead of several bilateral communication flows between project partners and the national expert.

The separate column for questions from the partners working on the comparative analysis was especially used for the questionnaires of phase 2. Here, however, also questions were added that actually related back to inputs from phase 1.

Following the described approach, the quality control process involved a logical chain of subsequent steps, which led to a sound basis for the actual comparative analysis:

- ☐ draft profile: the national expert submitted a draft national report based on templates;
- ☐ quality control: two members of the quality control team (four-eyes principle) assessed all the points specified in the template for quality control, either with a specific focus on internal or cross-report coherence. The completed and reviewed template was sent back to the national expert;
- ☐ comparative analysis: the project partners in charge of the comparative analysis added specific questions that needed to be clarified by the national expert;
- ☐ revision: based on the feedback with advice on the content (e.g. complete information, internal coherence, application of methods, concepts, definitions), the national expert revised the draft and submitted the final national report.

2.2 Quality control of case study reports

For **quality control of the case study reports** a similar approach was developed, however with a different template with specific quality criteria. The assessment of the case study reports focused more on the actual content than on comparability. It gave attention to the following items:

a) General understanding of the case study report:

- Completeness, format and structure,
- General characteristics of the case study region,
- General overview of thematic issues in the case study region;

b) Clarity of each good practice example, with special emphasis on:

- Thematic issues, their local and policy context,
- Role and importance of Cohesion Policy,
- Relationship between Cohesion Policy and good practice example,
- Impact of Cohesion Policy on good practice example, cross-fertilisation,
- Lessons learnt and recommendations based on the good practice example.

The quality control of the case study reports was organised around a two-stage process and 2 sets of reviewers checking the content and providing feedback. The initial feedback was provided by the case study coordinator who checked on the completeness and organization of the content, i.e. compliance with the template. If needed, the report was returned to the originator for corrections. After the case study report was revised / amended, the report was re-submitted to the coordinator, who forwarded it to a reviewer. For consistency, most of the reports were reviewed by the same person, who was well acquainted with the case study objectives. An exception was made when the reviewer was also an author, in which case an alternative reviewer was engaged.

Assuring the quality of the case study content provided for a confident account of the detailed local and exemplary experiences in spatial planning and territorial governance. More importantly, those were explored with reference to their interaction with EU Cohesion Policy. The case studies informed the project conclusions and recommendation with information about spatial planning and implementation and relationship with the EU policy agenda.

2.3 Quality control of recommendations for policy

Task 4 of the Terms of Reference specified that conclusions and policy and research recommendations shall be developed. The overarching objective of this task it to link the project results to the debate about Cohesion Policy 2020+. In more detail, the following points shall be addressed:

- future EU Cohesion Policy (chapter 7.2);
- the role territorial governance and spatial planning practices can play in achieving synergies among sector policies and transforming physical space in support of cohesion policies (chapter 7.2);
- future research on spatial planning and territorial governance (chapter 7.3);
- a framework for dynamic analysis to allow for on-going monitoring of European planning systems (chapter 7.3).

The overall approach to develop conclusions and recommendations consisted of six steps:

- **Drawing of conclusions from the study (chapter 7.1).** The draft comparative analysis of the national profiles and case studies was used to draw overall conclusions with regard to the key questions to be answered by the study.
- **Checking of conclusions (chapter 7.1).** To ensure the soundness of the conclusions and avoid misunderstandings, the conclusions will be peer reviewed and discussed with relevant project partners and additional national experts for the Final Report.
- **Drafting of policy recommendations (chapter 7.2).** Building on the conclusions and materials elaborated, draft policy recommendations that are easy to understand and communicate were developed.
- **Draft research recommendations (chapter 7.3).** The draft research recommendations cover further needs for future research activities and starting points for a framework for dynamic analysis and constant monitoring of on-going and future transformations and adaptations in European planning systems.
- **Checking, completing and finalising of policy recommendations (chapter 7.2).** To ensure that the recommendations are sensible to relevant stakeholders, they will be checked with key representatives from the final target group in form of a workshop in Brussels in March 2018.

- **Checking, completing and finalizing of research recommendations (chapter 5.3).** Towards the Final Report, we will organize one or several internal online meetings with the academic project partners of the consortium and additional national experts, if necessary, to critically reflect the research design and the methodological approach.

ESPON COMPASS

Comparative Analysis of Territorial Governance and Spatial Planning Systems in Europe

QUESTIONNAIRE PHASE 1

Final version for country experts

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Introduction

The questionnaire asks for information about the structure of the spatial planning system in your country and how EU law and policy has influenced the system. We are particularly interested in changes from 2000 to 2016 and what changes may be expected in the near future.

This version of the questionnaire benefits from pilot work in Germany, Hungary and Poland. The pilots have helped to ensure that it is possible for country experts to complete the questionnaire within the anticipated time.

This phase 1 questionnaire should be answered from desk study only, with perhaps some consultation with other experts where necessary. Some questions will require you to make professional judgements. Phase 2 will include a requirement to interview and/or hold focus groups with other experts. In phase 2 you will be able to validate professional judgements that you make in this questionnaire.

In phase 1 the emphasis is on the formal system, that is, the institutions and instruments that are established in law. We ask for some comments on the formal system which should be based on your personal professional judgement. In phase 2 we will be investigating the actual practices in more detail, including the extent to which the instruments described here are put into practice, and the outcomes of planning.

In most countries there will be a deep history of law and policy on spatial planning, and a very wide variety of instruments employed, often with considerable variation across the country. In this survey we can only record the main features of the spatial planning system for each country. The examples given in the *Guidance Note* will give some ideas on the level of detail that we expect.

Note that the outcome of the project will be a comparative report comparing changes in spatial planning across 39 countries. We have tried to create a questionnaire and template for answers that will enable comparison.

Please read carefully the guidance note for country experts!

National conditions and dynamics

For information, the core team is collecting data on general territorial and socio-economic conditions, trends and challenges in each country. We are doing this centrally to ensure that as far as possible, we use consistent data sources, categories and time series.

There is no requirement for you to provide this information. We will give country experts an opportunity to comment on the findings and, we may need your help to fill in any gaps later. The sources to be used include other ESPON project reports, Eurostat, EEA, CoE, other global and European institutions. As far as possible and where relevant, all data will include rates of change and trends, and spatial distribution. For information the data on conditions we are collecting include:

Geography

Size of country, population & density, land cover, land cover index (latest available year), urbanisation

Society

Development index, quality of life index, measure of housing quality

Economy

GDP per capita, unemployment rate, dependency rates, disparities, land and property market conditions, FDI

Environment

State of environment including habitat, flora and fauna, pollution measures

EU Policy

EU policy status and funding including Cohesion Policy, CAP and others

Political, legal and governance

Form of government, legal and administrative family, judicial system, measures of 'good governance'

Culture

Place in typology of national cultures

Spatial Planning – national terminology and key policy discourses

1. Please list the main formal legal terms for **spatial planning** (see definition in *Guidance Note*) in your country, that is, those terms that are used **in the law**. Give a translation in English and a short explanation, including any definition that is given **in law**. You may need to add variations of terms in sub-national legislation, in which case mention where the different terms apply.

Terms used in legislation (home language)	English translation and short explanation
<i>Please add additional rows if needed.</i>	

2. List other key terms that are used to describe **spatial planning** in your country. These are other terms that are used in the **professional discourse** (national academic community and communities of practice and policy). Give an English translation and a short explanation.

Other terms used in professional discourse (home language)	English translation and short explanation
<i>Please add additional rows if needed.</i>	

Overview of planning system

3. Describe the different levels of government relevant for spatial planning in your country in 2016.

Ignore the levels of government that do not apply. Please add additional rows if needed.

	Terms used in legislation (home language)	English translation	Number of territorial units	Please specify NUTS/LAU level
National level				
Sub-national level 1				
Sub-national level 2				
Local level 1				
Local level 2				

4. Please add a map of the territorial units described above.

5. Provide a diagram depicting the main planning instruments in the spatial planning system at the end of 2016. The level of detail is indicated in the example in the guidance. Use English terms, the home language term is given in answer to the next question.

The diagram can be an MS Word graphic or pasted in jpeg. Give full references for any diagram that is used from other sources.

The organization of the spatial planning system

6. List **planning authorities** at different levels of government at the end of 2016. Identify their main competences with an 'x'. Please add any necessary clarifying comments. You have an opportunity to explain the competences of the main planning authorities below.

Ignore the levels of government that do not apply. Please add additional rows if needed.

	<i>Planning Authority</i>	Law-making	Policy-making	Plan-making	Decision-making	Supervision	Short comments
National level	<i>Name of authority</i>						
Sub-national level 1							
Sub-national level 2							
Local level 1							
Local level 2							

7. Explain the main changes in the distribution of competences among the **planning authorities** since 2000, with reference to the conditions and drivers that have given rise to the change.

Max 400 words

8. List the main **planning authority** at each level of government (one or two), explain their competences in terms of policy, plan and decision-making and supervision, and how these have **changed from 2000 to 2016**. This may include planning authorities that have been abolished since 2000.

	<i>Planning Authority</i>	Competences in policy plan decision-making and supervision, and how they have changed from 2000 to 2016
National level	<i>Name of authority</i>	
Sub-national level 1		
Sub-national level 2		
Local level 1		
Local level 2		

Spatial planning instruments

National level

9. Name the national spatial planning instruments, if any, that are part of the formal planning system in 2016. (Note 'national' means for the whole country).

Please consult the guidance note for country experts regarding 'the general character of plan document'!

Name of planning instrument (home language and English translation)	Prepared by whom?	Adopted or approved by whom?	Is it statutory or non-statutory?	General character of plan document (more than one is possible)				main purpose	mandate in relation to other planning instruments and decisions, e.g. legally binding demands adaptation of other documents, or must be in conformity with other instruments
				visionary	strategic	framework	regulative		

10. For each national planning instrument, describe briefly what are the main changes from 2000 to 2016, and any expected changes in the near future, specifically in regard to form or character, scope and content, and procedure. **Maximum of 100 words for each planning instrument.**

Planning instrument (home language and English translation)	Changes

Sub-national level 1

11. Name the sub-national level 1 spatial planning instruments, if any, that are part of the formal planning system in 2016. In the case of regional variations choose one or two typical examples of type of instrument. Where there are a number of regional variations, try to identify the most typical types of documents.

Please consult the guidance note for country experts regarding ‘the general character of plan document’!

Generic name of planning instrument (home language and English translation)	Prepared by whom?	Adopted or approved by whom?	statutory or non-statutory	General character of plan document				main purpose	mandate in relation to other spatial plans/ policies at different levels/ different sectors (e.g. legally binding or demand for adaptation)
				visionary	strategic	framework	regulative		

12. For each sub-national level 1 spatial planning instruments, describe briefly what are the main changes from 2000 to 2016 and any expected changes in the near future, specifically in regard to form or character, scope and content, and procedure. **Maximum 100 words for each instrument.**

Planning instrument (home language and English translation)	Changes

Sub-national level 2

13. Name the sub-national level 2 spatial planning instruments, if any, that are part of the formal planning system in 2016. In the case of regional variations choose one or two typical examples of type of instrument.

Please consult the guidance note for country experts regarding ‘the general character of plan document’!

Generic name of planning instrument (home language and English translation)	Prepared by whom?	Adopted or approved by whom?	statutory or non-statutory	General character of plan document				main purpose	mandate in relation to other spatial plans/ policies at different levels/ different sectors (e.g. legally binding or demand for adaptation)
				visionary	strategic	framework	regulative		

14. For each sub-national level 2 spatial planning instrument, describe briefly what are the main changes since 2000, and any expected changes in the near future, specifically in regard to form or character, scope and content, and procedure. **Maximum 100 words for each instrument.**

Planning instrument (home language and English translation)	Changes

Local level 1

15. Name the local level 1 spatial planning instruments, if any, that are part of the formal planning system in 2016. In the case of local variations choose one or two typical examples of type of instrument.

Please consult the guidance note for country experts regarding ‘the general character of plan document’!

Generic name of planning instrument (home language and English translation)	Prepared by whom?	Adopted or approved by whom?	statutory or non-statutory	General character of plan document				main purpose	mandate in relation to other spatial plans/ policies at different levels/ different sectors (e.g. legally binding or demand for adaptation)
				visionary	strategic	framework	regulative		

16. For each local level 1 spatial planning instrument, describe briefly what are the main changes since 2000, and any expected changes in the near future, specifically in regard to form or character, scope and content, and procedure within. **Maximum 100 words for each instrument.**

Planning instrument (home language and English translation)	Changes

Local level 2

17. Name the local level 2 spatial planning instruments, if any, that are part of the formal planning system in 2016. In the case of local variations choose one or two typical examples of type of instrument

Please consult the guidance note for country experts regarding ‘the general character of plan document’!

Generic name of planning instrument (home language and English translation)	Prepared by whom?	Adopted or approved by whom?	statutory or non-statutory	General character of plan document				main purpose	mandate in relation to other spatial plans/ policies at different levels/ different sectors (e.g. legally binding or demand for adaptation)
				visionary	strategic	framework	regulative		

18. For each local level 2 spatial planning instrument, describe briefly what are the main changes since 2000, and any expected changes in the near future, specifically in regard to form or character, scope and content, and procedure within **Maximum 100 words for each instrument.**

Planning instrument (home language and English translation)	Changes

Constitutional and legal framework for spatial planning

19 Describe the constitutional framework for spatial planning in your country by indicating what rights exist, who holds such rights and how they are regulated and supervised.

Note: this is a particularly difficult issue as the 'bundle' of property rights is often complex. We are trying to identify the rights that influence the operation of spatial planning, especially the extent to which rights to develop land and property belong to the state and what rights remain with citizens, private actors and public bodies. For example, there may be a general right given to build a house on land by the owner of the land where no plan exists; there may be constitutional rights in relation to the equal provision of services across the country.

	Who has (and do they exist)?			How the rights allocated, regulated and supervised (constitution, law, contracts, and institutions)? And other comments
	private (individual)	mixed/both public/private (or other form)	public (at which government level)	
Land ownership rights				
Development rights				
Expropriation or pre-emption rights (or similar)				
Other constitutional or legal rights that influence spatial planning				
...				

The allocation of development rights (permit procedure)

The following questions ask about the process of allocating development rights which usually includes both a plan making and permit or authorisation procedure.

20. Provide a simple diagram explaining the main steps in the process of **making a plan that allocates development rights**, or provides a policy framework for the allocation of development rights, as at the end of 2016. **The level of detail is indicated in the example given in the guidance note.**

- Indicate the main steps in the formal process as set out in law and policy including the points of stakeholder and public consultation and duration (e.g. months) for citizen engagement.
- Indicate where legally binding commitments are made on what development will be permitted (this is sometimes described as the 'decision moment'). For example, in most cases the adoption of a regulation plan is the 'decision moment'.

Use only English terms. The diagram can be an MS Word graphic or a pasted jpeg. Give full references for any diagram that is used from other sources.

21. Provide a simple diagram explaining the main steps in the process of **applying for and granting of development rights (permit or permission). The level of detail is indicated in the example given in the guidance note.**

- Indicate the main steps in the formal process as set out in law and policy including the points of stakeholder and public consultation and duration (e.g. months).
- Indicate the provisions for appeals to decisions.

Use only English terms. The diagram can be an MS Word graphic or a pasted jpeg. Give full references for any diagram that is used from other sources.

22. Explain any significant changes that have been made to the procedure for allocating development rights from 2000 to 2016 (e.g. in some countries there have been reforms that have allowed for more negotiation between developers and the planning authority prior to a binding decision being made. In some countries additional provisions have been made for citizen consultation in the process).

Give your answer here in less than 400 words.

Other issues

23. Describe any significant changes in the constitutional and legal framework for spatial planning from 2000 to 2016 with reference to important conditions and drivers. Are more changes expected in the future?

Give your answer here in less than 400 words.

24. Do you have other comments on the structure of the spatial planning system? Are there other important planning tools that have not been considered so far, or important changes to the planning system in your country that have not been raised? Note: we are only concerned here with the formal structure of the system. You will have an opportunity to provide information on the operation of the system in phase 2.

Give your answer here in less than 400 words.

Influence of EU sectoral legislation

Overall assessment of the influence of EU sectoral legislation

25. What has been the overall influence of various fields of EU sectoral legislation on spatial planning at each territorial level between 2000 and 2016?

Use the following scale:

- *3 = strong influence* (for example, major changes including the creation of new spatial instruments or organisations, new planning procedures etc.)
- *2 = moderate influence* (for example, revisions to existing spatial planning instruments or organisations, revisions to existing planning procedures etc.)
- *1 = little influence* (for example, minor amendments to spatial planning instruments or procedures)
- *0 = no influence*
- *na = not applicable*

	National level	Sub-national level	Local level
EU competition legislation			
EU energy legislation			
EU environmental legislation			
EU transport legislation			
Pre-accession negotiation (if applicable)			
Others – PLEASE SPECIFY adding rows as necessary			

Note: examples of relevant EU legislation include

EU competition legislation (public procurement, elimination of State aids etc.)

<http://ec.europa.eu/competition/>

EU energy legislation (Renewable energy directive, Energy efficiency directive etc.)

<https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en>

EU environmental legislation (EIA Directive, SEA Directive, Habitat directives, Bird Directives, Seveso Directives, Natura2000, Water framework directive, Air quality Directive, Environmental noise Directive etc.) http://ec.europa.eu/environment/index_en.htm

EU transport legislation (Trans-European Networks etc.) https://ec.europa.eu/transport/home_en

26. What has been the trend of the influence of each field of EU sectoral legislation at each level from 2000 to 2016?

Use the following scale

- *increasing* (the EU legislation in this field has become more influential since 2000)
- *constant* (the EU legislation in this field has had a steady influence since 2000 – whether strong, moderate, little or none)
- *decreasing* (the EU legislation in this field has decreased in influence over time since 2000)
- *swinging* (the influence has varied over time, for example having a strong influence at a certain moment, then being not relevant for some time, then producing again a strong influence etc.)

	National level	Sub-national level	Local level
EU competition legislation			
EU energy legislation			
EU environmental legislation			
EU transport legislation			
Pre-accession negotiation (if applicable)			
Others – PLEASE SPECIFY adding rows as necessary			

Detailed assessment of the influence of EU sectoral legislation

27. For each of the EU sectoral fields of legislation that you identified as having a strong or moderate influence on at least one territorial level, explain what aspects of the EU legislation had an influence and on what aspects of spatial planning, and the general period when this influence took place.

Note:

The aspects of spatial planning include (but are not limited to) changes in planning law creating new instruments, organisations or procedures; creation of new or amended methods for land use regulation; changes in competences or duties of government bodies.

The influence of pre-accession negotiation may involve the promotion of administrative reforms introducing new territorial layers or the modification of existing ones; the introduction of new institutions; changes in legislation that affect spatial planning, the introduction of spatially relevant instruments; and others.

28. For each of the EU sectoral fields of legislation that you identified as having little or no influence for all territorial levels, explain in the table below why this has been so.

Note:

A specific field of EU legislation may have little or no influence as a consequence of various issues, for instance because domestic legislation already conforms to the EU legislation, or because it has been implemented in a way that had no impact on spatial planning, or because it was implemented in a merely formal way without having any real impact on the system.

Note: use the table below for answering both questions 27 and 28

Field of EU legislation	Specific aspect of the legislation (add or delete rows as necessary)	Impact on spatial planning (maximum 200 words in each cell - add or delete rows as necessary)
EU competition legislation		
EU energy legislation		
EU environmental legislation		

EU transport legislation		
Pre-accession negotiation (if applicable to your country)		
Others – PLEASE SPECIFY adding rows as necessary		

Summary of influence of EU legislation

29. Please use the box below to highlight **the most important changes** that the influence of the EU sectoral legislation has produced in your country's spatial planning system. Please, specify **the most relevant legislative changes** and their impact.

Answer here in less than 500 words

Influence of EU policies

Overall assessment of the influence of EU policies

30. What has been the overall influence of the listed EU policy fields on spatial planning at each territorial level between 2000 and 2016?

Use the following scale:

- *3 = strong influence* (for example, major changes including the creation of new spatial instruments or organisations, new planning procedures etc.)
- *2 = moderate influence* (for example, revisions to existing spatial planning instruments or organisations, revisions to existing planning procedures etc.)
- *1 = little influence* (for example, minor amendments to spatial planning instruments or procedures)
- *0 = no influence*
- *na = not applicable*

	National level	Subnational level	Local level
EU cohesion policy			
European territorial cooperation			
EU urban policy			
EU rural development policy			
Pre-accession and neighbourhood policy (if applicable)			
Others – PLEASE SPECIFY adding rows as necessary			

31. What has been the trend of the influence of each EU policy field at each level from 2000 to 2016?

Use the following scale

- *increasing* (the EU policy in this field has become more influential since 2000)
- *constant* (the EU policy in this field has had a steady influence since 2000 – whether strong, moderate, little or none)
- *decreasing* (the EU policy in this field has decreased in influence over time since 2000)
- *swinging* (the influence has varied over time, for example having a strong influence at a certain moment, then being not relevant for some time, then producing again a strong influence etc.)

ESPON COMPASS QUESTIONNAIRE PHASE 1

	National level	Subnational level	Local level
EU cohesion policy			
European territorial cooperation			
EU urban policy			
EU rural development policy			
Pre-accession and neighbourhood policy (if applicable)			
Others – PLEASE SPECIFY adding rows as necessary			

Detailed assessment of the influence of EU policies

32. Briefly describe in the box below how **EU Cohesion Policy**¹ is implemented in your country, paying particular attention to any formal or informal mechanisms that connect cohesion policy with spatial planning in your country – at any level of government.

Note

This may include government inter-ministerial or inter-departmental committees that coordinate Cohesion Policy and spatial planning; the location of both spatial planning and cohesion policy competences within on specific Ministry or department of a Ministry at the national level; the joint preparation of EU cohesion policy Regional Operative Programme and domestic spatial planning strategies/plans; the introduction of ad hoc NUTS2 units in order to manage EU funds; etc.

Answer here in less than 500 words

¹ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/

33. How and to what extent did the implementation of the **EU cohesion policy** have an influence on spatial planning at the national, sub-national and local levels? Please answer by providing relevant examples and the years when they occurred.

Notes

The implementation of EU cohesion policy has many aspects that may influence spatial planning, for example, the introduction of programming periods, the delimitation of eligibility zones, the principles of integration and additionality and others.

The influence of EU cohesion policy may include changes in the organization of spatial planning at the various administrative scales; an increased importance of the activities of one or more territorial level(s) over the others; the definition of territorial administration boundaries of subnational levels; the creation of new instruments to coordinate the spatial impacts of EU cohesion policy, and others.

	The influence of EU cohesion policy (maximum 200 words in each cell)
National level	
Subnational level	
Local level	

34. How and to what extent did the implementation of the **European territorial cooperation** objective have an impact on spatial planning at the national, sub-national and local levels? Please answer by providing relevant examples and the years when they occurred.

Notes

Territorial cooperation initiatives include INTERREG² A, B and C, the EU macroregional strategies³ and the European Groupings of Territorial Cooperation⁴. The influence of territorial cooperation may include the creation of new or amended cross-border or transnational spatial planning instruments; new or amended procedures for cooperation; new policy statements at different government levels; changing policy priorities at different government levels; and others.

	The influence of European territorial cooperation (maximum 200 words in each cell)
National level	
Subnational level	
Local level	

² http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/cooperation/european-territorial/

³ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/cooperation/macro-regional-strategies/

⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/cooperation/european-territorial/egtc/

EU urban policy

35. How and to what extent did the implementation of the **EU urban policy** have an impact on spatial planning at the national, sub-national and local levels? Please answer by providing relevant examples and the years when they occurred.

Notes

The EU urban policy includes the EU URBAN Community Initiative, Jessica⁵, and the new EU Urban development policy 2014-2020⁶.

Influence of EU urban policy may lead to the creation of new or amended instruments or procedures for local development and/or land use regulation, changes in competences among levels of administration; increasing of the importance of local governments; introduction of specific approaches to urban development; and others.

	The influence of the EU urban policy (maximum 200 words in each cell)
National level	
Subnational level	
Local level	

⁵ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/funding/special-support-instruments/jessica/

⁶ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/themes/urban-development/

EU rural development policy

36. How and to what extent did the implementation of the **EU rural development policy** have an impact on spatial planning at the national, sub-national and local levels? Please answer by providing relevant examples and the years when they occurred.

Notes

The EU rural development policy includes the Common Agricultural Policy⁷ and other EU initiatives funded through the Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and of the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) as the LEADER programme⁸ and the Community Led Local Development⁹.

Influence of EU rural development policy may lead to the creation of new or amended instruments or procedures for the preservation of agricultural land; the development of specific rural functional areas; the introduction of national programmes for rural development; and others.

	The influence of the EU rural development policy (maximum 200 words in each cell)
National level	
Subnational level	
Local level	

⁷ http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/cap-overview_en

⁸ http://enrd.ec.europa.eu/enrd-static/leader/en/leader_en.html

⁹ http://enrd.ec.europa.eu/themes/clld_en

EU pre-accession and neighbouring policy

37. In the case that your country has benefited from one or more of the **EU pre-accession and neighbouring policy**¹⁰, please reflect on how and to what extent this or these instruments had an impact on spatial planning at the national, sub-national and local levels. Please answer by providing relevant examples and the years when they occurred.

Notes

The EU pre-accession and neighbouring policy includes the IPA and the ENPI programmes as well as the previous PHARE ISPA, SAPARD, CARDS, MEDA and TACIS programmes.

Influence of the pre-accession and neighbouring policy may lead to change in the organization of spatial planning at the various administrative scales; to an increase of the importance of the activities of one or more territorial level(s) over the others due to the (re)distribution of power and resources; and others.

	The influence of the EU pre-accession and neighbouring policy (maximum 200 words in each cell)
National level	
Subnational level	
Local level	

¹⁰ http://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/node_en

Summary

38. Use the box below to highlight **the most important changes** that the implementation of EU policies has produced in your country's spatial planning system. Please, specify **the most relevant technical innovations** introduced in the practice.

Answer here in less than 500 words.

Overall assessment

39. On the basis of the information provided in the two sections above and of your perception, please summarise the significance of the overall influence of EU sectoral legislation and EU policies on the spatial planning activities in your country.

Use the following scale: 3 = strong influence; 2 = moderate influence; 1 = little influence; 0 = no influence

Assess the trend of the influence using the following scale: increasing; constant; decreasing; swinging.

List the three most relevant innovations introduced through each mode of influence, and specify the trigger(s) of those innovations (e.g: a specific EU directive, a policy or programme, a guideline document etc.).

Specify the actors (or groups of actors) that played the most relevant role as receptors of the innovation for each mode of influence (i.e. for translating the influence of the EU in the innovation of the domestic spatial planning system).

Note

Relevant actors to be mentioned here should be specific Ministries, professional associations, national research centres, academic associations, regional governments, a specific political élite/party, one or more advocacy coalition(s), consultants coming from other countries etc.)

	Overall Relevance	General Trend	Most relevant innovations	Most relevant actors involved
EU sectoral legislation			1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ... • ... • ...
			2.	
			3.	
EU policies			1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ... • ... • ...
			2.	
			3.	

40. Use the box below to provide any further comments on the significance of EU law, policy and other actions on spatial planning in your country from 2000 to 2016.

Answer here in no more than 500 words.

Thank you for completing the questionnaire.

ESPON COMPASS QUESTIONNAIRE PHASE 1 DRAFT FOR PILOT

GUIDANCE NOTE FOR COUNTRY EXPERTS

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Introduction

1. This paper gives an explanation of the phase 1 questionnaire and advice about how it should be completed. Further information about the ESPON Compass project is available in the *Project Proposal* and the *Inception Report*. Further advice on aspects of the project and questionnaire will be provided by a frequently asked questions (FAQ) section on the COMPASS website, and an interactive web-based forum where all country experts can raise questions and discuss options. Examples of answers are given at the end of this guidance note.
2. The first contact point for any questions is the TU Delft team at compass-bk@tudelft.nl. The team at TU Delft is always available to answer questions, and will call on other partners to assist if necessary.

Process

3. We will collect information from country experts in two phases.
 - Phase 1 concentrates on the structure of the institutions for territorial governance and spatial planning and the external conditions that shape them.
 - Phase 2 concentrates on the way that territorial governance and spatial planning operates in practice (praxis) and the relationship between strategy, policy, decisions, outputs and outcomes.
4. In each phase we deal with spatial planning systems, territorial governance and the relationships between them and EU policy. The organisation of data collection into two phases should help to structure the work and monitoring of progress. It also allows more time for a structured consultation with national experts, the ESPON national contact points and the partners and sub-contractors, especially on phase 2. However, the two stages are not independent, and we will consider carefully the relation between the systems, the wider conditions, and their operation in practice.
5. We estimate the division of your effort between phase 1 and phase 2 should be in the ratio of 40/60 per cent.
6. The responses to the Questionnaire Phase 1 should be submitted no later than 13 March 2017. We encourage submission before the closing date and we will talk to individual country experts to discuss where this is possible.

Objectives of ESPON COMPASS

7. The objectives of ESPON COMPASS are set out in the terms of reference (ToR) and the Project Inception Report. We must always keep these in mind when completing the questionnaires. In summary, the objectives are

- to describe and explain changes in territorial governance and spatial planning systems and policies across Europe since 2000, and the reasons for these changes with particular reference to EU directives and policies;
 - to identify good practices for the cross-fertilisation of spatial and territorial development policies with EU Cohesion Policy; and
 - to recommend how national and regional spatial and territorial development policy perspectives can be more effectively reflected in EU Cohesion and other sector policies, and vice versa.
8. The outcomes of the project as specified in the ToR will be
- a structured comparative analysis of territorial governance and spatial planning systems in all 28 EU Member States plus the four ESPON partner states;
 - a qualitative analysis of the praxis of spatial planning and territorial governance and the relationship, in practice between strategies and outcomes;
 - an in-depth analysis of the role of EU Cohesion Policy and other macro-level EU policies in shaping territorial governance and spatial planning systems and their impacts in concrete practice, and the influence of territorial governance and spatial planning on EU sector policies.
9. The data collection through questionnaire survey is supplemented by in-depth case studies of the cross-fertilisation of EU Cohesion Policy and spatial planning.

[Compass terminology: spatial planning system and territorial governance](#)

10. In collecting data for comparison, we have to deal with varying meanings of our key concepts, not least ‘spatial planning system’ and ‘territorial governance’. We must recognise the diversity of meaning in different contexts. Indeed the purpose of the project is in part to define these and other terms more precisely for each country and make an overall comparison of meanings. Note that in the Inception Report we said ‘the project’s aim is to reveal and understand the varying interpretations of the concepts of territorial governance and spatial planning, rather than to impose definitions’ (p. 5).
11. We offer working definitions that guide the study and collection of data. They are based on the assumption that each country has a more or less formal set of institutions or organised rules and procedures, for managing land use and property change which we term: ‘spatial planning’. We assume that ‘territorial governance’ is an objective of government but is comprised of informal institutions or ways of working. An explanation of this approach is given in the tender document and the Inception Report.
12. Our working definitions are

A spatial planning system is a collection of institutions that mediate competition over the use of land and property, and regulates land use change and development to promote preferred spatial and urban form.

Territorial governance is active cooperation across government, market and civil society actors to coordinate decision-making and actions that have an impact on the quality of places and their development.

13. The definition of spatial planning may seem to be narrow with the focus very much on land use change and development. The reason for this is that we need to concentrate our attention in the phase 1 research to deliver the requirements of the project. There is limited time to explore alternative broader notions of planning. In phase 2 we will explore more the extent to which spatial planning is related to planning in other sectors that affects the distribution of development.
14. We emphasise the need to consider the spatial planning system as distinct from the planning associated with regional policy or cohesion policy. In some countries plans and programmes for spending of the cohesion funds have become more important than spatial planning, but the focus here is on spatial planning.

Research and sources of information

15. The questionnaire has been designed to gather the information that is required to meet the terms of reference (ToR) within the limited resources that are available. We have organized a team of country experts that are knowledgeable about spatial planning. The project needs to draw on that expertise without recourse to wider research. In some places you are asked to make judgements about some aspects of planning, for example in selecting the most important planning instruments in your country. You should make 'informed judgements' based on your professional experience. This includes drawing on your experience and previous research.
16. In phase 1 we expect most information to be provided from desk research, that is, working from your own knowledge and readily available sources of information. This should be possible because phase 1 is dealing primarily with formal structures and processes. It may be necessary to consult with colleagues and other experts to complete some sections where your knowledge is limited. We expect this to be done by email, telephone and exchange of documents. We have tested the phase 1 approach in a pilot in three countries and it is viable.
17. In phase 2 we expect that more discussion will be required with other experts in your country. This is needed to explore and provide reliable information and interpretation about the operation of spatial planning and territorial governance. In phase 2 you will organize a focus group and interviews with other experts to generate information. More information about this will be given in consultation on the phase 2 questionnaire.
18. Where relevant use examples to help to explain and illustrate the answers to questions. Examples should be as far as possible, 'typical cases' that are representative of the general situation and exhibit characteristics that would normally be expected. A note can be given explaining to what extent there is variation from the typical situation. Give a clear reference to any examples with the relevant year of production.

Trends

19. Spatial planning and territorial governance are evolving and emerging practices. We are investigating the trajectories of territorial governance and spatial planning systems from 2000 to 2016. We also want to look ahead to any changes that are likely to take place in the near future that can be reported with some certainty, for example, the introduction of new planning instruments that is already agreed.

Word limits in the template

20. We have to be very selective about the evidence collected. **Please respect the indicated word limits** in the template that the questionnaire provides for answers. The relevance of questions will vary from one country to another and so will the amount of explanation needed. If there are critical aspects of territorial governance and spatial planning in your country that are not covered in the questionnaire, then please expand on these issues where invited to do so. However, bear in mind that this is a comparative study – we must be able to say how aspects of spatial planning and territorial governance compare in different countries.

Language

21. All answers must be given in English. Where a specific instrument or organisation is mentioned for the first time please give its name in the home language retaining accents and original alphabet. Give the home language terms in italics (even if they are English) with any abbreviation in brackets, followed, where necessary, by a transliteration into the Latin alphabet. This is followed by an explanation in English using generic terms as far as possible. For example, ‘the national government of the Netherlands plans to publish the *Nationale Omgevingsvisie* (NOVI), National Environmental Planning Strategy, which will combine many national sectoral policy strategies into one instrument’; or ‘municipalities prepare the *Детальный план* (djetal"nyj plan), a legally binding detailed regulation plan’.

Federal and regionalized countries, and special areas

22. Most countries have variation in the form and operation of spatial planning in particular places, for example, there may be special organisation arrangements for the capital city. Countries where there is considerable variation in the form and operation of aspects of territorial governance and spatial planning among states, regions or provinces present a particular challenge. We ask in all these cases that you give answers to the relevant questions based on one or two sub-national area(s) that as far as possible, provide typical examples. State clearly that the answer is based on ‘xx region’ or ‘xx state’. Then explain where necessary the extent of variation from those typical cases. The example should exhibit characteristics that will be found in much of the rest of the country.

Levels of jurisdiction of government

23. There is significant variation in the composition of government in Europe and the allocation of competences to government bodies over particular territories, that is, tiers of government that have a constitutional or legal right to make decisions for a certain

territory. In order to allow for this variation we have adopted the following categorisation.

- EU – European Union
- National – the nation-state that is internationally recognised as the ‘country’
- Sub-national 1 – the immediate level of government below the nation-state.
- Sub-national 2 – a second level of government smaller than sub-national level 1
- Local 1 – the first tier of local government
- Local 2 – a second lower tier of local government

24. We recognise that a few nation-states in Europe are made up of sub-national jurisdictions that are described as countries, states, or nations. In many countries there will only be one sub-national and one local level of government.

Categories of plans

25. The project must avoid an understanding that reflects a particular national position and the use of terms that are specific to a particular country or region. We use terms as generic conceptual categories of tools or procedures, but we recognise that there are inevitable overlaps with specific terms used in particular countries.

26. We are using the term ‘planning instrument’ to denote plans and other tools that are used to mediate and regulate spatial development. We have adopted the following terms to explain the form and content of planning instruments.

- Visionary: setting out a normative agenda of principles or goals for a desirable future.
- Strategic: providing an evidence-based integrated and long-term frame of reference for coordinated action and decision making across jurisdictions and sectors.
- Framework: establishing policies, proposals and other criteria for a territory that provide a non-binding reference for other plans and decision-making.
- Regulative: makes legally binding commitments or decisions concerning land use change and development.

27. Planning instruments may reflect more than one of these aspects of planning. We do not assume that plans prepared at higher levels of government are necessarily more ‘strategic’ or that lower level plans are all ‘regulation’ (although that may tend to be the case).

Images

Please paste thumbnails into the questionnaire and provide larger versions of files as additional attachments when submitting the questionnaire. Any mainstream graphics format is acceptable, e.g. jpeg, png or pdf.

Sources and references

Please always give sources for the information given, especially any interpretation of data. Space is given for general sources at the end of each section. A list of sources should be given at the end of the questionnaire. Examples are given in the questionnaire.

For all the written materials produced in ESPON COMPASS please use the American Psychological Association (Taylor & Francis Style A) reference style. A supplementary note on the style for referencing has been provided and is available on the project website.

Annex: Examples of answers

We have provided some examples below to help to understand the meaning of the questions and how they may be answered. They are only examples – and drawn from just a few countries. It may be that the form of the answer for your country will be quite different in character. So please concentrate on what is important for your country and do not replicate the examples for your own answers. If in doubt ask for feedback from the questionnaire team.

Spatial Planning – national terminology and key policy discourses

1. Please list the main formal legal terms for **spatial planning** (see definition above) in your country, that is, those terms that are used **in the law**. Give a translation in English and a short explanation, including any definition that is given **in law**. You may need to add variations of terms in sub-national legislation, in which case mention where the different terms apply.

Example from the UNITED KINGDOM:

Terms used in legislation (home language)	English translation and short explanation
Town and country planning	<p>Town and country planning</p> <p>This is the term that is mostly used in law. However, the law gives no precise definition of town and country planning, but rather established planning authorities, their duties and competences, and the form of planning documents and the procedures by which they should be produced. All four countries of the UK use this terminology. The term has been used since the 1932 Town and Country Planning Act when it succeeded 'town planning' which had been introduced in Housing, Town Planning, Etc. Act 1909</p>
Planning	<p>Planning</p> <p>Town and country planning is sometimes shortened to 'planning' as in the <i>Housing and Planning Act 2016</i>. Its meaning is the same as <i>town and country planning</i>.</p>
Development	<p>Development</p> <p>Legislation defines 'development' which effectively sets the scope for town and country planning. It means 'the carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over or under land, or the making of any material change in the use of any buildings or other land'. Each term is further defined in the <i>Town and Country Planning Act 1990</i> (as amended).</p>

2. List other key terms that are used to describe **spatial planning** in your country. These are other terms that are used in the **professional discourse** (national academic community and communities of practice and policy). Give an English translation and a short explanation.

Other terms used in professional discourse (home language)	English translation and short explanation
<p>UNITED KINGDOM:</p> <p>Spatial planning</p>	<p>Spatial planning</p> <p>This term was introduced formally 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).</p>
<p>GERMANY:</p> <p>Stadtplanung</p>	<p>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</p>

	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.” (COMMUN The Baltic Spatial Conceptshare)
POLAND: zagospodarowanie przestrzenne	spatial management - method of using and exploiting space in order to achieve i.a. natural, social and economic objectives and priorities.

Overview of planning system

- Describe the different levels of government relevant for spatial planning in your country.

Ignore the levels of government that do not apply. Please add additional rows if needed.

Example from the UNITED KINGDOM:

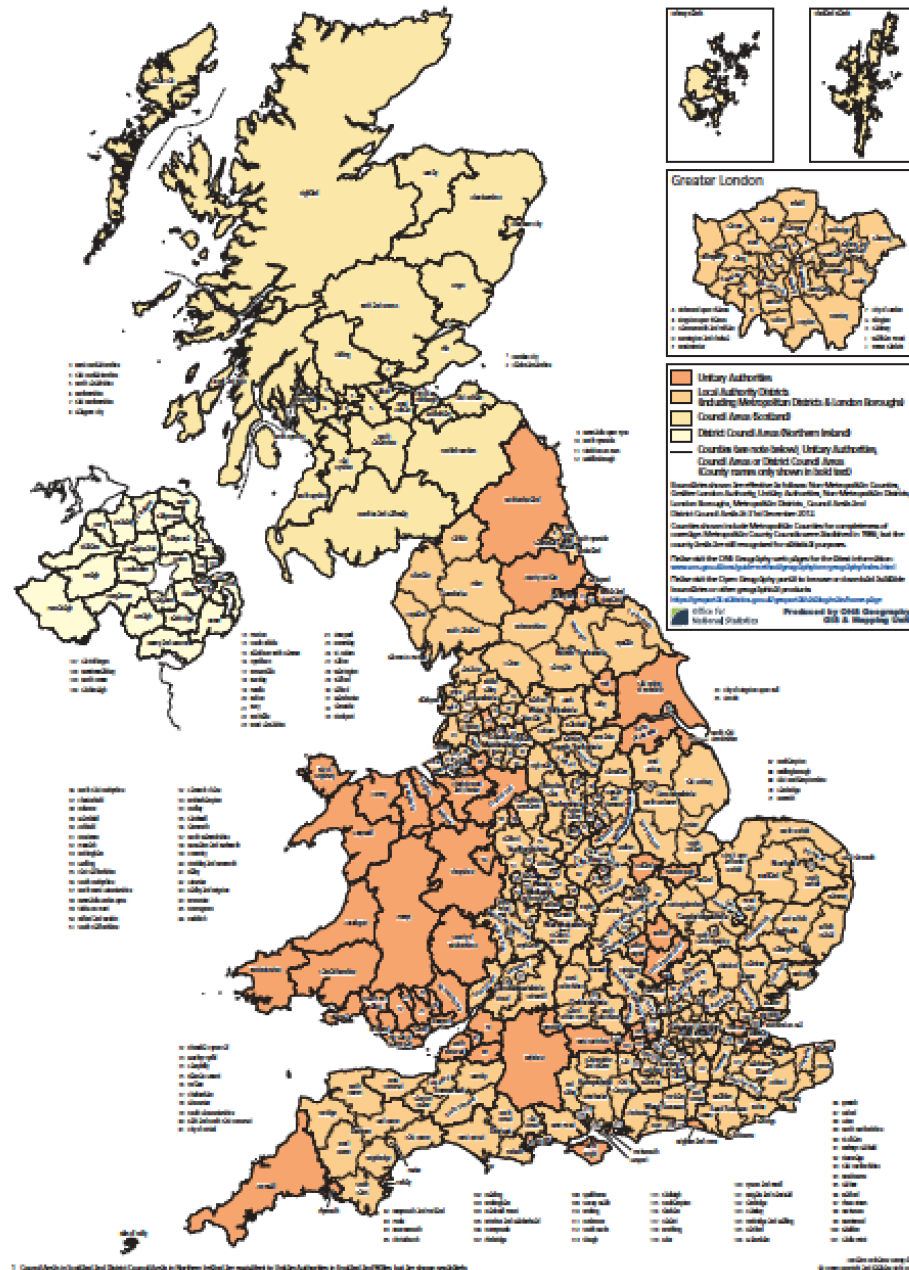
	Terms used in legislation (home language)	English translation	Number of units	NUTS/L AU level	Comments
National level	UK Government	UK Government	1		
Sub-national level 1	Devolved administrations or devolved	Devolved administrations or devolved legislatures	3 Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales		England legislation and policy is enacted by the UK government
Sub-national level 2	Greater London Authority	Greater London Authority	1		This is only one sub-national body in England. English administrative regions were abolished in 2011 but are retained for statistical purposes only.
Local level 1 England	County councils Unitary district councils Metropolitan district councils London borough councils		27 56 36 33		The generic term of the various local level administrations is local authority. A two tier structure of both counties (level 1) and districts (level 2) applies only to parts of England
Local level 2 England	(County) districts		201		
Local level 1 Northern Ireland	District councils		11		The competences of local authority councils in Northern Ireland is much less than elsewhere in the UK.

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Local level 1 Scotland	Councils		32		
Local level 1 Wales	Unitary authorities		22		

- Please add a map of the territorial units described above.

Example from the UNITED KINGDOM: (Thumbnail – larger version supplied)

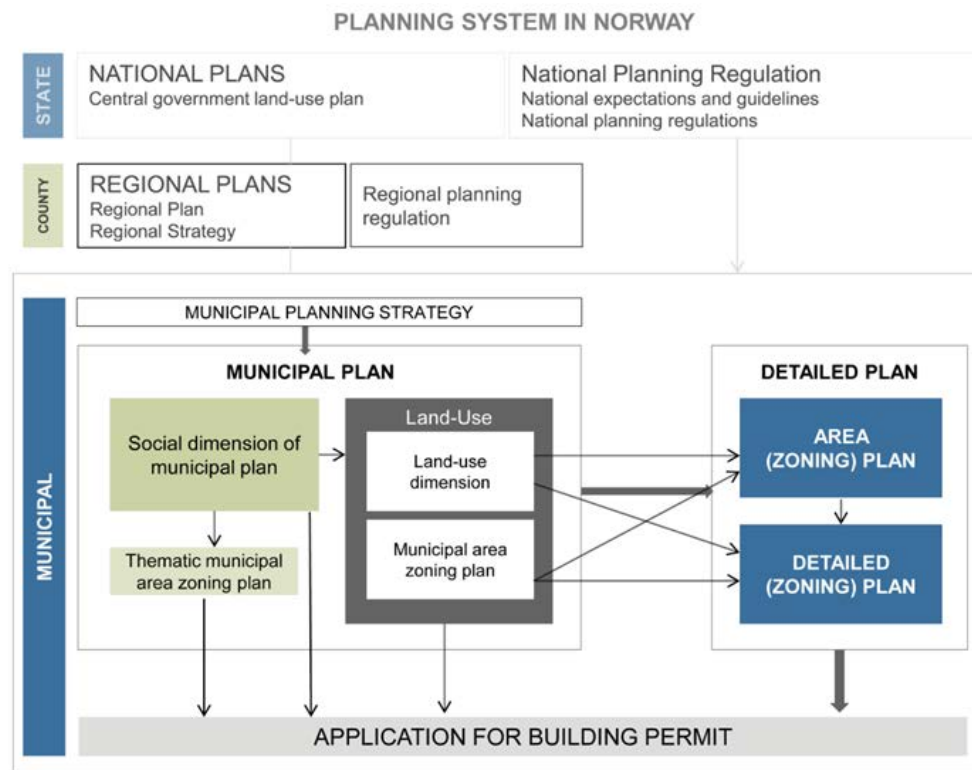
United Kingdom: Local Authority Districts, Counties and Unitary Authorities,¹ 2012

Source: Office of National Statistics. UK Geography.

5. Provide a diagram depicting the main planning instruments in the spatial planning system at the end of 2016. The level of detail is indicated in the example of Norway below. Use English terms, the home language term is given in answer to the next question.

The diagram can be an MS Word graphic or pasted in jpeg. Give full references for any diagram that is used from other sources.

Example from NORWAY:



Source: Fredricsson, Christian, and Lukas Smas. 2013. In Granskning Av Norges Planeringssystem: Skandinavisk Detaljplanering I Ett Internationellt Perspektiv. Nordregio Report 1. Stockholm: Nordregio.
<http://www.nordregio.se/en/Publications/Publications-2013/En-granskning-av-Norges-planeringssystem/>.

The organization of the spatial planning system

6. List **planning authorities** at different levels of government at the end of 2016. Identify their main competences with an 'x'. Please add any necessary clarifying comments. You have an opportunity to explain the competences of the main planning authorities below.

Ignore the levels of government that do not apply. Please add additional rows if needed.

Example from GERMANY: (extracts)

	Planning Authority	Law-making	Policy-making	Plan-making	Decision-making	Supervision	Comments
National level	Federal Spatial Planning Authority, presently <i>Bundesministerium für Verkehr und digitale Infrastruktur</i> (Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure)	x		(x)			responsible for federal spatial planning (<i>Raumordnung</i>)
	<i>Ministerkonferenz für Raumordnung</i> (Ministerial Conference on Spatial Planning)		x				
Sub-national level 1	State Ministries responsibly for Spatial Planning (16)	x		x		x	In the "city states" Berlin, Hamburg and Bremen spatial planning on the sub-national levels is integrated in the municipal land-use planning

Sub-national level 2	Regional Planning Authorities (approx. 105)			x		x	“In terms of the organization of regional planning a large spectrum of different organizational forms exists. In some cases regional planning is entirely the responsibility of the municipalities, carried out by the rural districts or the municipal planning associations. In other cases collective regional planning pertains, whereby a <i>Länder</i> planning authority bears responsibility for drawing up the regional plan, which must then, however, be passed by a committee made up of municipal representatives. There are also cases of regional planning being carried out entirely by the federal states (<i>Länder</i>)” (Schmitz, 2005, p. 965) (Blotevogel et al., 2014, p. 85)
Local level 1	(<i>Kreise</i> (Districts))						see comment on sub-national level 2
Local level 2	<i>Städte/Gemeinden</i> (municipalities)			x	x		

7. Explain the main changes in the distribution of competences among the **planning authorities** since 2000, with reference to the conditions and drivers that have given rise to the change.

Example from the UNITED KINGDOM:

Max 400 words

In the UK there has been successive devolution which began prior to 2000. UK legislation in 1998 devolved certain powers to the devolved administrations and legislatures of Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The UK Parliament retains competences for 'reserved matters'. The matters that are devolved and powers of the devolved administrations varies – therefore the UK has a 'hybrid' system' of government.

Scotland has full competence over both planning law and policy since devolution was put into operation in 1999. Wales had competence for planning policy from 1999 and this was extended to most aspects of planning law from 2007. Northern Ireland has competence over planning law and policy, but the provisions were not put into place until 2007 because of political disagreements

Funding is provided to the devolved administrations in a 'block grant' which it can spend according to its own priorities as agreed by the devolved legislature. There is also some variable ability to raise money in each country.

Note that the 'regionalised arrangements' in the UK are not the same as a federal system. Sovereignty remains with the national UK Parliament that could in principle legislate in areas that have been devolved, or indeed, take back the powers that have been devolved, although either option is highly unlikely in practice.

In the late 1990s the UK government established 'regional government' in England with three regional bodies in each of nine regions – a regional assembly of indirectly elected representatives; a strengthened government office for the regions representing central government and a regional development agency. The regional assembly was responsible for preparing a regional spatial strategy. Between 2008 and 2011 these bodies were abolished, with the exception of the London assembly – the Greater London Authority (GLA). The regional spatial strategies were also abandoned. This leaves England without a regional tier of government of any kind. The regions remain for statistical purposes. In 2011 a 'duty to cooperate' was introduced to ensure that plans address cross-border issues. Some economic development and coordination functions and were taken on by ad hoc local economic partnerships (LEPs). Planning competences are now shared between the UK government and local authorities.

In 2011 the UK Government introduced neighbourhood plans into the planning system. This has increased the significance of 'communities' in planning and is part of a devolution or 'localism' agenda. Many neighbourhood plans are based around the administrative unit of the parish or community council.

8. List the main **planning authority** at each level of government (one or two), explain their competences in terms of policy, plan and decision-making and supervision, and how these have **changed from 2000 to 2016**. This may include planning authorities that have been abolished since 2000.

Example from POLAND, extracts:

	<i>Planning Authority</i>	Competences in policy plan decision-making and supervision, and how they have changed from 2000 to 2016
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National level	Council of Ministers, Ministry of Development	<p>Preparation of the National Spatial Development Concept and the National Regional Development Strategy; supervision of the voivodeship-level planning.</p> <p>Planning at state and voivodeship levels is competence of the Ministry of Development, which also has executive functions in state-level planning. At regional level, formulation of legislation; supervision of local governments.</p> <p>The current competences were defined in the Spatial Planning and Management Act of 2003.</p>
	Council of Ministers, Ministry of Infrastructure and Construction	<p>The Ministry of Infrastructure and Construction coordinates investments at state level under certain special acts (road, railway, airport). This is executed through subsidiary Agencies (the General Directorate for National Roads and Motorways, in the case of roads) or state-owned companies supervised by the Ministry (Polish State Railways). The Ministries of Transport, Construction and Maritime Economy supervise spatial planning at local level.</p> <p>The Ministries of Development and Transport, Construction and Maritime Economy were temporarily joined into the Ministry of Infrastructure and Development In the 2011-2015 period. But the ensuing division of competences in 2016 does not substantially differ from the one of 2000.</p>
Sub-national level 1	Voivodeship Council	<p>Adoption of the spatial management plan, considering reports on the voivodeship management board activity; adoption of resolutions on the start of formulating the voivodeship spatial development plan.</p> <p>No changes in competences in 2000-2016 .</p>
	Voivodeship Management Board (including the Marshal)	<p>Responsible for formulating projects within the regional development strategy and other development strategies, spatial development plans and regional operational programmes along with the process of public consultation, monitoring and analysing development processes in spatial aspect and the voivodeship (regional) development strategy. Assessing the compliance of the draft study of conditions and directions of spatial management and local spatial development plans with the assumptions of voivodeship development plans and findings of landscape audit. No changes in competences in 2000-2016.</p>
	Voivodeship Governor	<p>Assessment of the compliance of the draft study of conditions and directions of spatial management and local spatial management plans with the provisions of development programmes; publication of these documents in the voivodeship official journal. Issue of opinions on the draft of the voivodeship spatial development plan; assessment of its compliance with legal regulations; publication of the findings in the voivodeship official journal. Assessment of the compliance a draft <i>Framework study of the conditions and directions of spatial management for metropolitan association</i> (Metropolitan study) with the legal provisions and assumptions of development programmes; publication in the voivodeship official journal.</p> <p>No changes in competences in 2000-2016.</p>
Sub-national level 2	-	-

Local level 1	County Construction Site Inspectorate	Building inspection and administration of matters closely related to spatial planning, i.e. geodesy (registry of land and buildings, master map); administration of road infrastructure and part of the property. The county level was introduced in Poland in 1999. Administration of matters closely related to spatial planning, i.e. geodesy (cadastre, master map – registry data, utilities and installations.); administration of road infrastructure and part of the property.
Local level 2	Executive body of the municipality (Village mayor/Mayor/ President)	Preparation of the local spatial management plan and the study of conditions and directions of spatial management (with the help of the Committee for Urban Planning and Architecture). No significant changes in the years 2000-2016.
	Municipal council (municipality may be an entire town or a town can be a part of the urban-rural municipality)	Contractor of plans may be municipal officials or a company selected through tender procedures. The municipal council approves the local spatial management plan and the study of conditions and directions of spatial management . No significant changes in the years 2000-2016 (the Spatial Planning and Management Act of 2003 has not substantially altered the competences of municipalities in establishing local law).

Spatial planning instruments

National level

9. Name the national spatial planning instruments, if any, that are part of the formal planning system in 2016. (Note ‘national’ means for the whole country).

Please consult the guidance note for country experts regarding ‘the general character of plan document’!

Example from GERMAN, extracts

Name of planning instrument (home language and English translation)	Prepared by whom?	Adopted or approved by whom?	Is it statutory or non-statutory?	General character of plan document (more than one is possible)	main purpose	mandate in relation to other planning instruments and decisions, e.g. legally binding demands adaptation of other
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				visionary	strategic	framework	regulative		documents, or must be in conformity with other instruments
<i>Grundsätze der Raumordnung (principles of spatial planning)</i>	Federal Spatial Planning Authority, presently Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure	Generally adopted by federal state planning authorities	Statutory (mentioned in federal spatial planning act/ROG)		x	x		General provisions relating to the organization of space, especially the structure of settlements and open space as well as infrastructure	Generally demands adaptation
<i>sachliche und teilträumliche Raumordnungspläne (sectoral and non-area-wide national spatial plans)</i>	Federal Spatial Planning Authority, presently Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure		statutory			x	x	a) Substantiate the principles of spatial planning* b) Location concepts for sea and inland ports and airports* c) Spatial Plan for the Exclusive economic zone (EEZ) * To date, the federal government did not compile any of these plans.	binding for public authorities at all spatial scale (a and c) or only on the national scale (b)

<i>Raumordnungsbericht</i> (federal spatial reports)	Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning (Bundesamt für Bauwesen und Raumordnung (BBR))	Presented to German „Bundestag“	statutory	x	x	x		At regular intervals the Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning shall submit reports to the Federal Ministry responsible for Regional Planning to be presented to the German Bundestag and state 1. the facts on which to base regional development within the federal territory (regional survey, development trends), 2. the regionally significant plans and measures that have been or are to be realized within the scope of the regional development objectives, 3. how the regionally significant plans and measures of the Federal Government and the European Union are distributed throughout the federal territory 4. the impact of the policy of the European Union on the regional development of the federal territory.	Evidence-based political consulting
Leitbilder und Handlungsstrategien für die Raumentwicklung in Deutschland (Concepts and Strategies for Spatial Development in Germany)	Ministerial Conference on Spatial Planning		non-statutory	x	x			aim to contribute to the creation of a common consensus of federal and state development	informal strategic document

10. For each national planning instrument, describe briefly what are the main changes from 2000 to 2016, and any expected changes in the near future, specifically in regard to form or character, scope and content, and procedure. **Maximum of 100 words for each planning instrument.**

Example from GERMANY:

Planning instrument (home language and English translation)	Changes
<i>Sachliche und teilsräumliche Raumordnungspläne</i> (sectoral and non-area-wide national spatial plans)	These instruments were introduced in the 2008 amendment of the Federal Spatial Planning Act, except for the Spatial Plan for the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) that was introduced in 1998. However they have not been applied so far, except for the EEZ.
<i>Leitbilder und Handlungsstrategien für die Raumentwicklung in Deutschland</i> (Concepts and Strategies for Spatial Development in Germany)	In the context of globalization and demographic change in 2006, the “Concepts and Strategies for Spatial Development in Germany” replaced the objectives and action strategies of the <i>Raumordnungspolitischen Orientierungsrahmen</i> (Spatial planning policy framework) of 1993. The latest version of the former was released in 2016, and shows a slightly different focus than the 2006 version, e.g. the topics climate change and energy transition were amended.

Sub-national level 1

11. Name the sub-national level 1 spatial planning instruments, if any, that are part of the formal planning system in 2016. In the case of regional variations choose one or two typical examples of type of instrument. Despite a number of regional variations, try to identify the most relevant generic types of documents.

Please consult the guidance note for country experts regarding ‘the general character of plan document’!

Example from POLAND, extracts:

Generic name of planning instrument (home language and English translation)	Prepared by whom?	Adopted or approved by whom?	statutory or non-statutory	General character of plan document				main purpose	mandate in relation to other spatial plans/ policies at different levels/ different sectors (e.g. legally binding or demand for adaptation)
				visionary	strategic	framework	regulative		

<i>strategia rozwoju województwa</i> regional (voivodeship) development strategy	Voivodeship Management Board	Voivodeship Council	statutory	x	x	x		Stimulation and visualisation of development; guiding operations of regional authorities and identifying areas requiring regulation and financing. Definition of the objectives of the regional development policy; guidance of voivodeship governments to achieve the strategic objectives under the regional development policy.	Follows the objectives of the Medium-Term National Development Strategy; the National Regional Development Strategy; supra-regional strategies; and the National Spatial Development Concept. It is implemented by means of development programmes; regional operational programmes; and programmes for implementation of partnership agreement and territorial contracts.
<i>plan zagospodarowania przestrzennego województwa</i> (voivodeship spatial management plan)	Voivodeship Management Board	Voivodeship Council	statutory	x	x	x	x	Spatial coordination of undertaken operations and spatial management of the voivodeship; directions for the long term spatial policy.	Follows the provisions of the National Spatial Development Concept, the Regional Development Strategy and recommendations of the landscape audit.
<i>strategia rozwoju związku metropolitalnego / studium metropolitalne</i> (metropolitan association development strategy / Metropolitan study)	Metropolitan Management Board	Metropolitan Assembly	statutory (in case of established metropolitan association)	x	x	x	x	Definition of the basic conditions, objectives and directions of development for an area belonging to the metropolitan association. The metropolitan study only covers the necessary elements for the adequate orientation of the metropolitan area's spatial policy.	Must comply with the voivodeship development strategy; its provision are binding over development strategies and programmes of municipalities and counties within the metropolitan association. The metropolitan study follows the objectives of the voivodeship spatial development plan; its provisions are binding for authorities at local level (LAU1) preparing the municipal study of conditions for development.

12. For each sub-national level 1 spatial planning instruments, describe briefly what are the main changes from 2000 to 2016 and any expected changes in the near future, specifically in regard to form or character, scope and content, and procedure. **Maximum 100 words for each instrument.**

Example from POLAND:

Planning instrument (home language and English translation)	Changes
<i>strategia rozwoju województwa / wojewódzkie programy i strategie sektorowe</i> (voivodeship development strategy / voivodeship sectorial programmes and strategies)	The Voivodeship Development Strategy is updated on a regular basis, according to a certain period; in case higher level documents are being updated; or a downgrade of adopted directions of intervention; and the need to approve new resolutions. There have been three editions: 1) after the administrative reform and establishment of voivodeships, 2) in the years 2005-2007 and 3) after 2012 - taking into account the latest strategic documents of state level.
<i>plan zagospodarowania przestrzennego województwa</i> (voivodeship spatial management plan)	Spatial management plans are updated less frequently than development strategies. Until now, only part of voivodeships changed their spatial management plans regarding the ones established after legislation amendments.
<i>audyt krajobrazowy</i> (landscape audit)	The Act of 2015 (the so-called Landscape Act) amended certain acts to strengthen the landscape protection tools, and introduced the landscape audit as a new instrument for spatial planning.
<i>strategia rozwoju związku metropolitalnego / studium metropolitalne</i> (metropolitan association development strategy / metropolitan study)	These instruments are based on the Act on metropolitan associations (2015). A metropolitan study is a new planning tool at metropolitan areas level (while maintaining the privilege of establishing metropolitan associations).

Sub-national level 2

13. Name the sub-national level 2 spatial planning instruments, if any, that are part of the formal planning system in 2016. In the case of regional variations choose one or two typical examples of type of instrument.

Please consult the guidance note for country experts regarding ‘the general character of plan document’!

Example from GERMANY:

Generic name of planning instrument (home language and English translation)	Prepared by whom?	Adopted or approved by whom?	statutory or non-statutory	General character of plan document				main purpose	mandate in relation to other spatial plans/ policies at different levels/ different sectors (e.g. legally binding or demand for adaptation)
				visionary	strategic	framework	regulative		
<i>Regionalplan</i> (Regional development plan)	Regional Planning authorities	approved by state spatial planning authorities; adopted by municipalities	statutory			x	x	Coordination of the spatial development at the regional level. It takes on an intermediary role between public state planning, municipal land-use planning and sectoral planning.	Regional plans incorporate the mutual feedback principle: They substantiate the specifications of the <i>Länder</i> spatial development plans and provide a framework for the spatial development of the municipalities.

14. For each sub-national level 2 spatial planning instrument, describe briefly what are the main changes since 2000, and any expected changes in the near future, specifically in regard to form or character, scope and content, and procedure. **Maximum 100 words for each instrument.**

Example from GERMANY:

Planning instrument (home language and English translation)	Changes

<i>Regionalplan</i> (Regional Development Plan)	no changes in the legal framework, but a trend to transfer authority from the <i>Länder</i> level to the regional planning level (Blotevogel et al., 2014, p. 103); general trends towards more strategic regional development (combination of hard and soft modes of control with one another as “modern territorial governance”)
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Local level 1

15. Name the local level 1 spatial planning instruments, if any, that are part of the formal planning system in 2016. In the case of local variations choose one or two typical examples of type of instrument.

Please consult the guidance note for country experts regarding ‘the general character of plan document’!

Example from the UNITED KINGDOM, extract:

Generic name of planning instrument (home language and English translation)	Prepared by whom?	Adopted or approved by whom?	statutory or non-statutory	General character of plan document				main purpose	mandate in relation to other spatial plans/ policies at different levels/ different sectors (e.g. legally binding or demand for adaptation)
				visionary	strategic	framework	regulative		
Local plan	Local authority (district councils)	Adopted by local authority, but the national minister has powers of supervision and intervention. The plan is also subject to	statutory	x	x	x		<p>To set out a vision, strategy and policy framework for the future development of the area of the plan. To engage with citizens on future development issues.</p> <p>Local plans allocate land for future land uses and concentrate on areas where there will be change.</p> <p>National policy states there is a presumption in favour of sustainable development. This means that the local plan should be used to assess</p>	<p>The local plan together with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) neighbourhood plans and other policy documents are the main references when deciding if consent for development should be given.</p> <p>The local plan is not legally binding and does not confer development rights (like a regulation plan allocates the right to develop).</p> <p>The local plan must meet a ‘test of soundness’, that is it should be in</p>

		examination by an independent inspector.						and meet development needs with some flexibility to meet changing circumstances, unless impacts significantly outweigh benefits. Central government emphasises the need for local plans to meet the need for housing,	conformity with national planning policy, be positively prepared, justified by the evidence, and be effective. The local authority may request that the inspector recommends modifications so that it meets the requirement for soundness.
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16. For each local level 1 spatial planning instrument, describe briefly what are the main changes since 2000, and any expected changes in the near future, specifically in regard to form or character, scope and content, and procedure within. **Maximum 100 words for each instrument.**

Example from the UNITED KINGDOM:

Planning instrument (home language and English translation)	Changes
Local plan	<p>The local plan has been subject to significant reform with new planning instruments introduced in 2004 and then reformed again in 2011.</p> <p>In 2000, the local planning framework in England was mixed: some areas had two-tier system of county <i>structure plans</i> (setting out planning strategy for the county) and district council local plans (making land use allocations). In other areas there was on <i>unitary plan</i> which included both strategy and detailed land use.</p> <p>In 2004 structure plans were abolished and a unitary structure of <i>local development frameworks</i> (LDF) was introduced prepared by the district councils. The LDF was a portfolio of <i>development plan documents</i> (DPDs) which was the main equivalent of the local plan, and other non-statutory <i>supplementary planning documents</i> (SPDs) policy documents. A main thrust for change was to address inconsistencies in the impact of sector policies at the local level, to inject a more strategic objective in local planning, to simplify the process, to engage with communities more effectively and to stress more the role of planning to support economic growth. The changes were opposed by most respondents to consultation.</p> <p>In 2011, the 2004 the requirements for development plan documents (DPDs) were simplified and renamed the</p>

	<i>local plan. The Neighbourhood plans were introduced (see below). The main thrust of the change was to simplify the bureaucracy involved in preparing and adopting plans, to devolve decision-making further to the local level, and to focus more on the need to provide for demand for land for economic and housing development.</i>
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Local level 2

17. Name the local level 2 spatial planning instruments, if any, that are part of the formal planning system in 2016. In the case of local variations choose one or two typical examples of type of instrument

Please consult the guidance note for country experts regarding ‘the general character of plan document’!

Example from the UNITED KINGDOM, extract:

Generic name of planning instrument (home language and English translation)	Prepared by whom?	Adopted or approved by whom?	statutory or non-statutory	General character of plan document				main purpose	mandate in relation to other spatial plans/ policies at different levels/ different sectors (e.g. legally binding or demand for adaptation)
				visionary	strategic	framework	regulative		
Neighbourhood plan	A ‘community’, that is a parish council, a community council a neighbourhood forum or a community organisation (the last two may be created specifically for the purpose).	The local community agrees the plan by referendum after examination by independent. The plan is adopted by the local authority and it	statutory	x	x	x		<p>There is flexibility in the scope and content of the plan – some may have narrow objectives, for example the allocation of land for housing, others or wide scope covering a wide range of issues related to the ‘development and use of land’.</p> <p>There is no requirement for neighbourhood plans. The law provides an opportunity for ‘communities’ where they wish to prepare a neighbourhood</p>	<p>The neighbourhood plan has to be in conformity with the strategic policies of the local plan</p> <p>Proposals have to be viable – that is not impose demands on developers that cannot be met.</p> <p>The neighbourhood plan is used alongside the local plan as the main policy guidance to decide on proposals for consent to develop.</p> <p>There is a related opportunity for the ‘community’ to prepare a <i>local</i></p>

	Support is provided by the local authority, including designation of the area.	becomes part of the authority's development plan.						plan.	<i>development order (LDO) which if adopted would grant planning permission 'in advance' of proposals coming forward.</i>
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18. For each local level 2 spatial planning instrument, describe briefly what are the main changes since 2000, and any expected changes in the near future, specifically in regard to form or character, scope and content, and procedure within **Maximum 100 words for each instrument**.

Example from the UNITED KINGDOM, extract:

Planning instrument (home language and English translation)	Changes
Neighbourhood plan	Neighbourhood plans were introduced in 2011 as a statutory development plan. This reflected government policy to devolve more decisions on land use and development to local communities. Prior to 2011 many communities, especially in rural areas had prepared 'village plans' or 'parish plans' which were non-statutory. Neighbourhood planning has proved relatively popular and government targets have been met broadly with more than 100 neighbourhood plans adopted by 2016. Recent and future changes will strengthen neighbourhood planning, and enforce time limits to ensure that local planning authorities progress neighbourhood plans.

Constitutional and legal framework for spatial planning

19. Describe the constitutional framework for spatial planning in your country by indicating what rights exist, who holds such rights and how they are regulated and supervised.

Note: this is a particularly difficult issue as the ‘bundle’ of property rights is often complex. We are trying to identify the rights that influence the operation of spatial planning, especially the extent to which rights to develop land and property belong to the state and what rights remain with citizens, private actors and public bodies. For example, there may be a general right given to build a house on land by the owner of the land where no plan exists; there may be constitutional rights in relation to the equal provision of services across the country.

Example from the UNITED KINGDOM, extract:

	Who has (and do they exist)?			How the rights allocated, regulated and supervised (constitution, law, contracts, and institutions)? And other comments
	private (individual)	mixed/both public/private (or other form)	public (at which government level)	
Development rights			x	All rights to develop land belong to the state. Development rights were nationalised in 1947 with a ‘one-off’ scheme to compensate land owners for the loss of these rights. There is definition of development in the legislation which covers, building and engineering works, and changes of use. Some development rights are reallocated to all property owners by virtue of a ‘permitted development order’ for example, for the extension of a dwelling house within its curtilage up to set limits.
Expropriation or pre-emption rights (or similar)		x	x	Powers to compulsory purchase land can be exercised by national government ministers (different for each of the four countries of the UK) and other bodies on which the minister confers powers by legislation. Most commonly, they are local authorities, the Highways Authority and utility companies. Of particular interest for planning are that powers have been given to urban development corporations and regional development agencies. The minister always has to confirm the acquisition and purchase by agreement must not be possible. Objections can be made and are considered by an independent inspector with a public hearing if necessary. Compensation is paid according to the value of the land, plus an amount in respect of severance and disturbance as appropriate.

The allocation of development rights (permit procedure)

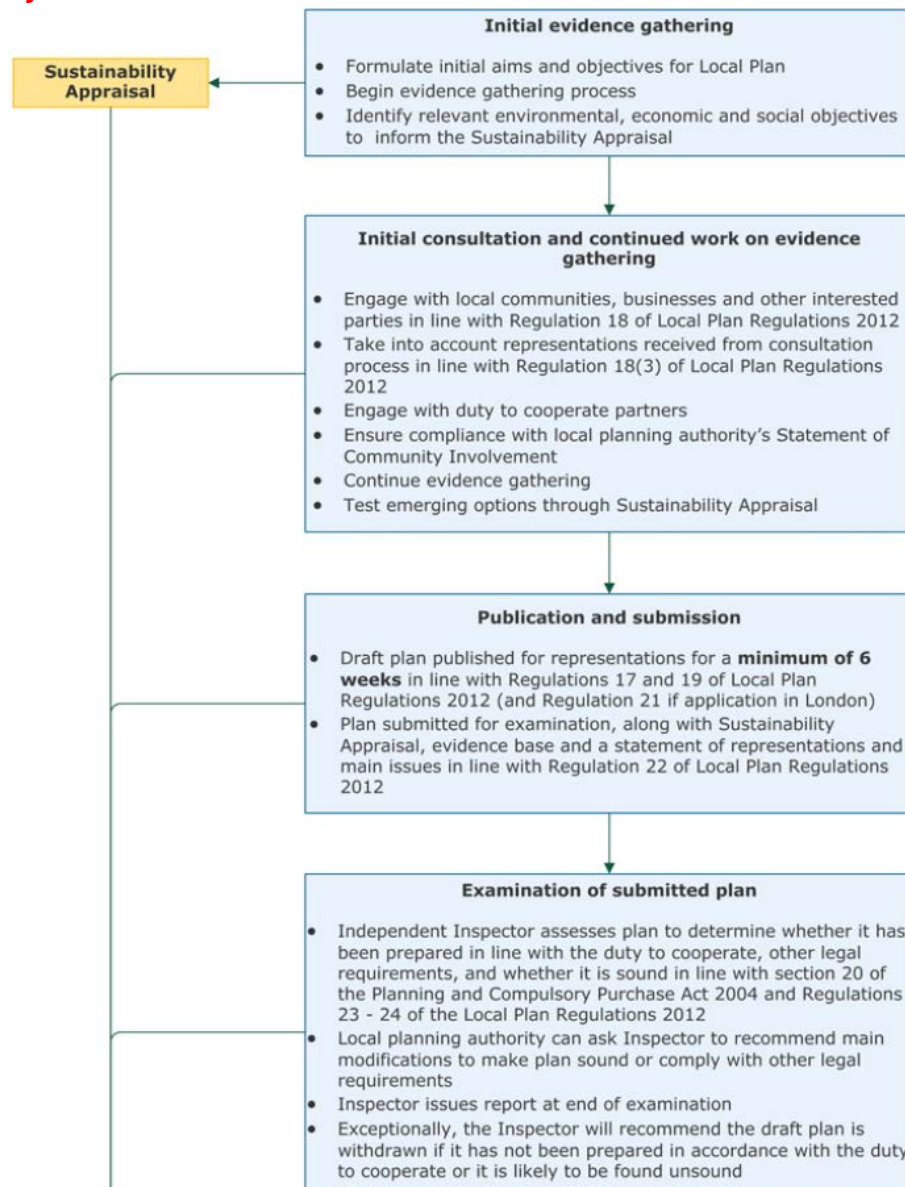
The following questions ask about the process of allocating development rights which usually includes both a plan making and permit or authorisation procedure.

20. Provide a simple diagram explaining the main steps in the process of **making a plan that allocates development rights**, or provides a policy framework for the allocation of development rights, as at the end of 2016. **The level of detail is indicated in the example given in the guidance note.**

- Indicate the main steps in the formal process as set out in law and policy including the points of stakeholder and public consultation and duration (e.g. months) for citizen engagement.
- Indicate where legally binding commitments are made on what development will be permitted (this is sometimes described as the 'decision moment'). For example, in most cases the adoption of a regulation plan is the 'decision moment'.

Use only English terms. The diagram can be an MS Word graphic or a pasted jpeg. Give full references for any diagram that is used from other sources.

Example from the UNITED KINGDOM:



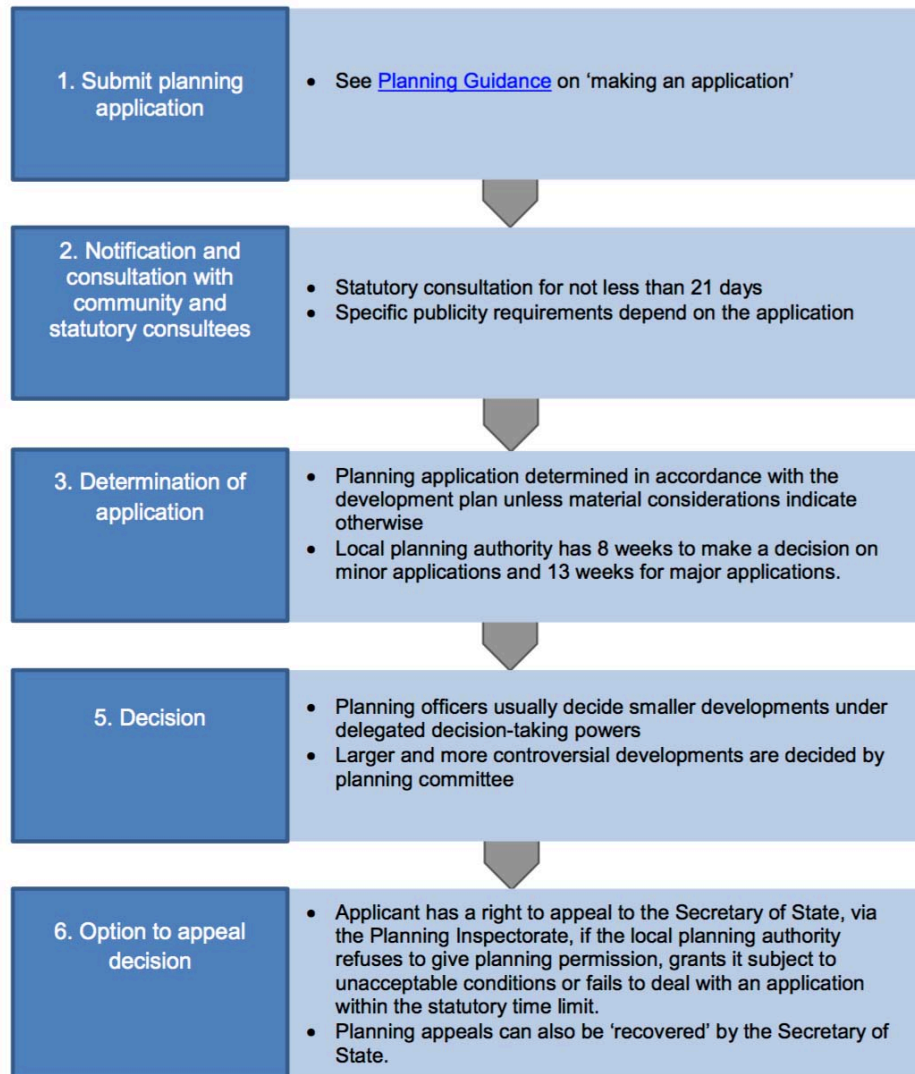
Source: Local plan process. Department for Communities and Local Government (2015) Plain English guide to the Planning System, Annex A, London, DCLG. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/391694/Plain_English_guide_to_the_planning_system.pdf

21. Provide a simple diagram explaining the main steps in the process of **applying for and granting of development rights** (permit or permission). **The level of detail is indicated in the example given in the guidance note.**

- Indicate the main steps in the formal process as set out in law and policy including the points of stakeholder and public consultation and duration (e.g. months).
- Indicate the provisions for appeals to decisions.

Use only English terms. The diagram can be an MS Word graphic or a pasted jpeg.
Give full references for any diagram that is used from other sources.

Example from the UNITED KINGDOM:



Source: Development control process. Department for Communities and Local Government (2015) Plain English guide to the Planning System, Annex C, London, DCLG. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/391694/Plain_English_guide_to_the_planning_system.pdf

22. Explain any significant changes that have been made to the procedure for allocating development rights from 2000 to 2016 (e.g. in some countries there have been reforms that have allowed for more negotiation between developers and the planning authority prior to a binding decision being made. In some countries additional provisions have been made for citizen consultation in the process).

Give your answer here in less than 400 words.

Other issues

23. Describe any significant changes in the constitutional and legal framework for spatial planning from 2000 to 2016 with reference to important conditions and drivers. Are more changes expected in the future?

Give your answer here in less than 400 words.

24. Do you have other comments on the structure of the spatial planning system? Are there other important planning tools that have not been considered so far, or important changes to the planning system in your country that have not been raised? Note: we are only concerned here with the formal structure of the system. You will have an opportunity to provide information on the operation of the system in phase 2.

Give your answer here in less than 400 words.

Influence of EU sectoral legislation

Overall assessment of the influence of EU sectoral legislation

25. What has been the overall influence of various fields of EU sectoral legislation on spatial planning at each territorial level between 2000 and 2016?

Use the following scale:

- *3 = strong influence* (for example, major changes including the creation of new spatial instruments or organisations, new planning procedures etc.)
- *2 = moderate influence* (for example, revisions to existing spatial planning instruments or organisations, revisions to existing planning procedures etc.)
- *1 = little influence* (for example, minor amendments to spatial planning instruments or procedures)
- *0 = no influence*
- *na = not applicable*

Example from POLAND:

	National level	Sub-national level	Local level
EU competition legislation	0	1	1
EU energy legislation	2	1	1
EU environmental legislation	3	3	3
EU transport legislation	2	2	1
Pre-accession negotiation (if applicable)	2	1	1
Others – PLEASE SPECIFY adding rows as necessary	na	na	na

Note: examples of relevant EU legislation include

EU competition legislation (public procurement, elimination of State aids etc.)

<http://ec.europa.eu/competition/>

EU energy legislation (Renewable energy directive, Energy efficiency directive etc.)

<https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en>

EU environmental legislation (EIA Directive, SEA Directive, Habitat directives, Bird Directives, Seveso Directives, Natura2000, Water framework directive, Air quality Directive, Environmental noise Directive etc.) http://ec.europa.eu/environment/index_en.htm

EU transport legislation (Trans-European Networks etc.) https://ec.europa.eu/transport/home_en

26. What has been the trend of the influence of each field of EU sectoral legislation at each level from 2000 to 2016?

Use the following scale

- *increasing* (the EU legislation in this field has become more influential since 2000)
- *constant* (the EU legislation in this field has had a steady influence since 2000 – whether strong, moderate, little or none)
- *decreasing* (the EU legislation in this field has decreased in influence over time since 2000)
- *swinging* (the influence has varied over time, for example having a strong influence at a certain moment, then being not relevant for some time, then producing again a strong influence etc.)

Example from POLAND:

	National level	Sub-national level	Local level
EU competition legislation	<i>Increasing</i>	<i>increasing</i>	<i>increasing</i>
EU energy legislation	<i>increasing</i>	<i>increasing</i>	<i>constant</i>
EU environmental legislation	<i>Increasing</i>	<i>increasing</i>	<i>increasing</i>
EU transport legislation	<i>constant</i>	<i>increasing</i>	<i>increasing</i>
Pre-accession negotiation (if applicable)	<i>decreasing</i>	<i>decreasing</i>	<i>decreasing</i>
Others – PLEASE SPECIFY adding rows as necessary	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>

Detailed assessment of the influence of EU sectoral legislation

27. For each of the EU sectoral fields of legislation that you identified as having a strong or moderate influence on at least one territorial level, explain what aspects of the EU legislation had an influence and on what aspects of spatial planning, and the general period when this influence took place.

Note:

The aspects of spatial planning include (but are not limited to) changes in planning law creating new instruments, organisations or procedures; creation of new or amended methods for land use regulation; changes in competences or duties of government bodies.

The influence of pre-accession negotiation may involve the promotion of administrative reforms introducing new territorial layers or the modification of

existing ones; the introduction of new institutions; changes in legislation that affect spatial planning, the introduction of spatially relevant instruments; and others.

28. For each of the EU sectoral fields of legislation that you identified as having little or no influence for all territorial level, explain in the table below why this has been so.

Note:

A specific field of EU legislation may have little or no influence as a consequence of various issues, for instance because domestic legislation if already conform to the EU legislation, or because it has been implemented in a way that had no impact on spatial planning, or because it was implemented in a merely formal way without having any real impact of the system.

Note: use the table below for answering both questions 27 and 28

Examples from ITALY, POLAND and HUNGARY:

Field of EU legislation	Specific aspect of the legislation (add or delete rows as necessary)	Impact on spatial planning (maximum 200 words in each cell - add or delete rows as necessary)
EU competition legislation	directive concerning the coordination of procedures for the award of public works contracts (93/37/EEC)	ITALY: After a long legal dispute, finally solved by the European Court of Justice in 2001. This has led to the modification of the Italian legislation, under which the holder of a building permission or approved development plan could execute infrastructure works directly, by way of set-off against a contribution.
EU energy legislation	2020 Climate and energy package	POLAND: Implementation of these aspects related to energy policy and meeting the EU requirements contributed to the following documents: Energy Policy for Poland by 2030 (2009), the National Action Plan for renewable energy sources (2010) and Directions for biogas development in Poland for 2010-2020 (2010), an integrated development strategy "Energy Security and Environment - the prospect of 2010". The most significant impact of EU policies and regulations concerned the use of wind energy and biofuels, co-firing of biomass and coal, as well as application of quotas and green certificates, which together increased the share of renewable energy sources (RES) in the final energy consumption. Prior to these actions the RES sector amounted to a marginal energy source. The fulfilment of the EU obligations involved the development of the National Programme for the Development of Low Carbon Economy (2015) and introduction of a new instrument - <i>Low-Carbon Economy Plans</i> , of particular importance to the quality of life in urban areas. Another important step was the adoption in 2015 of the Act on <i>Renewable Energy Sources</i> (RES). The actual impact affecting Poland's economy is associated with increasingly effective absorption of EU funds by municipalities and municipal associations
	EU Directive of 2009 on the promotion of using energy from renewable sources	

		(means derived i.a. from the Cohesion Fund) and regions (mainly from the European Regional Development Fund). The impact of EU funds on the development of RES focuses on local and partly regional level. Access to EU funds also contributed to the dissemination of <i>Programme for thermal insulation of buildings</i> at local level.
EU environmental legislation	Sustainable development paradigm	POLAND: The impact of legislation and policies relating to the environment in Poland was noticed already in the pre-accession period through the adoption and dissemination of the paradigm of sustainable development. This was adopted as a constitutional legal record, and since then, considered as a basis for policy development at state, regional and municipal levels. Major changes have also been implemented in terms of environmental issues in the processes of spatial planning. The Act on Environmental Protection (2001) has provided a broad framework for the implementation of the EU environmental legislation to Polish legal measures on this matter. In the process of implementing the principles of sustainable development and environmental protection one must emphasize i.a. the importance of spatial planning and policies, strategies, programmes, studies and plans developed by the public administration.
	EIA Directive	POLAND: The Environmental Impact Assessment was introduced in most projects of strategic documents elaborated by the public administration authorities. The undertaken measures have enabled the protection of the environment through spatial planning. As a result of implementing the EU directives, more than 20 legislation acts and over 100 decrees were issued that are directly and significantly related with the environment, and many others of indirect impact.
	Water framework directive	POLAND: In terms of hindering the improvement of environment quality and reducing the risk for natural hazards, the transposition of the Water Framework Directive into Polish legislation was primarily enacted by the Act on Water Law (2001). The water management system was rebuilt by introducing a system of water management planning divided into river basins. Essential instruments supporting the objective of achieving good water status are the Water Management Plans in River Basins (2008); the National Programme for Municipal Waste Water Treatment (requirement included in the directive on communal waste water treatment), and the National Water and Environmental Programme (implements the requirements of the directive in the field of water policy). Concerning the assessment of flood risk and its management by fulfilling this directive in 2013 Poland completed the development of flood hazard maps and flood risk maps. The system of the State Environmental Monitoring (SEM) was rebuilt, extended and the scope of monitoring and quality

		standards were adjusted to the EU requirements.
	Air framework directive	POLAND: In the field of improving air quality and adaptation to the standards set out in EU directives, particularly of 2008 'On ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe', Poland has developed the National Programme for Air Protection (2015). Such programmes are also formed at voivodeship level.
	Waste framework directive	HUNGARY: Due to the influence of the EU, the whole waste management system of Hungary is undergoing a transformation, heading towards circular material flows and the elimination of former non EU-conform waste disposal sites.
	Habitat directives and NATURA 2000	POLAND: the NATURA 2000 network areas was introduced to the Polish legislation with the publication of the Nature Conservation Act. Instruments for the protection and management comprise protection action plans and conservation plans. Spatial planning at regional and local level is supported to a large extent by the operation of networks, particularly the protection of communications network system by ecological corridors. Considering the ecological corridors has become a legal requirement since 2016. HUNGARY: There are some territories that were neither national parks nor environmentally protected areas but became NATURA 2000 areas, so restrictions of development became much stricter here.
	European landscape convention (Council of Europe)	POLAND: In the aspect of landscape protection a new instrument comprises the landscape audit introduced by the so-called landscape Act (2015), as the fulfilment of obligations under the European Landscape Convention (2000), ratified by Poland in 2004.
EU transport legislation	Documents on development of the TEN-T Networks; TEN-T Priority Axes of 2014	POLAND: The impact of transport policy was greatest at the state level, where transport development was associated to the expansion of the TEN-T Networks. The Transport Development Strategy by 2020 adopted in 2012 takes into account elements of the EU transport directives. At regional level, regional transport plans were introduced recently, which must be approved by the European Commission as a necessary condition for using structural funds in the 2014-2020 perspective. There was an indirect impact as the infrastructure included in the TEN-T was more likely to be funded under Cohesion Policy. However in reality, an accelerated investment and the related enforced legislative changes (Special Acts on roads, railways and airports) are rather regarded as an effect of Cohesion Policy and its principles, rather than the EU transport policy. Regulation issued by the Minister of Transport concerning the intended system of motorways and expressways, was to some extent consistent with the proposed TEN-T road system at EU-level. On the other

		hand, Poland successfully strived for changes in the TEN-T network in its territory.
Pre-accession negotiation (if applicable to your country)	Copenhagen and Madrid accession Criteria	POLAND: In 1999 a three-level territorial division was introduced under the Act on imposing a three-level administrative division of state (1998). 16 large voivodeships (provinces) were established (NUTS2 regions) in place of the pre-existing 49 voivodeships (Act on voivodeship Self-government, 1998). The new voivodeships were thus comparable with the European Union regions and became formal entities of the EU regional policy.
Others – PLEASE SPECIFY adding rows as necessary		

Summary of influence of EU legislation

29. Please use the box below to highlight **the most important changes** that the influence of the EU sectoral legislation has produced in your country's spatial planning system. Please, specify **the most relevant legislative changes** and their impact.

Answer here in less than 500 words

POLAND: On the one hand, the EU competition policy, aiming at acceleration of investment in the ICT infrastructure, introduces telecommunication entrepreneurs with instruments abolishing barriers to implement such investment (special mode for locating infrastructure and issuing decision), on the other hand, another "Mega-Act" due to the possibility to take advantage of privileges and facilities, can lead to abuse in terms of spatial order management.

The EU transport policy has had an indirect effect on national legislation in the field of spatial planning. Defining the TEN-T network has reflected in state level ordinance regarding the intended infrastructure system (although such relation is also reverse). Commencing the investment process forced the adoption of special legislation acts (especially concerning roads, railways and airports), but this was rather an effect of the Cohesion Policy principles rather than transport policy.

The EU policy on the environment and implementation of law have had a significant impact on spatial planning and territorial management, especially through the introduction of a new instrument, being the Environmental Impact Assessment and a greater social participation, mainly non-governmental organizations related to environmental protection. Processes of territorial management and spatial planning are supported by other new instruments and changes regarding policy and legislation, primarily in the field of water management, waste management, energy policy (i.a. renewable energy sources), protection of the environmental resources and their quality (mainly air, water and the NATURA 2000 network) as well as landscape protection (landscape audit).

Influence of EU policies

Overall assessment of the influence of EU policies

30. What has been the overall influence of the listed EU policy fields on spatial planning at each territorial level between 2000 and 2016?

Use the following scale:

- 3 = *strong influence* (for example, major changes including the creation of new spatial instruments or organisations, new planning procedures etc.)

- *2 = moderate influence* (for example, revisions to existing spatial planning instruments or organisations, revisions to existing planning procedures etc.)
- *1 = little influence* (for example, minor amendments to spatial planning instruments or procedures)
- *0 = no influence*
- *na = not applicable*

Example from POLAND:

	National level	Subnational level	Local level
EU cohesion policy	3	3	2
European territorial cooperation	2	2	2
EU urban policy	2	1	1
EU rural development policy	3	2	3
Pre-accession and neighbourhood policy (if applicable)	2	2	1
Others – PLEASE SPECIFY adding rows as necessary	na	na	na

31. What has been the trend of the influence of each EU policy field at each level from 2000 to 2016?

Use the following scale:

- *increasing* (the EU policy in this field has become more influential since 2000)
- *constant* (the EU policy in this field has had a steady influence since 2000 – whether strong, moderate, little or none)
- *decreasing* (the EU policy in this field has decreased in influence over time since 2000)
- *swinging* (the influence has varied over time, for example having a strong influence at a certain moment, then being not relevant for some time, then producing again a strong influence etc.)

Example from POLAND:

	National level	Subnational level	Local level
EU cohesion policy	increasing	increasing	swinging

European territorial cooperation	increasing	increasing	increasing
EU urban policy	increasing	increasing	swinging
EU rural development policy	increasing	increasing	increasing
Pre-accession and neighbourhood policy (if applicable)	increasing	swinging	constant
Others – PLEASE SPECIFY adding rows as necessary	na	na	na

Detailed assessment of the influence of EU policies

32. Briefly describe in the box below any how **EU Cohesion Policy**¹ is implanted in your country, paying particular attention to any formal or informal mechanisms that connect the implementation of with spatial planning in your country – at any level of government.

Note

This may include government inter-ministerial or inter-departmental committees that coordinate Cohesion Policy and spatial planning; the location of both spatial planning and cohesion policy competences within on specific Ministry or department of a Ministry at the national level; the joint preparation of EU cohesion policy Regional Operative Programme and domestic spatial planning strategies/plans; the introduction of ad hoc NUTS2 units in order to manage EU funds; etc.

Examples from POLAND and HUNGARY:

Answer here in less than 500 words

POLAND: New territorial and competences divisions took place in Polish local territorial governance during the negotiations on accession into EU. This particularly concerned strengthening the role of regional level. The Cohesion Policy exerted a significant influence on the final shape of documents at central level (NSRD and NSDC 2030), at macro-regional level (Development Strategy of East Poland) and at regional level (Development Strategy for Voivodeships).

Their content was prepared in such a way so that these documents could be a basis for carrying out particular Operative Programmes (central, regional and one macro-regional). Frequently, it manifested itself by including in documents too broad investment programme (to ensure a potential possibility for pursuing many various activities). These strategies (especially at the voivodeship level) were later the basic point of reference for evaluation of Programmes and particular projects (compatibility condition).

Moreover, the very investment process related to cohesion policy revealed a number of drawbacks of the Polish system of spatial planning (earlier when there was considerably lower investment, its potentially negative effect was less significant). It was necessary to issue a number of special purpose acts, without which it would be impossible to carry out investment projects (including acquisition of land) within a given space of time that could guarantee utilization of EU structural funds. At local level, it was necessary to accelerate the process of enactment of local spatial management plan, whose shortage made it difficult, for instance, to secure land for the planned investment projects.

HUNGARY: An inter-ministerial Commission for Development Policy was established in 1999 to strengthen the

¹ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/

governmental coordination of developmental policy; especially to prepare the national strategic reference frameworks (2004-06, 2007-13, 2014-20) and coordinate the various national strategies. (It did not operate between 2008-2010).

From 2000 on, different ministries were responsible for regional policy, and usually the tasks were shared between several ministries. Physical planning has always been a separated sector from spatial development in Hungary.

In 2006, a government advisory body responsible for regional development was formed, the National Development Council, to represent local interests more effectively. Its members included experts, government actors and regional development agencies.

A central planning institution, the VÁTI Hungarian Public Non-profit Company for Regional Development and Town Planning, operated from 1997 to 2014 helping the government's planning activities in both spatial (physical) planning and spatial (regional) development. In 2011 a new state planning office was set up, but closed again in 2014.

EU funding brought political and central control. Nationally financed spatial development has almost disappeared, the emphasis has been on EU-funding absorption. Besides central control, the private consultancy sector has emerged. After 2010 the role of the line ministries and various state bodies became dominant in planning and implementation.

33. How and to what extent did the implementation of the **EU cohesion policy** have an influence on spatial planning at the national, sub-national and local levels? Please answer by providing relevant examples and the years when they occurred.

Notes

The implementation of EU cohesion policy has many aspects that may influence spatial planning, for example, the introduction of programming periods, the delimitation of eligibility zones, the principles of integration and additionality and others.

The influence of EU cohesion policy may include changes in the organization of spatial planning at the various administrative scales; an increased importance of the activities of one or more territorial level(s) over the others; the definition of territorial administration boundaries of subnational levels; the creation of new instruments to coordinate the spatial impacts of EU cohesion policy, and others.

Examples from POLAND and HUNGARY:

	The influence of EU cohesion policy (maximum 200 words in each cell)
National level	<p>POLAND: To a certain extent, the shape of EU structural policy lied at the root of administrative reform in Poland in 1999 which was dictated, among other things, by the need to create regions that would be compatible in terms of size with other EU regions, and that would be able independently to absorb structural funds.</p> <p>Moreover, the influence of the EU cohesion policy was manifested by: enforcement of medium- and long-term planning regulations, introduction of NUTS units, and giving a proper shape to central documents, such as NSRD and NSDC 2030. The funds obtained by Poland within the framework of Cohesion Policy were one of the reason for passing the Law concerning the rules governing development policy, as well as these funds were a contributory factor to passing several special purpose acts, without which it would not be possible to utilize these funds (especially those that were connected with infrastructure investments).</p>

Subnational level	<p>POLAND: EU Cohesion Policy contributed to empowerment of self-government segment of voivodship administration (Marshal's Office). Its competences were significantly increased, because it was appointed that the Marshal's Offices would have at their disposal a significant part of structural funds (since 2007, i.e. since when a distribution of funds, to a large extent, is carried out through the Regional Operative Programmes). In time, in order to obtain these funds it was necessary to implement special documents (such as transport plan).</p> <p>HUNGARY: At regional level the role of before the accession regional development programmes have been created to each NUTS 2 regions and the NUTS 3 counties (adopted by the regional development councils and county assemblies). Following the short transitional period (2004-2006) ERDF-funded regional operational programmes have been created. Local and county development concepts usually tried to fit to these OPs, due to heavy dependency on EU financing of local actors. In 2007 a system of special complex development programmes have been introduced to less developed microregions. On NUTS 2 level regional development councils and agencies took part in the implementation of Structural Funds with strong central control. This has been accompanied by several further "soft space" structures (functional regions, nature parks, cross border co-operations, groups of settlements, areas with special development priorities). Regional development councils have been ceased in 2011, regional development agencies in 2016, resulting a dominantly centralised system, albeit with a stronger role of the NUTS 3 counties.</p>
Local level	<p>POLAND: At the local level, the emergence of investments co-financed under Cohesion Policy brought about acceleration in preparing of local spatial management plan on some areas (especially on those areas where lack of these documents could be an obstacle in accomplishing a given project).</p> <p>HUNGARY: At local level most of local governments (first of all the smaller ones) didn't have development plans, only spatial (physical) plans serving regulatory purposes. Cohesion funding influenced local planning processes, however, with the exception of some wealthier municipalities, they heavily relied on external funding. Major cities could establish their planning and development capacities that has even been strengthened since 2014 as significant resources and decision making competence has been allocated to urban centres.</p>

34. How and to what extent did the implementation of the **European territorial cooperation** objective have an impact on spatial planning at the national, sub-national and local levels? Please answer by providing relevant examples and the years when they occurred.

Notes

Territorial cooperation initiatives include INTERREG² A, B and C, the EU macroregional strategies³ and the European Groupings of Territorial Cooperation⁴
The influence of territorial cooperation may including the creation of new or amended cross-border or transnational spatial planning instruments; new or amended procedures for cooperation; new policy statements at different government levels; changing policy priorities at different government levels; and others.

Examples from POLAND and HUNGARY:

² http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/cooperation/european-territorial/

³ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/cooperation/macro-regional-strategies/

⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/cooperation/european-territorial/egtc/

	The influence of European territorial cooperation (maximum 200 words in each cell)
National level	<p>POLAND: NSRD and NSDC 2030 introduced a new tool for regional policy, namely the functional areas. These documents distinguished a dozen or so of such types of areas, including cross-border areas where development is highly dependent on political, legal and institutional conditions. For this reason, it was assumed to establish six to eight macro-regional spatial development strategies covering areas located on both sides of a given border.</p> <p>HUNGARY: Although Hungary has a real “borderland” with several neighbouring countries, the territorial cooperation initiatives had less, however increasing impacts in Hungary than the cohesion policy. From the macro-regional strategies the Danube Strategy has been put in the centre of attention, due to the significant Hungarian contribution to it (water, energy etc.). Development of cross-border infrastructure (roads, water) have had a direct effect on national spatial plans. Within the European Territorial Cooperation cross-border cooperation is often considered as a tool for integration of ethnic Hungarians living in neighbouring countries.</p>
Subnational level	<p>POLAND: In Poland launched European Territorial Cooperation programmes: cross-border (Poland - Slovakia, the Czech Republic - Poland, Poland - Saxony, Brandenburg - Poland, Mecklenburg - Western Pomerania - Brandenburg - Poland, South Baltic, Lithuania - Poland), transnational (Baltic Sea Region, Central Europe), interregional program (Interreg Europe). There has also been implemented European Neighbourhood Policy (Poland - Belarus - Ukraine, Poland - Russia). These programmes have contributed to a greater awareness among regions concerning capability and development opportunity resulting from cooperation with foreign partners.</p> <p>HUNGARY: ETC is a typical subnational instrument. Regional and some local actors have made significant achievements in partnerships development, good practice transfer, thus ETC (and especially CBC) has got stronger significance in time. This has been weakened by the decreasing role and capacities of sub-national actors since 2014, which have been replaced by more intensive central government activity (Interreg Europe and Danube TDP); and the emerging role of cities, especially in transnational and cross-border programmes. County development strategies heavily rely on cross-border cooperation and the advantages provided by ETC funding, in line with the NUTS 3 counties’ decision-making role in cross-border programmes.</p>
Local level	<p>POLAND: Launching these projects has contributed to establishing and tightening relations between institutions implementing them. Unfortunately, often after completing a joint project further cooperation is limited.</p> <p>HUNGARY: Several local units, dominantly larger urban settlements have created stable cooperation with their twin-towns, established tourist areas, joint public transport systems etc. The main positive effect of the European cooperation policy at local level was an increasing knowledge about the neighbourhoods on the other side of the border. This has, however, no significant impact on the local governments’ spatial (physical) planning activities, only in some exceptional cases when hard infrastructure is concerned (roads, bicycle routes). Hungarian local governments are very active in the establishment of EGTCs, providing institutional solution for cross-border activities, however, these usually focus on local (twin-settlement) cooperation.</p>

EU urban policy

35. How and to what extent did the implementation of the **EU urban policy** have an impact on spatial planning at the national, sub-national and local levels? Please answer by providing relevant examples and the years when they occurred.

Notes

The EU urban policy includes the EU URBAN Community Initiative, Jessica⁵, and the new EU Urban development policy 2014-2020⁶.

Influence of EU urban policy may lead to the creation of new or amended instruments or procedures for local development and/or land use regulation, changes in competences among levels of administration; increasing of the importance of local governments; introduction of specific approaches to urban development; and others.

Examples from ITALY, HUNGARY and POLAND:

	The influence of the EU urban policy (maximum 200 words in each cell)
National level	<p>ITALY: The Urban Pilot Projects and the following URBAN and URBAN II initiatives inspired the introduction of programming activity at the national level. During the 1990s and the 2000s, numerous programmes were introduced at the national level for the requalification of urban areas as well as wider areas (so-called “programme complessi”, complex programmes). These programmes mirrored most of the characteristics of EU URBAN community initiatives: co-financed by the involved municipalities, awarding resources on the basis of calls for proposals, integration of public and private resources, integration of interventions (physical, social, economic dimensions)</p>
Subnational level	<p>ITALY: Since the 2000s, some regional authorities started their own programming activities following similar logics of those promoted by the central government.</p> <p>POLAND: At the sub-national level the impact of JESSICA initiative is particularly evident for the years 2007-2013 and after 2014 it has been launched in five voivodeships (Wielkopolskie, Zachodniopomorskie, Śląskie, Pomorskie and Mazowieckie). JESSICA contributed to establishing a new financial instrument, the Urban Development Fund. The fund supports investments in projects that contribute to urban development. Invested funds are repayable and granted as i.a. loans. More than 100 projects contracts were signed in the first programming period. Regional governments clarified which investments were being promoted for this, but the general requirement was compliance with the Regional Operational Programmes. Revitalization projects and development of municipal infrastructure were significantly supported with these means. The introduction of these instruments contributed to the growth of projects implemented through private-public partnership.</p> <p>HUNGARY: EU urban policy did not have a significant influence on the subnational level prior to 2014. Subnational level was involved in the distribution of Structural Funds in the 2007-2013 programming period (7 NUTS 2 operational programmes), however the programmes were adopted at state level. Since 2014 there is only one single programme targeting the subnational level (Territorial and Settlement Development OP), where evaluation criteria is somewhat differentiated on county level. The OP has a special priority for cities with county rank (megyei jogú városok), reflecting the increasing role of urban</p>

⁵ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/funding/special-support-instruments/jessica/

⁶ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/themes/urban-development/

	centres and a concentration of funding. Beneficiary cities of this priority have large influence on the project selection. Part of this funding is spent through community-led local development (CLLD) approach.
Local level	<p>POLAND: the influence of the EU policy was pronounced through participation of cities in consecutive editions of the URBACT programme where under cooperation network between various cities collaboration in spatial planning is undertaken. The first two editions were attended by 23 cities while the current edition involved 11 cities, of which Lublin and Poznań participate simultaneously in 5 cooperation networks.</p> <p>HUNGARY: There are some cities that took part in URBAN II and URBACT projects. The greatest impact was achieved by urban renewal projects in Budapest and at smaller scale in smaller cities. This implied the adoption of integrated development strategies, which later became a prerequisite of the EU-funding of urban regeneration projects. In these documents, social and environmental aspects were addressed in a rather superficial way, however, later these documents have become part of urban planning.</p> <p>None of the Hungarian cities applied JESSICA, and only few tried to participate in Urban programmes although these are very active in EU development projects focusing on public infrastructural investments.</p>

EU rural development policy

36. How and to what extent did the implementation of the **EU rural development policy** have an impact on spatial planning at the national, sub-national and local levels? Please answer by providing relevant examples and the years when they occurred.

Notes

The EU rural development policy includes the Common Agricultural Policy⁷ and other EU initiatives funded through the Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and of the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) as the LEADER programme⁸ and the Community Led Local Development⁹.

Influence of EU rural development policy may lead to the creation of new or amended instruments or procedures for the preservation of agricultural land; the development of specific rural functional areas; the introduction of national programmes for rural development; and others.

Examples from POLAND and HUNGARY:

	The influence of the EU rural development policy (maximum 200 words in each cell)
National level	<p>POLAND: Implementation of the Common Agricultural Policy in Poland resulted in enacting state level government documents (Rural Development Plan 2004-2006; Sectoral Operational Programme "Restructuring and modernisation of the food sector and rural development 2004-2006" Rural Development Programmes for 2007-2013 and 2014-2020). They defined instruments and principles for rural support with the means of the EU funds, binding for the entire country.</p> <p>In the context of spatial planning a large role was played by financial instruments – in form of subsidies for farmers. Instruments for the Less-favoured areas (LFA's) and the agri-environmental programme contributed to maintaining agricultural functions of rural areas,</p>

⁷ http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/cap-overview_en

⁸ http://enrd.ec.europa.eu/enrd-static/leader/en/leader_en.html

⁹ http://enrd.ec.europa.eu/themes/clld_en

	<p>hindering the process of excluding land from agricultural production and decline in landscape diversity.</p> <p>Direct payments to farmers have also contributed to the reduction in of fallow land and increase of the largest farms area. The instrument to support afforestation resulted in a growth in forested area in 2004-2013 by about 0.8%.</p> <p>HUNGARY: Community legislation both in the periods of 2007-2013 and 2014-2020 determines objectives of rural development planning of member states through regulations and decisions, and, in some cases (e.g. Community strategic guidelines for rural development), determines them in detail. Thereby, in contrast to the more flexible framework of Cohesion Policy, it leaves a limited room of discretion to national or regional level planning.</p> <p>Institutional system of rural development is a Member State competence, therefore it is not influenced by EU legislation. Some functions have been shifted in rural development from the Ministry of Agriculture to the Prime Minister's Office, then locating staff from the capital to another city, and taking away the organisational autonomy of the paying agency.</p>
Subnational level	<p>POLAND: Regional authorities are responsible for implementing centrally determined rural development programmes, particularly instruments directed at local institutions and territorial partnerships.</p> <p>HUNGARY: On the basis of Articles 32 to 35 of the Common Strategic Framework (Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013) the rights and functions of the LEADER organisations operating at the sub-national level – which covered the whole entitled area of the country in case of Hungary (but not being in line with the microregional structure) – have been regulated in a much more specific way in 2016 compared to 2010, resulting a strengthened role of the organisations involved. Community legislation prescribed to examine the coherence between the allocated tasks and resources which would have been able to reveal that the amount of grants allocated for Hungary, kept at the obligatory minimum level, does not comply with the amount and importance of the tasks required by the LEADER programme. As a result, the functions determined on Community level cannot operate effectively on regional level. In Hungary rural development policy does not apply the CLLD approach.</p>
Local level	<p>POLAND: A new tool for territorial governance comprised the three-sectoral territorial partnerships under LEADER programme (covering more than 90% of rural areas in Poland). These included mostly a few municipalities and operated as a network of cooperation between different local actors in favor of a specific area (large involvement of public sector). Rural development policy has played a significant role in Poland in improving the aesthetics and quality of rural space, including technical infrastructure as well as cultural, sports, recreation facilities, etc.</p> <p>In almost all municipalities in Poland since 2004 were enacted local spatial management plan, municipality/city development strategy, renewal plans for localities (villages, local development strategies (developed by Local Action Groups), under which, mentioned local investments were implemented.</p> <p>HUNGARY: As members of LEADER groups municipalities were involved into local development activities, although these groups were not open to civil society as similar groupings in Western countries. LEADER groups were rather closed alliances of mayors, resulting a paternalistic pattern, however this setting motivated the locals to be involved in a serious learning process. The dominance of public actors resulted a dominance of public infrastructure investment projects financed under LEADER.</p>

EU pre-accession and neighbouring policy

37. In the case that your country has benefited from one or more of the **EU pre-accession and neighbouring policy**¹⁰, please reflect on how and to what extent this or these instruments had an impact on spatial planning at the national, sub-national and local levels. Please answer by providing relevant examples and the years when they occurred.

Notes

The EU pre-accession and neighbouring policy includes the IPA and the ENPI programmes as well as the previous PHARE ISPA, SAPARD, CARDS, MEDA and TACIS programmes.

Influence of the pre-accession and neighbouring policy may lead to change in the organization of spatial planning at the various administrative scales; to an increase of the importance of the activities of one or more territorial level(s) over the others due to the (re)distribution of power and resources; and others.

Examples from POLAND:

	The influence of the EU pre-accession and neighbouring policy (maximum 200 words in each cell)
National level	A specific National Development Plan 2000-2002 (and later 2002-2003) was introduced, defining principles for the distribution of financial means from the PHARE SSG fund (commencing the implementation of cohesion policy). Strategies were adopted for defining the use of ISPA instrument, focusing on key projects in the field of transport infrastructure and environment protection. Programmes for cross-border cooperation with all neighbouring countries were enacted before the accession in 2004. The PHARE fund supported digitization and integration of data on real estate and digitization of Land Registry.
Subnational level	In Poland the reform of territorial division was conducted (1999), which established large voivodeships (provinces) corresponding to NUTS2. They have become the main actors implementing regional policy. As part of the PHARE programme regional level units (NUTS2) implemented preparatory programmes for the operation of structural funds, developing i.a. regional strategies and voivodeship operational programmes.
Local level	The PHARE programme supported establishing local networks of cross-border cooperation between different local actors in border areas (PHARE CBC). The SAPARD programme has contributed to the improvement of rural infrastructure. It also marked the start of strategic planning activity at the municipal level.

Summary

38. Use the box below to highlight **the most important changes** that the implementation of EU policies has produced in your country's spatial planning system. Please, specify **the most relevant technical innovations** introduced in the practice.

Examples from ITALY, POLAND and HUNGARY:

¹⁰ http://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/node_en

Answer here in less than 500 words.

ITALY:

- Empowerment of the national level and introduction of programming activity at both the national level and in some regional context
- Empowerment of the institutional capacity of the regional authorities, and developing of visioning activities that locates the regions and their development opportunities within the broader European framework
- Development of strategic planning activities at the municipal level in the form of voluntary initiatives

POLAND:

- Execution of territorial division reform, partly with the intention of a future EU cohesion policy beneficiary. Enactment of special legislation acts determining the use of acquired funds under cohesion policy.
- An important role of **CAP** in maintaining agricultural functions of rural areas, intensification of planning and programming development at local level: in municipalities and villages.
- **European territorial cooperation policies** to some extent contributed to distinguishing border areas as one of the functional areas types included in the NSDC 2030. As a result, it was declared to establish in the future six to eight border-regional spatial development strategies covering areas located on both sides of the border. However, to date no such documents were completed. The Interreg programme has also contributed to strengthening relations between authorities of different countries, both at regional and local levels.
- A significant impact of the EU policies was evident in case of urban policy. In 2015 the National Urban Policy was adopted as well as the Act on revitalization, while the National Revitalization Plan is currently being consulted.

HUNGARY:

- EU Cohesion Policy: direct impact of EU2020 onto cohesion policy has required strong adaptation processes in the national planning system. Parallel with planning of the new programming period's financial framework the Hungarian regional policy management and the territorial and local governmental system has been changed. The more centralised governmental system made more difficult to adapt to the new instruments (ITI, CLLD) and the new approach of Structural and Investment Policy, however lack of national development resources made the state more reliant on EU money. The Hungarian planning practice kept the "broad" planning concept, which practically means that priorities are formulated in broad sense in order to make funding more accessible.
- The most important change originating from the EU Urban Policy has been the appearance of new types of plans (strategic urban development plans) and a slow evolvement of an integrated focus of spatial plans, social and environmental aspects increasingly gaining importance. At the same time the new national development and territorial development law defined the place and hierarchy of urban development concepts and other conceptual or strategic planning documents and their relations with other types of plans across different levels.
- The management of rural development has undergone significant institutional changes. The number of LEADER organisations has increased (from 94 to 104), their tasks have increased and their resources have decreased. The determining part (90 percent) of the Hungarian rural development policy has turned into an agricultural subsidy system. Cohesion Policy does not undertake relevant roles in the development of rural areas, rather focuses on urban areas, while there is no appreciable synergy between the objectives of rural development and spatial development, demarcation between these areas has remained significant.

Overall assessment

39. On the basis of the information provided in the two sections above and of your perception, please summarise the significance of the overall influence of EU sectoral legislation and EU policies on the spatial planning activities in your country.

Use the following scale: 3 = strong influence; 2 = moderate influence; 1 = little influence; 0 = no influence

Assess the trend of the influence using the following scale: increasing; constant; decreasing; swinging.

List the three most relevant innovations introduced through each mode of influence, and specify the trigger(s) of those innovations (e.g: a specific EU directive, a policy or programme, a guideline document etc.).

Specify the actors (or groups of actors) that played the most relevant role as receptors of the innovation for each mode of influence (i.e. for translating the influence of the EU in the innovation of the domestic spatial planning system).

Note

Relevant actors to be mentioned here should be specific Ministries, professional associations, national research centres, academic associations, regional governments, a specific political élite/party, one or more advocacy coalition(s), consultants coming from other countries etc.)

Examples from POLAND:

	Overall Relevance	General Trend	Most relevant innovations	Most relevant actors involved
EU sectoral legislation	2	swinging	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Environmental Impact Assessment – is conducted for specific types of documents issued by public administration authorities (Directive of 2001 on the assessment of plans and programs impact on the environment) 2. Adopting the "special acts" concerning different areas in order to accelerate the process of allocating EU funds in Poland (partnership agreement and its equivalents from prior financial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minister responsible for regional development • minister responsible for environment • minister responsible for agriculture and rural development

			perspective)	
			3. Revitalization act and so-called landscape act (urban and environmental policy)	
EU policies	2	constant	1. Afforestation of agricultural land, requirements concerning maintenance of meadows, hindering the process of restructuring small economically inefficient farms as a result of direct payments (the Common Agricultural Policy) 2. Empowering of the voivodship level as the key level managing EU structural funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minister responsible for agriculture and rural development • minister responsible for regional development • minister responsible for environment

40. Use the box below to provide any further comments on the significance of EU law, policy and other actions on spatial planning in your country from 2000 to 2016.

Examples from POLAND:

Answer here in no more than 500 words.

Poland, during the preparatory period to the EU membership simultaneously changed its territorial division and spatial planning law. Especially in the case of administrative division, the actions were subordinated to the future accession. The Cohesion Policy by accelerating investment processes revealed the shortcomings of Polish spatial planning system. It was necessary to adopt special legislation acts determining efficient use of the Structural Funds. As a result, funds were used properly but spatial planning system has become more complicated.

Parallel to this, has increased the significance of residents (including NGO's) as actors of territorial governance. They exert impact on spatial planning and management in their area of living (a generalized effect of investment means inflow as part of the EU policies). Residents' participation takes place in two dimensions: (a) positive - supporting local investments improving the quality of life (e.g. LEADER, village renewal); (b) negative - blocking unwanted investments perceived as burdensome (usually investment of supra-local importance in the field of transport infrastructure, renewable energy, waste management, etc. – intensification of local conflicts).

Undoubtedly, there is an influence of discussion, EU law or strategic thinking at the EU level on the actions and discussions in Poland. However, with the passage of time it is difficult to assess which of them were of top-

down character (initiated in the EU and consecutively transferred to individual regions and countries) and which were of bottom-up character (ideas initiated in the country, and then inspired the UE policy makers to be implemented at the EU level).

The introduction of Environmental Impact Assessment regarding most public administration documents in the field of spatial planning significantly strengthened taking into consideration the principles of sustainable development and environmental protection in the process of spatial planning and territorial development and at the same time extended the possibility for environmental protection with the means of spatial planning.

With the implementation of the EU's policy and legislation, the aspects of sustainable development and environmental protection are included in all strategic and planning documents. The largest reconstruction in policy development and management system has taken place in terms of protection and monitoring of water and air, waste management, water management, protection against floods and in terms of developing renewable energy sources.

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

NAME OF COUNTRY

QUESTIONNAIRE PHASE 2

Final version for country experts
May 2017

Introduction

The phase 2 questionnaire examines the reality of spatial planning and territorial governance in practice. The first part concerns the ‘praxis’ of spatial planning and the relations between the objectives of planning outcomes for spatial development. The second part concerns the influence of EU spatial planning discourse and practices on domestic spatial planning and territorial governance, and the extent to which individual countries have influenced the evolution of EU law and policy.

These are difficult questions where there is limited empirical evidence. Your answers will be based primarily on expert opinion supported wherever possible with documented evidence.

You will need to consult with other experts. You may want to consult different experts for particular questions. Consultation can be done by telephone interview or through a focus group. You will also be consulting the experts about the validation and/or clarification of answers to the phase 1 questionnaire.

In phase 1 we focused on the spatial planning system as a collection of institutions that mediate competition over the use of land and property. In phase 2 we give more emphasis to **territorial governance**, which we understand as ‘active cooperation across government, market and civil society actors to coordinate decision-making and actions that have an impact on the quality of places and their development.’

The characteristics of **territorial governance** that are associated with the praxis and operationalisation of spatial planning include

- a wider setting for discussion among actors;
- ex-ante assessments and knowledge formation of place-based, territorial specificities and impacts of policy;
- wider agenda-setting and policy formulation for urban development;
- mobilisation and engagement of various stakeholder groups in policy making;
- recognition of the prevailing competences and decision making capacity of actors;
- other relevant power resources (political, legal, financial, communicative, etc.); and
- consideration of the implementation and application of policies and projects.

In phase 2 we have incorporated example answers in the questionnaire, not in a separate document. Please also refer to the Guidance Note for Phase 1 as necessary.

The members of the core research team are available to answer your questions.

The 'praxis' of spatial planning

1. The production of planning instruments

In the Phase 1 questionnaire you named the formal planning instruments in your country at national, sub-national and local levels.

Explain the extent to which each instrument was actually produced in 2016 – complete coverage, partial, patchy, or none.

Are the plans produced still 'up-to-date', timely or relevant according to local expectations?

Has the production of planning instruments improved, worsened or varied since 2000 (are more or less plans produced now according to national expectations)?

What reasons explain performance in the production of planning instruments?

We realise that precise data may not be available for many countries and the answer will rely on expert opinion. You may want to group the instruments where the experience is the same or similar for them all. You may need to explain variation in different parts of the country.

Example answer:

Level	Name of planning instrument	To what extent are the planning instruments produced and up-to-date? Has the production of planning instruments improved, worsened or varied since 2000? What are the reasons for performance in production of plans?
National	National strategy	None: the national strategy that is identified in the legal framework for planning was produced last in 2002 and since then has not been revised. It is no longer relevant in decision making.
Sub-nat	Regional development concept	Complete: law requires the completion of regional development concepts and all have been prepared and are regularly revised on a five-year cycle. Regions are encouraged to produce the concepts because they are needed to access and plan for EU funding.
	County land-use plan	Complete: this is a new instrument required since 2009 and all counties have prepared and adopted the plans, although this has taken longer than expected. National government has set up a monitoring system to ensure that the plans are kept up-to-date. Nevertheless, some are already much less relevant to the reality of development, and there is little activity on review. Thus, the production of such plans is very recently worsening.
Local	Municipal land use development strategy	<p>Patchy: law requires local land use plans for all municipalities, but generally, only the urban authorities have prepared such plans. They are often out-of-date which requires many amendments to plans when development proposals are made. Many municipalities have insufficient capacity to produce development strategies</p> <p>The production of local level plans is improving as national government are linking funding for municipalities to the production of plans.</p>

Please explain whether your answer is based solely on professional	The answer for most questions is based on expert opinion. We have consulted the national annual monitoring reports on county land use
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opinion or give references to other sources (e.g. annual reviews).	plans.
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Your answer:

Level	Name of planning instrument	To what extent are the planning instruments produced and up-to-date? Has the production of planning instruments improved, worsened or varied since 2000? What are the reasons for performance in production of plans?
National		
Sub-nat		
Local		

Please explain whether your answer is based solely on professional opinion or give references to other sources (e.g. annual reviews).	
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2. The degree of influence of planning instruments in determining spatial development

Explain what is the degree of influence of each planning instrument (or group of instruments) in guiding or controlling spatial development in 2016.

Does the distribution and form of spatial development follow the policies, proposals and regulations set out in those instruments?

What reasons explain the degree of influence of planning instruments?

Has the influence of planning instruments improved, worsened or varied since 2000?

We realise that estimating the implementation of plans is very difficult because of the many variables involved. Your answers will be based on expert opinion. You may want to group the instruments where the experience is the same or similar for them all. You may need to explain variation in different parts of the country.

There may be good reason in some circumstances for formal decisions on development to be made contrary to plans, for example, where the plan is out-of-date or where there is a national interest. Also, there is a difference between lawful and unlawful development that is contrary to the plan. In your answer please distinguish between

- development that results from decisions made that are contrary to plans but where decisions are **lawful** and made within the planning process (for example, where there are formal legal mechanisms that allow decisions to be made that are contrary to plans or policy);
- development that is contrary to plans and where it is **unlawful** because it takes place outside the legal planning process (for example where landowners develop property without proper permits) – such development may be ‘legalised’ retrospectively;
- development that is **unregulated** because there are no planning instruments or legal process for guiding and regulating development in place in that area.

Example answer:

<i>Level</i>	<i>Name of planning instrument</i>	What is the degree of influence of the plans in the reality of spatial development? Has their influence improved, worsened or varied since 2000?
National	National strategy	The national strategy is too vague for measurement of ‘implementation’ in terms of the distribution of spatial development. However, the infrastructure projects mentioned in the strategy have generally been followed through in projects. It has been applied effectively in the making of regional planning instruments and is general guidance for the making of local level instruments.

Sub-nat	Regional development concept	The regional development concepts have generally been a strong influence on the distribution of spatial development and practice has improved from 2005 when regional plans were mostly ineffectual and rarely a good guide to actual development, much of which was contrary to the concept though lawful. The reason is the link to EU funding.
	County land-use plan	As a new instrument (2009) it is too early to judge fully the impact of county land-use plans, but in recent years they have been a very important reference to decision making. Most development is in conformity with the county land use plan, except a small number of decisions that are contrary but lawful. They are certainly more influential and thus an improvement on spatial development than plans prepared under the previous system. The reasons are new provisions for monitoring of decision making about spatial development and growing competences and capacity in the county planning authorities.
Local	Municipal land use development strategy	Municipal plans are effective in the guiding the extension of the main urban centres but have been much less effective elsewhere either because they are out-of-date or have not been prepared at all. In these areas much development is unregulated. An important factor is competition between municipalities which has tended to give priority to investment of any kind rather than follow the adopted plan. The situation has shown signs of improvement since 2010 with more national and regional government scrutiny and intervention in local decision making.

Please explain whether your answer is based solely on professional opinion or give references to other sources (e.g. annual reviews).	The answers are based on expert opinion.
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Your answer:

Level	Name of planning instrument	What is the degree of influence of the plans in the reality of spatial development? Has their influence improved, worsened or varied since 2000?
National		
Sub-nat		

Local		

Please explain whether your answer is based solely on professional opinion or give references to other sources (e.g. annual reviews).	
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3. The role of spatial planning within various policy fields

To what extent is **spatial planning integrated with, coordinated with, informed by, or ignored in**, other sector policy fields? Please comment in relation to twelve spatially relevant policy fields in the table below.

For your judgement please use the following criteria:

- integrated (i.e. targeted at similar policy goals);
- coordinated (i.e. visible efforts to align policies and measures);
- informed (i.e. making references to in e.g. policy documents, but no further efforts towards coordination or integration);
- ignored (i.e. no tangible relations or recognition).

Please indicate the role of spatial planning by adding the policy levels where this relation becomes tangible or not (A=national, B1 B2 = sub-national 1 and 2; C1 C2 = local 1 and 2).

Please provide comments where necessary to clarify your judgment.

Please add additional topics in rows as you think necessary.

Policy area	The relation between various policy areas and spatial planning				Comments
	integrated	coordinated	informed	ignored	
Example Environmental policy	C	B	C	A	Spatial planning is coordinated <u>within</u> environmental policy at sub-national level 2 but ignored at 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					
Industrial policy					
Maritime policy					
Mining policy					
Retail policy					
Transport policy					
Waste and water management					
Other					

4. The influence of sector policy fields within spatial planning


To what extent are other sector policy fields influential in current debates in spatial planning in 2016?

How does the degree of influence in 2016 compare with the degree of influence in 2000?

Draw an arrow that illustrates the difference between the situation around 2000 and today. If the degree of influence is the same, just mark an X.

Please comment on certain aspects within the policy areas that are particularly noteworthy.

Please add additional topics in rows as you think necessary.

Policy area	Very influential	Influential	Neutral	Not influential	Noteworthy aspects/comments
Example Environmental policy					There has been a strong growth in the influence of environmental policy in spatial planning. This is explained by requirements for policy to clearly address environmental impacts, and by local concerns about the effects of risks associated with climate change
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					
...					


The next three questions, 5, 6 & 7, invite you to make a general assessment of aspects of territorial governance and spatial planning in your country – on integrated policy making, on engagement of citizens and stakeholders, and on the adaptability of the system.

We ask you to provide an illustrative example of spatial development that clarifies the answers you give. You can choose to use the same example for the three questions or you may use different examples. If you use the same example then you do not need to repeat the information given in 5.2 etc.

5. Coordination and integration across actors, institutions and policy fields

5.1 Assess the general performance of spatial planning and territorial governance (SP & TG) in integrating the territorial impacts of sector policies in your country, and how this has changed 2000-2016.

As before, answering this question requires considerable generalisation on the basis of expert opinion. Please qualify your answer if you think that it does not give a full picture of the variation of practices in your country. If you think that there is insufficient evidence to make a judgement then please say so.

	A	B	C	D	E
Degrees of policy integration ¹	Integration of sector policies	Coordination of sector policies	Cooperation on sector policies	Information exchange only	No contribution to integration
	<i>SP & TG ensure integration and the creation of joint policies across different sectors</i>	<i>SP & TG assist in coordination that leads to the adjustment of sector policies</i>	<i>SP & TG enable cooperation without adjustment of sector policies</i>	<i>SP & TG provide an information resources on different sector policies</i>	<i>There is no evidence of levels of integration of sector policies</i>
Example country			2016	2000	
Comments	 <p>General: Integration of the territorial impacts of sector policies is generally weak with some exceptions. It has improved since 2000 with more emphasis on cooperation that has required the revision of some sector policies.</p> <p>Horizontal: there is some coordination and adjustment of sector policy between land use and transport, and between land use and environmental policy. A level of coordination is ensured</p>				

¹ The categorisation of policy integration is based on Stead, D. & Meijers E. (2009) Spatial Planning and Policy Integration: Concepts, Facilitators and Inhibitors, Planning Theory & Practice, 10:3, 317-332. See <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14649350903229752>

	<p>by impact assessments. Other sector policies such as water, economic development and agriculture operate independently and are not integrated for specific territories, because in some cases government has little influence over those sectors.</p> <p>Vertical: Vertical integration of policy is reasonably strong with some coordination but in one direction as central government is able to impose solutions on lower levels and ensure the conformity of local level plans with higher-level policy.</p> <p>Across administrative borders: Some initiatives have been made for working across borders in metropolitan regions but with the exception of the capital city they are voluntary initiatives and have not made a big impact on policy making in practice where the separate municipalities still compete. Municipalities are legally obliged to consider the relations with neighbouring authorities in preparing their plans which has led to some informal cooperation instruments.</p>				
Your country					
Comments	<p>Horizontal</p> <p>Vertical</p> <p>Across administrative borders</p>				

Briefly outline an example of a spatial development project that illustrates the answers made above. The example should focus on territorial governance as outlined in the guidance note, that is, 'active cooperation across government, market and civil society actors to coordinate decision-making and actions that have an impact on the quality of places and their development'.

Please select an example of a major urban development project that involves various stakeholders and policy areas due to its multi-functional character and implications (e.g. housing, services, retail, transport, green areas). Select an example that you are familiar with and preferably one which is documented (i.e. investigated in a research project). Please consult your other experts as necessary.

In the tables below give 1) **key background information**, 2) a short description of the **territorial governance practices**, and 3) a **brief evaluation** of the outcome. Please be as concise as possible and respect the word limit by focussing on the suggested questions.

5.2 Give key background information about the illustrative example:

	Short answer (and comment if necessary)
Name/type of illustrative example	

What planning and policy goals have been implemented?	
What was the territorial scope and context of the example?	
Which levels of government have been involved?	
Which planning authorities have been involved?	
Which planning instruments have been applied?	
What was the role of EU Cohesion policy and other macro-level EU policies (if at all)?	

Please, provide a short description of the process (chronological diary, if possible in a figure)

Insert figure or text here

5.3 Explain the territorial governance practices of the illustrative example by considering the following indicative questions (max 500 words in total)

Please keep in mind that these are indicative questions only to stimulate answers. You do not need to answer all the questions precisely. The relevance of particular questions depends on the local circumstances.

Indicative questions

Which policy sectors have been included and what/who has decided about the (level) of involvement?

How have actors within sectors and across governance levels worked together formally and/or informally?

What was the structural context for policy integration?

Which policy sectors have appeared to be dominating and why? Those with economic rationales? Environmental rationales? Social rationales? Territorial rationales?

What have been the potential or real conflicts between policy areas/sectors? How have they been recognized and dealt with?

How has the decision-making process been facilitated? At which level(s) have the formal decisions been taken? What was the formal and informal distribution of power?

What mechanisms and/or instruments have been used to coordinate between actors and institutions? What types of forums or platforms for coordination have been available, used or created to facilitate coordination?

What have been the barriers to cross-sectoral integration and how have these been overcome? How have potential or real conflicts among sectors been dealt with? How have synergies across policy areas/sectors been achieved (e.g. in terms of policy packaging)?

How was leadership exercised? Has there been strong formal or informal leadership in the case? Has leadership been centralized or diffused? Has the leadership been recognized by all actors or has it been contested?

Your answer:

5.4 Please provide a brief evaluation of the example by answering the following questions:

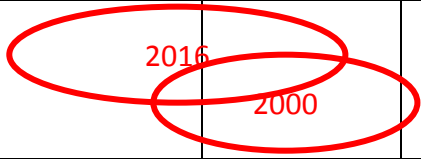
	Short answer (and comment if necessary)
To what extent is this a typical example? Are the significant variations within the country across scales and levels?	
To what extent have the spatial development intervention been complied with the targets of the involved planning instruments and objectives of concerned policies?	
To what extent have the objectives of the spatial development intervention been achieved? What have been the major factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement?	
Has the territorial governance process been efficient in terms of time and resources used?	
What positive and negative (direct or indirect) changes on the territory, actors and institutions have been induced by the spatial	

development intervention? To what extent have they been intended or un-intended?	
What long-term impacts have the spatial development intervention had on territory, actors and institutions?	

6. Mobilising citizen and stakeholder engagement in spatial planning and territorial governance

6.1 Assess the degree to which citizens are generally engaged in spatial planning and territorial governance processes?

This question requires considerable generalisation on the basis of expert opinion. Please qualify your answer if you think that it does not give a full picture of the variation of practices in your country. If you think that there is insufficient evidence to make a judgement then please say so. Please note that the answers should concentrate on actual practices, not what is formally required.

	A	B	C	D	E
Degrees of citizen and stakeholder engagement	Full & effective engagement	Engagement in certain aspects or stages	Weak engagement	Access to information only	No engagement of citizens in SP and TG processes
	<i>Citizens actively participate in the preparation and adoption of planning instruments at all stages of the process</i>	<i>Citizens actively participate in certain parts of the planning process.</i>	<i>Citizens passively engage in consultation with planning authorities</i>	<i>Citizens receive information about development proposals only</i>	<i>There is no evidence of citizen engagement</i>
Example country					
Comments	<p>There are extensive provisions for the involvement of citizens and particularly stakeholders in the preparation and adoption of planning instruments (see phase 1). The requirements are followed closely in practice with much more engagement at local levels. At sub-national levels engagement is mostly through NGOs and political representatives. NGOs are very well established with high capacity for engaging at all levels and have significant influence in the process. Citizen groups lead on the making of the lowest level of planning instrument. Private sector investors and developers take a lead on community consultation on major proposals.</p> <p>Certain stakeholders (e.g. those in close proximity of a development) have special rights to be informed of proposals.</p> <p>Territorial governance beyond the formal spatial planning arrangements tends to take place among representative bodies – that is NGOs and local action groups rather than directly with citizens.</p>				
Your country					

Comments	
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Briefly outline an example of a spatial development project that illustrates the points made above. You can use the same example as for question no. 5. If you take the same example, you do not need to complete table 6.2.

6.2 Please provide key background information about the illustrative example:

	Short answer (and comment if necessary)
Name/type of illustrative example	
What planning and policy goals have been implemented?	
What was the territorial scope and context of the example?	
Which levels of government have been involved?	
Which planning authorities have been involved?	
Which planning instruments have been applied?	
What was the role of EU Cohesion policy and other macro-level EU policies (if at all)?	

Please, provide a short description of the process (chronological diary, if possible in a figure)

Insert figure or text

6.3 Please describe the territorial governance practices of the example by considering the following indicative questions (max 500 words)

Please keep in mind that these are indicative questions only to provide a guideline. You do not need to answer all questions precisely.

How and by whom have stakeholders been identified? Have all relevant groups been considered (e.g. inhabitants/residents, interest groups, land owners, entrepreneurs)? Have certain groups of stakeholders been excluded from the processes? If so, why?

How have stakeholders been encouraged to participate? What participatory mechanisms have been put in place and how have these functioned?

Have stakeholder interests and ideas actually been taken into account by public authorities? How and to what extent have stakeholders' opinions been integrated into decisions? And to what extent have they had a real impact on the decisions taken?

How (and by which mechanisms/instruments) have stakeholders been given insight into the territorial governance processes of the example? Have all stakeholders been granted the same type of insight?

How has democratic legitimacy been secured in the example (or not)? Has legitimacy been gained through representative democracy or through participative democracy?

How has the question of accountability been dealt with (if at all)? Has this clearly been stated throughout the process to all stakeholders concerned?

Your answer

6.4 Please provide a brief evaluation of the example by answering the following questions:

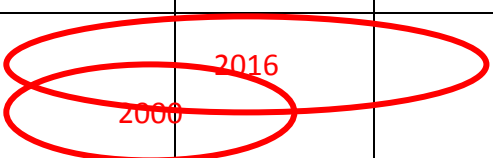
	Short answer (and comment if necessary)
To what extent is this a typical example? Are the significant variations within the country across scales and levels?	
To what extent have the spatial development intervention been complied with the targets of the involved planning instruments and objectives of concerned policies?	
To what extent have the objectives of the spatial development intervention been	

achieved? What have been the major factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement?	
Has the territorial governance process been efficient in terms of time and resources used?	
What positive and negative (direct or indirect) changes on the territory, actors and institutions have been induced by the spatial development intervention? To what extent have they been intended or un-intended?	
What long-term impacts have the spatial development intervention had on territory, actors and institutions?	

7. Adaptive territorial governance and placed-based decision-making

7.1 Assess the extent to which territorial governance and spatial planning is able to adapt to changing circumstances.

Answering this question requires considerable generalisation on the basis of expert opinion. Please qualify your answer if you think that it does not give a full picture of the variation of practices in your country. If you think that there is insufficient evidence to make a judgement then please say so. Note that in this question we are not considering 'informal' unregulated or unlawful development outside of the planning system (see Q 2).

	A	B	C	D	E
Degrees of adaptability to changing contexts	Strong adaptation of TG & SP	Moderate adaptation of TG & SP	Weak adaptation of TG & SP	No evidence of adaption in territorial governance	Adaptation takes place outside formal TG & SP
Explanation	Institutions systematically monitor societal changes and the impact of policies, learn from experience, and revise the form, content or processes of TG & SP	Some evidence of learning from experience and revision of limited aspects of TG & SP where that is possible.	Little evidence of learning from experience, governance and planning instruments are mostly rigid and are not easily revised.	No evidence of adaptation in the form or content of TG & SP policy instruments, and rigid policies are enforced despite changing conditions.	No evidence of adaptation in the form or content of TG & SP policy instruments although development is adjusted to changing conditions but outside the formal governance regimes, that is, informal development.
Example country					
Comments	Changes in territorial conditions and the effectiveness and relevance of policies are monitored on an annual basis and in detail. Planning instruments can be varied although this is subject to procedures that ensure accountability. Informal instruments (such as spatial visions) are used to guide territorially-related decision-making which can be, and are, subject to a continual process of revision. The adaptability of TG & SP has become more varied and with in some cases more rigid policy since 2000 in light of increasing political pressure to ensure certainty to investors and citizens, though this varies significantly depending on the issue.				There is little informal development as planning policy is rigorously enforced.

Your country					
Comments					

Note: this approach to 'adaptation' in territorial governance and planning draws on the ESPON TANGO project report (2013) and the handbook: *Towards Better Territorial Governance in Europe: a guide for practitioners, policy and decision makers based on contributions from the ESPON TANGO Project* (2014).

Briefly outline an example of a spatial development project that illustrates the points made above. You can use the same example as for question no. 5. If you take the same example, you do not need to answer question 7.2.

7.2 Please provide key background information about the illustrative example:

	Short answer (and comment if necessary)
Name/type of illustrative example	
What planning and policy goals have been implemented?	
What was the territorial scope and context of the example?	
Which levels of government have been involved?	
Which planning authorities have been involved?	
Which planning instruments have been applied?	
What was the role of EU Cohesion policy and other macro-level EU policies (if at all)?	

Please, provide a short description of the process (chronological diary, if possible in a figure)

Insert figure or text

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7.3 Please describe the territorial governance practices in the example by considering the following indicative questions (max 500 words).

Please keep in mind that these are indicative questions only to provide a guideline. You do not need to answer all questions precisely.

To what extent have the territorial governance practices been demonstrated evidence for being adaptive to changing contexts? What scope of flexibility has been integrated in actions and institutions?

Has there been evidence of institutional learning in the example (e.g. has new information been absorbed and eventually implemented in new routines, processes, instruments etc.)? If yes, how has this been organised?

Has there been evidence of forward-looking decision-making and learning from mistakes in the past?

How has the intervention area of the example been defined? According to what criteria? By whom?

To what extent have jurisdictional boundaries been considered as a barrier for territorial governance? How (or to what extent) has this barrier been overcome?

How (and to what extent) have 'soft' and/or 'functional' understandings of place/territory been considered in the example?

How (and to what extent) has territorial knowledge (expert, tacit etc.) been recognised and utilised within the governance process of the example?

How (and to what extent) have the territorial impacts of policies, programmes and projects been evaluated? How and to what extent have these evaluations affected other spatial developments?

Your answer:

7.4 Please provide a brief evaluation of the example by answering the following questions:

	Short answer (and comment if necessary)
To what extent is this a typical example? Are the significant variations within the country	

across scales and levels?	
To what extent have the spatial development intervention been complied with the targets of the involved planning instruments and objectives of concerned policies?	
To what extent have the objectives of the spatial development intervention been achieved? What have been the major factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement?	
Has the territorial governance process been efficient in terms of time and resources used?	
What positive and negative (direct or indirect) changes on the territory, actors and institutions have been induced by the spatial development intervention? To what extent have they been intended or un-intended?	
What long-term impacts have the spatial development intervention had on territory, actors and institutions?	

Relationship with the EU policy context

8. The influence of the EU discourse on national territorial governance and spatial planning

8.1. **Please assess the influence of various groups of EU documents (listed in the table below) on territorial governance and spatial planning activities in your country.** Please address the following issues:

- What is **the degree of influence of the mentioned groups of European documents on the territorial governance and spatial planning activities** in your country? Use the following scale:
 - *3 = strong influence (E.g.: explicit reference to EU documents, inclusion of concepts and ideas in main domestic territorial governance and spatial planning documents, and/or the introduction of new documents, tools and/or procedures etc.)*
 - *2 = moderate influence (E.g.: implicit inclusion of concepts and ideas into domestic territorial governance and spatial planning documents, with partial impact in the practice)*
 - *1 = little influence (E.g.: formal mention of concepts and ideas, that are not followed by any actual impact in the practice)*
 - *0 = no influence*
 - *na = not applicable*
- What has been **the trend of such influence since 2000**? Use the following scale:
 - *increasing (this part of the EU discourse has become more influential)*
 - *constant (it has had a steady influence – whether strong, moderate, little or none)*
 - *decreasing (its influence has decreased)*
 - *swinging (its influence has varied, with ups and downs over time)*
- How and to what extent were **the aims, concepts and priorities mentioned in the EU documents** taken into account in the development of territorial governance and spatial planning documents in your country. Please provide relevant examples, mentioning their territorial scales and the period when they occurred.

Note:

- The EU development strategies includes the Lisbon and Gothenburg Strategies² and the EU2020 Strategy³
- The EU spatial policy documents includes the ESDP⁴, the EU Territorial Agenda⁵, the EU Territorial Agenda 2020⁶, the EC Green paper on territorial cohesion⁷ etc.
- The EU urban agenda and related documents includes the Green paper on the urban environment⁸; the Leipzig Charter on sustainable cities⁹ etc.
- The ESPON programme¹⁰ includes applied research projects, targeted analyses, the development of visual representations of the European territory in forms of maps and scenarios, the development of the ESPON database etc.

Example from POLAND:

	Degree of influence	Trend	Comments (max. 200 words per cell)
EU mainstream development strategies	2	Constant	<p>National: The ideas of territorial cohesion and increasing mobility of the Lisbon and the EU2020 strategies were reflected in national discussions on strategic documents. The regional development programming enacted two successive strategies: the National Strategy for Regional Development (NSRD) (2001-2006) and the NSRD adopted in 2010, supporting the decentralization of regional policy. Examples of the impact of strategic documents include: preparing a separate document at strategic and operational level for the (less developed) macro-region of Eastern Poland; focusing on metropolitan areas (for international competitiveness); or focusing on problem areas.</p> <p>Regional: The regional policy model changed after the administrative reform of 1999, establishing 16 large voivodeships (NUTS2 units, regional level). Three consecutive editions of regional strategic documents have been issued since then, perfecting the implementation instruments for territorial management, and adapting the strategy for operational documents taking into account potential European funds.</p>

² http://ec.europa.eu/archives/growthandjobs_2009/

³ http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/index_en.htm

⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/official/reports/som_en.htm

⁵ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/policy/what/territorial-cohesion/territorial_agenda_leipzig2007.pdf

⁶ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/policy/what/territorial-cohesion/territorial_agenda_2020.pdf

⁷ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2008:0616:FIN:EN:PDF>

⁸ <http://www.ecolex.org/details/literature/green-paper-on-the-urban-environment-communication-from-the-commission-to-the-council-and-parliament-mon-045223/>

⁹ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/archive/themes/urban/leipzig_charter.pdf

¹⁰ <https://www.espon.eu/main/>

			The latest edition of regional strategic documents includes areas of strategic intervention of different character than before, and issues typical for particular regions are considered e.g. areas with strong depopulation, areas requiring revitalization, post-industrial areas, areas of strong growth, for which appropriate territorial management instruments are designated.
EU spatial policy documents	3	constant	<p>National: The NSDC 2030 made reference to the ESDP and EU Territorial Agenda 2007. During the Hungarian EU Presidency, representatives of the Polish government were in the team working on the Territorial Agenda 2020. Under the Polish Presidency, a Background Document was drawn up, attempting to integrate the priorities of the EU Territorial Agenda 2020 and the Europe 2020 strategic document. However, there was a reduced influence of EU spatial documents at national level. In the NSDC 2030, the concept of polycentric development was adopted (ESDP). The goals of this document also make reference to some priorities of the Agenda (considering natural and cultural heritage, improving accessibility in internal terms). The place-based approach and Barca Report had great significance in the Polish planning debate, perceived as a development opportunity for Poland inner peripheries. The debates also included the meaning of the term "Territorial Cohesion".</p> <p>Regional: Some voivodeships have considered the regulations and directives contained in the ESDP and Territorial Agenda in their own Development Strategies. They make reference to particular priorities, or simple references to the above-mentioned EU documents.</p>
EU urban agenda	2	constant	<p>National: The <i>Leipzig Charter on sustainable cities</i> is the most cited EU document among the strategic documents. Its broad impact can be found in the NSRD, a new approach to regional policy emphasising support to growth poles that would pull up entire regions, in contrast to previous equalizing opportunities for less-developed regions. Direct references to this document can be found in the "National Urban Policy in 2023" (2015).</p> <p>Regional: Most voivodeship operational programs for 2007-2013 and 2014-2020 include self-contained programmes dedicated to urban areas.</p> <p>Local: Some cities have enacted regulations that support ideas contained in the <i>Leipzig Charter on sustainable cities</i>. We don't know if specific initiatives have been undertaken as a result.</p>

ESPON	2	decreasing	<p>National: Maps of the findings of ESPON projects were used in the NSDC 2030, to show the position of Poland in Europe. This contributed to the change of paradigm about Poland's geographic location as basis for macro-spatial policy. Previously, this was considered as a bridge/keystone at the continental European level, and perceived as advantageous. NSDC 2030 sees Poland as a peripheral EU country which should develop inner linkages as well as linkages with 'old' EU countries. The Ministry of Development supported the participation of Polish agencies in ESPON programmes, and was keenly interested in their results. These results were debated in seminars regularly held by the ESPON Contact Point in the 2007-2013 period. But the Ministry responsible for local planning has not shown interest in ESPON.</p> <p>Regional: Some voivodeships' strategic documents considered the evidence collected by ESPON programmes. These include Mazowieckie (scientific studies of the project Development Trends of Mazowieckie) and Pomorskie (during the elaboration of Strategy Development of Gdańsk Metropolitan Area).</p> <p>Local: It has no effect, except for Warsaw, which commanded an ESPON Targeted Analysis 2013 project. Later the ESPON project Best Metropolises was realized. But their results did not directly translate into the city spatial policy .</p>
Others – PLEASE SPECIFY adding rows as necessary			

Your answer:

	Degree of influence	Trend	Comments (max. 200 words per cell)
EU mainstream development strategies			
EU spatial policy documents			
EU urban agenda			
ESPON			
Others – PLEASE SPECIFY, adding rows as necessary			

8.2. **Assess the degree of influence of the following aims and objectives from the EU spatial planning discourse within your country's spatial planning and policy discourse.** Use the following scale:

- 3 = strong influence (E.g.: explicit reference to the aim/objective in main domestic territorial governance and spatial planning documents, clear implication for policy development and perceivable practical impacts)
- 2 = moderate influence (E.g.: explicit/implicit reference to the aim/objective into some domestic territorial governance and spatial planning documents, partial implications in policy and practice)
- 1 = little influence (E.g.: discussion in domestic discourses, that does not produce any actual impact in the practice)
- 0 = no influence (E.g.: no mention in the domestic discourse)
- na = not applicable

Please also assess if each of the following **aims and objectives has become more or less relevant since 2000**. Use the following scale:

- increasing (this aim/objective has gained momentum in the domestic discourse)
- constant (it has had a steady influence – whether strong, moderate, little or none)
- decreasing (it has lost momentum)
- swinging (its influence has varied, with ups and downs over time)

Example from Italy:

Aims and objectives	Degree of influence	Trend	Comments (max. 100 words per cell)
Strengthen Polycentric Development and Innovation through Networking of City Regions and Cities	2	Constant/ decreasing	Italy is traditionally a polycentric country. Polycentricity has been implicitly or explicitly at the basis of various wide area plans (regional level).
New Forms of Partnership and Governance between Rural and Urban Areas	2	increasing	The topic is increasingly debated and considered in a growing number of related policies since the late 1990s (e.g. : Corona Verde in the Turin Metropolitan Area)
Parity of access to Infrastructure and Knowledge	1	increasing	Only in recent years has Italy engaged in this debate, showing a growing interest. The National Strategy for Inner Areas focuses on accessibility issues. There is also a discussion on how to bridge digital divide in the country.
Strengthening of Ecological Structures and Cultural Resources as the Added Value for Development	2	constant	Whereas the strengthening of ecological structures has been growingly debated and adopted in various policies (also due to growing legislation on the matter), the preservation and valorisation of cultural resources has

			characterised spatial planning in Italy since its inception. Moreover, Italy and other Mediterranean countries took the initiative for the inclusion of cultural heritage issues into the ESDP.
Strengthening Territorial Cohesion	2	increasing	Territorial cohesion is an increasingly important topic for territorial governance and spatial planning initiatives. The cohesion objective has inspired strategies and programmes at national and regional levels (National Strategies for Inner Areas as well as some regional development programmes)
Strengthening Regional Identities, Making Better Use of Territorial Diversity	1	constant	Local, place-based development has been widely discussed in the Italian literature and adopted in policy-making well before it became mainstream in the EU debate.
Promote Regional Clusters of Competition and Innovation	1	constant	Present in the Italian regional development debate since the 1970s, within the industrial districts' literature and the policies inspired by it. The EU discourse had little impact on this trend.
Trans-European Risk Management including the Impacts of Climate Change	1	increasing	Clearly debated in the scientific discourse, but not yet having relevant results in policy and practice. The influence of the EU discourse on the matter is however debatable, as the geographic characteristics of the country probably play a more relevant role (rather frequent floods, and climate change evidences).
Encouraging Integrated development in cities, rural and specific regions	2	decreasing	Very relevant throughout the 1990s and the 2000s, mainly due to the impact of the URBAN and LEADER Community Initiatives. However, the momentum decreased since the cancellation of URBAN and the change of Urban approach at the EU level.
Territorial Integration in cross-border and transnational functional regions	2	constant	Constantly debated since the introduction of INTERREG Community Initiative. The cross border and transnational dimension of territorial governance and spatial planning has gained relevance within the country's discourse, also producing results in terms of policy-making.
Ensuring global competitiveness of regions based on strong local economies	1	Increasing	Increasing prominence in the discourse concerning territorial development, also due to the growing momentum of the place-based approach (Fabrizio Barca, the author of the EC report introducing the concept, was Minister for Territorial Cohesion)
Improving Territorial connectivity for individuals, communities and enterprises	1	constant	Scarce relevance in the domestic discourse and virtually no implication for policy and practice
Smart growth – developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation.	1	increasing	Increasingly debated due to its implications for the implementation of the present EU cohesion policy programming period. Until now this debate has little impact for policy and practice
Sustainable growth – promoting a more resource efficient, greener and more competitive economy	1	increasing	Growingly debated due to its implications for the implementation of the present EU cohesion policy programming period. So far, there is scarce or no

			impact for policy and practice. In recent years various initiatives have addressed this issue, mostly due to the impact of other EU policy areas (as the Energy and Environmental policy).
Inclusive growth – fostering a high-employment economy delivering economic, social and territorial cohesion	1	increasing	Growingly debated due to its implications for the implementation of the present EU cohesion policy programming period. So far, scarce or no impact for policy and practice. In recent years various initiatives have addressed this issue (as the National Strategy for inner areas)
Others – PLEASE SPECIFY adding rows as necessary			

Your answer:

Aims and objectives	Degree of influence	Trend	Comments (max. 100 words per cell)
Strengthen Polycentric Development and Innovation through Networking of City Regions and Cities			
New Forms of Partnership and Governance between Rural and Urban Areas			
Parity of access to Infrastructure and Knowledge			
Strengthening of Ecological Structures and Cultural Resources as the Added Value for Development			
Strengthening Territorial Cohesion			
Strengthening Regional Identities, Making Better Use of Territorial Diversity			
Promote Regional Clusters of Competition and Innovation			
Trans-European Risk Management including the Impacts of Climate Change			
Encouraging Integrated development in cities, rural and specific regions			
Territorial Integration in cross-border and transnational functional regions			
Ensuring global competitiveness of regions based on strong local economies			
Improving Territorial connectivity for individuals,			

communities and enterprises			
Smart growth – developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation.			
Sustainable growth – promoting a more resource efficient, greener and more competitive economy			
Inclusive growth – fostering a high-employment economy delivering economic, social and territorial cohesion			
Others – PLEASE SPECIFY adding rows as necessary			

8.3. **How and to what extent did the emergence and consolidation of European spatial planning since the 1990s influenced:**

- the **debate** of the domestic academic community engaged with territorial governance and spatial planning issues;
- the role of the spatial planning **profession** in your country;
- the evolution of spatial planning **education** in your country.

Use the table below to reflect upon (i) **the degree of influence** (using the following scale: 3 = strong influence; 2 = moderate influence; 1 = little influence; 0 = no influence) (ii) **the trend** of influence from the year 2000 onwards (through one of the following adjectives: increasing; constant; decreasing; swinging) and (iii) to **describe the main consequences** of the progressive consolidation of European spatial planning over each of the three issues.

Example from POLAND:

	Degree of influence	Trend	Main consequences of the progressive consolidation of European spatial planning (maximum 200 words per cell)
Academic debate	2	swinging	In both pre- and post-accession periods, the EU discussion on spatial planning influenced the Polish debate. The first debate concerned the functioning of spatial planning systems in the EU, the implementation of the EU regulations, sustainable development, the Natura 2000 network, the TEN – T network, territorial and cross-border cooperation, territorial cohesion and territorial management, spatial management monitoring, spatial order, and urban policy. More recently the debate was extended towards aspects of urban sprawl, landscape audit and ecosystem services. It increasingly considers the low-carbon economy and adaptation of spatial management and cities to climate

			<p>change.</p> <p>This is a result of cooperation within the framework of INTERREG, academic exchange and joint EU projects, whose outcomes were presented at conferences, meetings with local authorities or were subject of complete studies. The consolidation of European spatial planning improved the link between science and practice, modelled on good European practice. This led to the consolidation of the European spatial planning community and the EU approach to spatial planning.</p> <p>Territorial Cohesion is an important topic of the Polish academic debate. The Polish Centre for National Science has financed (2013-2015) a project on the topic. The Ministry of Development supports the debate concerning European planning.</p>
Planning profession	2	constant	<p>European debates influenced spatial planners' perception of issues as sustainable development, social participation, and new concepts of spatial development. There was a significant change in the planners' approach operating at national and regional level. Greater influence of European debates may be expected among young spatial planners. The European Commission also influenced the 2014 deregulation reform, which i.a. concerns broader competences for urban planning professionals for developing plans.</p>
Planning education	1	increasing	<p>Education in the field of spatial planning is evolving in a positive direction. A new syllabus has been introduced containing courses of environmental impact assessment, the basics of sustainable development and good planning practices.</p> <p>Further, studies of spatial management at numerous universities train professionals with interdisciplinary knowledge. Wider participation of the ERASMUS programme greatly supports the educational processes.</p>

Your answer:

	Degree of influence	Trend	Main consequences of the progressive consolidation of European spatial planning (maximum 200 words per cell)
Academic debate			
Planning profession			
Planning education			

- 8.4. Highlight **the most important changes** that the evolution of the EU discourse has produced in **your country's territorial governance and spatial planning system**. Please, specify **the most important objectives, concepts or ideas** that were taken on board and incorporated in the domestic discourse.

Answer here in less than 400 words

POLAND - EU strategic documents influence territorial management through the establishment of key priorities based on EU priorities, associated with potential EU funds. Innovation and competitiveness, Internet access, modernisation of transport, energy efficiency and economic development were very much considered within national and regional territorial development policies. This also led to defining problem and peripheral areas or areas presenting other specific features, and to prepare appropriate territorial management instruments to deal with them.

EU spatial planning documents had impact on: a) polycentric development (Polish polycentricity as an asset to be protected); b) relations between towns and villages (shift from the urban-rural dichotomy towards an urban-rural continuum and perceiving space in terms of functional areas); c) transition from a keystone towards peripheral location of the Polish space (for the formulation of investment priorities in transport), d) strengthening natural and cultural heritage. Moreover, Poland actively participated in establishing the Territorial Agenda 2020 and later developed a base document concerning integration of objectives within Territorial Agenda 2020 and Europa 2020.

Spatial planning in Poland was also influenced by INSPIRE and the digitization of existing database resources. This facilitated data availability for plan making. Plans are now prepared more professionally, but their elaboration takes longer (on average 2-3 years). This has facilitated the access of documents via Internet for the general public, increasing the awareness and control of planning: current domestic discussions emphasise the serious lack of control and monitoring over development processes, especially on the outskirts of cities and in tourist areas.

ESPON has had an impact on the planning discourse at central level. ESPON assumptions and outcomes were considered in the elaboration of state level documents (NSDC 2030, NSRD). ESPON has also been very important in the academic debate. Polish institutions have participated in several projects, whose results were disseminated by the ESPON Contact point and the Ministry of Development. This contributed to change the perception of Poland's location in Europe. Also a debate has been held on the validity of development scenarios (e.g. questioning the alternative of cohesive and competitive scenarios under Polish conditions) . The Urban Agenda has contributed to changes in regional policy, placing greater emphasis on urban areas within territorial governance. Metropolitan areas have become a permanent recipient of regional policy interventions, relevant in strategic documents. The National Urban Policy was the first strategic document addressed directly to urban areas.

Your answer:

Answer here in less than 400 words

8.5. Considering the information that you have provided in the phase 1 questionnaire at question no. 39:

- specify the **degree of influence** of the EU discourse on the territorial governance and spatial planning activities at each territorial level. Use the following scale: 3 = strong influence; 2 = moderate influence; 1 = little influence; 0 = no influence
- Assess **the trend of this influence** using the following scale: increasing; constant; decreasing; swinging.
- List the **three most relevant innovations introduced as a product of the EU discourse**, and specify their trigger(s) (e.g: a new legislation, a policy or programme, a guideline document, one or more relevant concepts, etc.).
- Specify **the actors (or groups of actors) that played the most important roles** in the innovations (i.e. translating the EU discourse into innovations of the domestic territorial governance and spatial planning system).

Note:

Relevant actors to be mentioned here should be specific Ministries, professional associations, national research centres, academic associations, regional governments, a specific political élite/party, one or more advocacy coalition(s), consultants coming from other countries etc.)

Example from POLAND:

	Degree of influence	Trend	Most relevant innovations	Most important actors involved
EU Discourse	2	Swinging	1. Supporting polycentric development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minister responsible for regional development Committee for Spatial Economy and
			2. Territorial cohesion and its comprehension.	

			3. Place-based policy making	<p>Regional Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some academic centres • Association of Polish Cities • some regional authorities (Mazowieckie, Pomorskie)
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Your answer:

	Degree of influence	Trend	Most relevant innovations	Most important actors involved
EU Discourse			1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ... • ... • ...
			2.	
			3.	

9. The influence of your country on EU territorial governance

9.1. Assess **the role that actors from your country have played** in the different discursive arenas of European spatial planning. Please address the following issues:

a) What was the **degree of influence** of actors from your country in each of the arenas?

- 3 = *strong influence (e.g.: undertaking specific actions to upload particular issues on the EU agenda and succeeding, etc.)*
- 2 = *moderate influence (e.g.: being particularly active in the works leading to the publication of a particular document, joining efforts with other countries' actors to upload/resist the inclusion of specific issues, etc.)*
- 1 = *little influence (e.g.: rather passive participation to the arena, with seldom initiative to influence its outcomes)*
- 0 = *no influence (e.g.: no action taken by domestic actors in the arena at stake, low domestic interest in the issues at stake)*
- na = *not applicable*

b) What has been **the trend of their influence** along the process? Use the following scale for assessing relevance:

Use the following scale for assessing trend

- *increasing (increasing participation/attempts to exert an influence from the start to the end of the process)*
- *constant (constant participation/attempts to exert an influence along the process)*
- *decreasing (decreasing participation/attempts to exert an influence along the process)*
- *swinging (varied degree of participation, with ups and downs over time)*

c) Describe **the general attitude of actors from your country** in the mentioned discursive arenas. Specify, when relevant, **what actors** were involved in the process. Please report if they achieved any result in **uploading domestic priorities, ideas and/or concepts** to the EU spatial planning agenda

Example from POLAND:

Arena (timeline)	Degree of influence	Trend	General attitude of actors from your country and significant elements uploaded on the agenda (max 200 words per cell)
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The EU Intergovernmental discourse. The making of the EU Territorial Agenda of (2002-2007) ¹¹ and EU Territorial Agenda 2020 (2007-2011) ¹² processes; the activities of the NTCCP ¹³ (2008 – ongoing)	3	swinging	Active participation in the TA2020 preparation (representatives of the Ministry of Regional Development were part of the preparation team). Constant activity in NTCCP works. Development of a base document linking the TA2020 priorities and the Europe 2020 document during the Polish EU Presidency. Activity increased until 2011, then remained stable and slightly decreased after 2015
The debate concerning EU urban policy, the EU Urban Agenda ¹⁴ and the activities of the EU Urban Development Group (2008 – ongoing) ¹⁵	2	constant	...
The territorial cohesion debate (as it evolved throughout the 2000s up to the publication of the Green Book and the consultation process) ¹⁶ and the debate concerning the EU cohesion policy	3	swinging	...
The making of the EU mainstream documents (the Lisbon and Gothenburg Strategies, the EU2020 Strategy)	1	constant	...
Others			

Your answer:

Arena (timeline)	Degree of influence	Trend	General attitude of actors from your country and significant elements uploaded on the agenda (max. 200 words per cell)
The EU Intergovernmental discourse. The making of the EU Territorial Agenda of (2002-2007) and EU Territorial Agenda			

¹¹ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/policy/what/territorial-cohesion/territorial_agenda_leipzig2007.pdf

¹² http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/policy/what/territorial-cohesion/territorial_agenda_leipzig2007.pdf

¹³ <http://ntccp-udg.eu/ntccp>

¹⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/themes/urban-development/

¹⁵ <http://ntccp-udg.eu/udg>

¹⁶ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/archive/consultation/terco/index_en.htm;

http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/archive/consultation/terco/consultation_en.htm

2020 (2007-2011) processes; the activities of the NTCCP (2008 – ongoing)			
The debate concerning EU urban policy, the EU Urban Agenda and the activities of the EU Urban Development Group (2008 – ongoing)			
The territorial cohesion debate (as it evolved throughout the 2000s until the publication of the Green Book and the consultation process) and the debate concerning the EU cohesion policy			
The making of the EU mainstream documents (the Lisbon and Gothenburg Strategies, the EU2020 Strategy)			
Others			

- 9.2. Please describe **the attitude of your country towards territorial matters** when holding the presidency of the EU Council. Please, report if there has been any attempt to address particular spatial issues and/or to upload domestic priorities, ideas and/or concepts to the EU spatial planning agenda, and if these attempt were successful. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/council-eu/presidency-council-eu/>

Examples from POLAND and HUNGARY:

Answer here in less than 300 words

Poland - The EU 2020 Territorial Agenda was developed and launched during the Hungarian Presidency, after which the Polish Presidency began. However, the Polish Ministry of Regional Development decided not to prepare the Action Plan for the Agenda. Instead, it gathered a group of experts to prepare a base document linking the Europe 2020 and the EU 2020 Territorial Agenda objectives.¹⁷ The document concluded proposing six territorial keys, which may serve as the basis for the territorialisation of cohesion policy.

¹⁷ Bohme, K., Doucet, P., Komornicki, T., Zaucha, J., Switzerland, D. (2011) How to strengthen the territorial dimension of Europe 2020 and the EU Cohesion Policy, Report based on the Territorial Agenda 2020.

Hungary - The interest towards territorial issues was more visible in this period, organising meetings, preparing a handbook on “how to make planning more territorial”. The local experts were enthusiastic and encouraged to express their opinion. They contributed to the preparation of the Territorial Agenda in the presidency of Hungary, but their enthusiasm proved to be temporal. However, the main attitude of sectoral dominance remained stronger in the planning practice and the allocation of money. Territorial planners and sectoral planners have not worked together.

Your answer:

Answer here in less than 300 words

- 9.3. Please elaborate on **the general attitude of your country’s actors towards the ESPON Programme** in the different programming periods. *Note: your country’s ESPON Contact Point should be in a privileged position to answer this question*

Examples from POLAND and HUNGARY:

Programming period	General attitude towards the ESPON Programme (max 100 words per cell)
ESPON 2006	<p>POLAND - ESPON Contact Point in the Ministry of Economy; Participation in ESPON projects limited until accession. Mainly Poland took part as subcontractor. After 2006 in a few cases as full partners.</p> <p>HUNGARY - In the 2000-2006 period four institutions from Hungary got involved in the ESPON programme, including VÁTI and RKK, two base institutions of spatial planning. Thanks to ESPON the comparative analysis approach (e.g. FUA) and spatially problematic areas have entered the discourse, university programmes and academia. Besides VÁTI, all the bodies were from the academic field, thus only VÁTI could become a market player.</p>
ESPON 2013	<p>POLAND - ESPON Contact Point was held at EUROREG at the University of Warsaw. Significant participation in ESPON projects by mainly two scientific centres. One Targeted analysis was ordered.</p> <p>HUNGARY - In this period three academic bodies and six other institutions could successfully get involved in ESPON. VÁTI was later replaced by</p>

	Lechner Lajos Tudásközpont. Besides high education and academic bodies, three consultancy firms were involved, one of them being the Hungarian branch of a multinational company. There were more active bodies using the ESPON knowledge in their work. The higher number of active bodies revealed the improved reputation of ESPON. Some sectoral and regional documents considering the ESPON knowledge were elaborated (e.g. National Settlement Network Development Concept in 2008, which has not been approved).
ESPON 2020	POLAND - ESPON Contact point at the Ministry of Development. At present time limited participation of partners in projects. HUNGARY - The new ESPON has been a challenge to the formerly active partner organisations as well, as application of this knowledge needs specific expertise, excluding several potential players from this programme.

Your answer:

Programming period	General attitude towards the ESPON Programme (max 100 words per cell)
ESPON 2006	
ESPON 2013	
ESPON 2020	

9.4. Use the two tables below to list:

- any **significant principle, concept or idea from your country** that has influenced the EU level discourse and ended up inspiring EU policy documents/decisions.
- any **significant practice/tool from your country** that has influenced the EU level discourse and ended up inspiring the introduction of EU policy tools/initiatives.

Note:

- Ideas, concept and principles are usually 'uploaded' as result of actions of domestic actors within the discursive arenas of European spatial planning (see question 5). In this light, the influence of domestic ideas, concepts and principles usually leads to their inclusion in European spatial planning documents (e.g.: the introduction of the objective of prevention and valorisation of cultural heritage in the ESDP, as a consequence of the pressure of Italian actors).*
- Practices from a country may influence the EU spatial planning discourse through the on-going and ex-post evaluation of EU spatial policies, and/or collected through good/best practices handbooks and manuals, and/or shared within EU interactive arenas and platforms (e.g: URBACT, INTERACT, INTERREG interregional and transnational cooperation, etc.), etc. In this light, domestic practices exert their influence mostly on EU instruments, methodologies, ways of doing things, etc. (e.g.: the*

introduction at EU level of the Territorial Employment Pact in the late 1990s, inspired by similar tools developed in Italy – ‘Patti Territoriali’).

Example from Italy:

	Name	Short explanation (max 100 words)	Arena of upload	EU policy document/decision that was influenced
Principle/Idea 1	Wise management of cultural heritage	Italian actors participating in the ESDP process, during the Italian meetings, joined forces with actors from other Mediterranean countries to push for the inclusion of cultural heritage issues in the document	ESDP Process	Inclusion in the ESDP
Principle/Idea 2				
Principle/Idea n (add rows as necessary)				

Example from Italy:

	Name	Short description (max 100 words)	EU policy instrument/initiative that was influenced
Practice/Tool 1	Place-based approach	The place-based approach was introduced in the Barca report (2009), produced for the European Commission by a group of experts coordinated by Fabrizio Barca. Building on EU territorial development evidence, the report proposed to apply the so-called place-based approach (inspired by Italian and French literature on local development) to the future EU cohesion policy cycle	Inclusion of the place-based approach in the EU cohesion policy 2014-2020 (ex-ante conditionality, partnership agreements, etc.)
Practice/Tool 2	So-called negotiated programming: Patti Territoriali, Contratti d’area, Accordi di Programma quadro (introduced by the 1996 Financial	The ‘programmazione negoziata’ introduces a series of tools (mostly in the form of contracts, pacts, agreements, etc.) that derives from the direct negotiation between public and private actors over the development of a specific area.	Inspiration for the Territorial employment pacts introduced in 1997 by DG Employment

	framework law)		
Practice/Tool 3 (add rows as necessary)			

Your answer:

	Name	Short explanation (max 100 words)	Arena of upload	EU policy document/decision that was influenced
Principle/Idea 1				
Principle/Idea 2				
Principle/Idea n (add rows as necessary)				

	Name	Short description (max 100 words)	EU policy instrument/initiative that was influenced
Practice/Tool 1			
Practice/Tool 2			
Practice/Tool n (add rows as necessary)			

9.5. On the basis of the information provided in questions 9.1 - 9.4:

- **Summarise the overall significance of your country in influencing the EU discourse.** Use the following scale: 3 = strong influence; 2 = moderate influence; 1 = little influence; 0 = no influence
- **Assess the influence trend in each mode** using the following scale: increasing; constant; decreasing; swinging.
- **List the three most significant innovations** introduced through each mode by actors from your country.
- **Specify the actors (or groups of actors)** that have played the most important role uploading the mentioned innovations

Note: the actors mentioned here should be important persons, professional associations, national research centres, academic associations, specific political élites/parties, advocacy coalition(s), etc.

Example from POLAND:

	Overall significance	General Trend	Most significant uploaded innovations	Most important actors involved
Through EU discursive & decision-making arenas	2	swinging	1. Environmental Impact Assessment – is conducted for specific types of documents issued by public administration authorities (Directive of 2001 on the assessment of plans and programs impact on the environment) 2. Adopting the ‘special acts’ concerning different areas in order to accelerate the process of allocating EU funds in Poland (partnership agreement and its equivalents from prior financial perspective) 3. Revitalization act and the so-called landscape act (urban and environmental policy)	• minister responsible for regional development • minister responsible for environment • minister responsible for agriculture and rural development
Through practices	2	swinging	1. Afforestation of agricultural land, requirements concerning maintenance of meadows, hindering the process of restructuring small economically inefficient farms as a result of direct payments (the Common Agricultural Policy) 2. Implementation of strategic interventions, problem areas and Integrated Territorial Investment, as subjects for policy operation. Attempts to organise metropolitan areas management - the Cohesion Policy (Europe 2020 Strategy and the partnership agreement and its equivalents from prior financial perspective) 3. Landscape audit as a tool for quality assessment, mainly visual and cultural landscape (environmental policy)	• minister responsible for agriculture and rural development • minister responsible for regional development • minister responsible for environment

Your answer:

	Overall significance	General Trend	Most significant uploaded innovations	Most important actors involved
Through EU discursive & decision-making arenas			1.	• ... • ...

			2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•
			3.	
Through practices			1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ...• ...•
			2.	
			3.	

Thank you for completing the questionnaire !

ESPON COMPASS

GUIDANCE NOTE FOR COUNTRY EXPERTS FOR THE VALIDATION OF ANSWERS OF QUESTIONNAIRE PHASE 1

We ask you to validate the answers you gave into the Phase 1 Questionnaire in the attached excel files: **Quality_Control_XX.xlsx** and **Validation_Analysis_Q6_18_XX.xlsx**. We are using these files to check the quality and consistency of data.

- Please use the comments to guide you through the review process.
- Amend your original country profile and send the revised Word document back to us. DO NOT insert your responses in the Excel files.
- Please use the track changes (under the review menu of MSWord) so we can see the differences.
- If you have questions about the Quality Control file, contact Christian (christian.lueer@spatialforesight.eu), unless they are in the Comparative analysis column, for which you should contact the TUDelft team at compass-bk@tudelft.nl.
- If you have any questions on the second file, please contact Peter (peter.schmitt@nordregio.se), unless they are in the first sheet, for which you should contact the TUDelft team at compass-bk@tudelft.nl.
- Please be aware that there may be some overlap in issues raised by these files, and even within them, depending on the perspective of the person(s) that checked your national profile.

1. Instructions for the quality control file (Quality_Control_XX.xlsx)

This Excel file on quality control gives you our summary of your country profile. Take note that some rows and cells of this file contain information that is only for the Quality Control team.

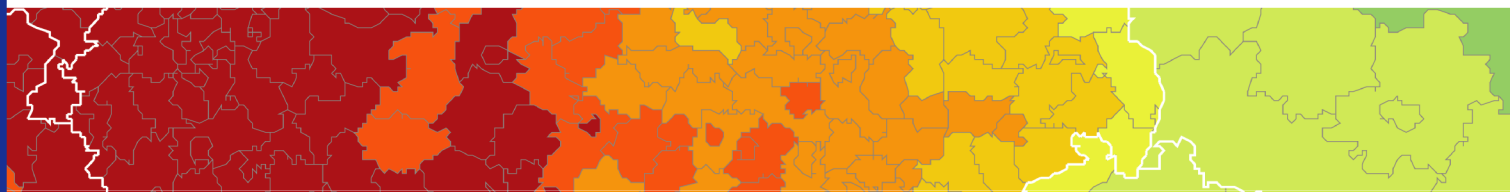
- In the first two sections of row 13 'internal coherence within a single national profile' (columns B-I, in grey), and 'external coherence with other national profiles' (columns J-M, in purple) you should pay attention to:
 - cells marked in yellow - orange - red, which will help you recognise the necessary depth of the revision;
 - cells under the 'comment' columns (E, I, M) in the same row of the red, orange and yellow cells, which contain more specific information about what is unclear / needed / inconsistent, etc.
 - please ignore all cells in green or without colour, and those with 'Please insert a comment' or 'Please select a grade'.

- The third section of row 13: 'comparative analysis' (column N, in orange), contains some questions and clarifications from the teams working on the comparative analysis.

2. Instructions for the Planning systems and planning instruments file (Validation_Analysis_Q6_18_XX.xlsx)

This Excel file has six different sheets, with tables for you to check if we understood your answers correctly. The first sheet refers to the organization of the spatial planning system, and the other five to the planning instruments at different levels.

- In the first sheet please check if the information, changes (rescaling) and the narrative are correct.
- In the following five sheets, please check the following:
 - is this a complete list of the relevant formal planning instruments (PIs) in your country? (We only include instruments related to our definition of spatial planning; see the Guidance Note for phase 1).
 - Are planning instruments placed at the correct policy level?
 - Are the spelling and official English translation correct?
 - Are the contents in each column correct?
 - Are the planning instrument under consideration 'statutory' ('produced under the law') or not? Is there a legal basis for the making and/or application of this planning instrument?
- Please revisit our definitions of 'visionary', 'strategic', 'framework' and 'regulative' and reflect once again your judgements – and identify the main function of the instrument - this is very important! See the Guidance Note for their definitions.
- Please check carefully the information under 'mandate in relation to other PIs'. Think of the need for horizontal and vertical coordination/ conformity
- Please check the information edited under 'changes'.
- Please add those instruments that have been abolished between 2000 and 2016 at the respective policy level and characterise them according to the other columns. In the rubric 'changes', please add briefly the reasons why this PI has been abolished and if it has been replaced by another one.
- In some cases, please pay specific attention to the text highlighted in red or the inserted specific questions



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ESPON 2020 – More information

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