United Nations
Environment Programme

Mediterranean
Action Plan

Priority Actions
Programme

CAMP Slovenia

Feasibility Study

Prepared by

Slavko Mezek

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Acronyms

CAMP	Coastal Area Management Programme
CBC	Cross-Border Co-operation
CCA	Carrying Capacity Assessment
CEPRS	Council for Environmental Protection
DSM	Demand Side Management
EIB	European Investment Bank
ENSVET	Energy Advisory Network for Households
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
ICAM	Integrated Coastal Area Management
INDOK	Information and Documentation Centre in Koper
ISPA	EU Pre-accession Financial Instrument for Transport and Environmental Infrastructure
LIFE	EU Financial Instrument for the Environment
MAP	Mediterranean Action Programme
MBP	Marine Biology Station Piran
MCSD	Mediterranean Comision for Sustainable Development
MESPE	Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy
METAP	Mediterranean Environmental Technical Assistance Programme
NARD	National Agency for Regional Development
NDP	National Development Plan
NEAP	National Environmental Action Programme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NPAA	National Programme for the Adoption of the Aquis by the End of 2002
PAP/RAC	Priority Actions Programme/Regional Activity Centre
PHARE	EU Pre–accession Financial Instrument for Economic and Social Cohesion
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
RDA	Regional Development Agency
RDP	Regional Development Programme
REIS	Regional Environmental Information System
RS	Republic of Slovenia
SAPARD	EU Pre-accession Financial Instrument for Agriculture and Rural Development
SEDS	Strategy for Economic Development of Slovenia and EU accession
SRDS	Strategy of Regional Development of Slovenia
TPF	Third Party Financing
UN CSD	United Nations Comission for Sustainable Development
ZRS	Science and Research Centre of the Republic of Slovenia

Abstract

The Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, at their Extraordinary Meeting (Montpellier, 1996), approved the decision to carry out a CAMP Project for Slovenia. A decision to start the preparation of a feasibility study was adopted at the meeting between the Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy and the PAP/RAC in 2001.

The first chapter, *General Context*, presents a broad framework of the ICAM Slovenia, determined by the national strategic documents, and the institutional and legal structure. The key strategic documents are the Strategy for the Economic Development of the Republic of Slovenia, the National Development Plan for 2001–2006 and the Strategy of Regional Development. In the field of the environment and space, the fundamental documents are the National Environmental Action Programme (the present study provides information on the objectives, guidelines, strategy and the action programme) and the National Policy on Spatial Planning, which is a long-term document presenting a degree of consent on the basic goals of spatial planning. Together with the Strategy for the Economic Development of Slovenia and the Strategy of Regional Development of Slovenia, it is the basic guideline for sustainable development of the country.

As regards the institutional structure, the Regional Development Agency (RDA) for South Primorska plays a special role in the integrated coastal area management in Slovenia. The Agency is in charge of preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Regional Development Programme, which is in line with the principles of sustainable development.

The pillars of the environmental legislation are the Environmental Protection Act, the Water Act and the Spatial Planning Act. The Act on the Promotion of Balanced Regional Development is also very important in integrated management of the coastal area, as it defines the aims, principles and organisation for the promotion of regional development and it thus establishes the regional co-operation of municipalities, the state and private partners.

In addition, the first chapter presents a comprehensive survey of the past, on-going and future projects, plans and programmes regarding the Slovenian coastal area, with particular reference to local, national and international initiatives, i.e. project objectives, contents, costs, current statuses and the expected follow-up of completed projects.

The second chapter, *Proposal of the CAMP Area*, deals with the assessment of the proposed CAMP Slovenia areas. There have been three options, namely (A) the Municipalities of Koper, Izola and Piran, all situated on the coasts; (B) the South Primorska region covering the Coast-Karst statistical region, consisting of three coastal and four Karst municipalities and the Municipality of Ilirska Bistrica, i.e. the Slovenian Adriatic river basin; and (C) the Primorska region, the South and North Primorska together, representing the whole Adriatic watershed in Slovenia, including also the Soča River basin.

The options have been evaluated through various criteria such as physical characteristics, socio-economic interrelation, the established co-operation on the local level, and the consent of local and relevant national authorities. There are strong arguments in favour of South Primorska – the Coast-Karst statistical region and the Municipality of Ilirska Bistrica – to be selected as the CAMP Slovenia area.

The third chapter, *Regional Profile of the CAMP Area*, gives information on the proposed area, South Primorska, in more detail, i.e., in the socio-economic, environmental, spatial and development context, and it gives special attention to water management, the effects of activities on the environment, the spatial development pattern and the development trends in the future.

Chapter four, *Global Framework and Nature of the CAMP Slovenia*, proposes to follow the basic principles and orientations of sustainable development, expressed in many MAP documents as well as in various documents on the national, regional and local levels. Since the Regional Development Agency for South Primorska is in charge of the Regional Development Programme 2002–2006, which is the basic development programming document, prepared and adopted recently and tackling many issues related to sustainable development, and an appropriate platform for the selection of individual CAMP activities, mandatory and project specific, the Agency is a suitable institution to act as a project co-ordinator and project secretariat and thus enhance its experience in sustainable planning, management and supervision on the regional level. The RDA for South Primorska has developed an appropriate management structure, permanent staff, an INDOK centre (which is supposed to become a central institution for data collection, management and processing for the whole South Primorska region), premises and technical equipment.

The fifth chapter deals with the activities within the CAMP Slovenia, which will have to meet specific needs on the national, regional and local levels, stressing the co-operation between the partners on different levels of sustainable development. It has been proposed to focus the CAMP Slovenia on the following action fields: regional spatial planning and management, long-term tourism development, sustainable water resource management, environmental information support system, human capacity development – training and participatory approach building. A short list has been defined on the basis of specific criteria, including the following projects:

(1) Regional Spatial Structure Plan (possible extension would be a landscape/urban design for selected characteristic coastal segments, with special financial support of the Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy);
(2) Regional Sustainable Tourism Development Strategy;
(3) International Workshop on Sustainable Coast Management in Urbanised Areas;
(4) Integrated Management of Adriatic River Basin, including the Karst and coastal zones (the area covered by the project depends on possible additional funds from GEF);
(5) REIS – Regional Environmental Information System;
(6) Public Information and Awareness Raising Campaigns;
(7) Training Course: Tools and Techniques for Sustainable Development.

Chapter six, *Justification of the CAMP Slovenia*, summarises the most important arguments in favour of the CAMP Slovenia, which are: political commitment, expressed on the national and regional levels; broad support of integrated approach to development – environmental issues; existence of appropriate legal framework; existence of suitable institutions on the regional level (Regional Development Agency in Koper and others); and the level of regional experience in integrated approach to development – environment planning and programming. The chapter gives also a project budget estimate.

The feasibility study proposes to start the CAMP implementation stage in September 2003 and to finish it (with a presentation conference) in December 2004.

In conclusion, the most appropriate region for the CAMP Slovenia activities would be South Primorska and the most suitable institution to manage the CAMP Slovenia would be the Regional Development Agency for South Primorska, which already performs the activities related to sustainable development of the region.

1. GENERAL CONTEXT

1.1 A Survey of the Existing Information on the Coastal Area Management Programme in Slovenia

A solid basis for the CAMP Slovenia has been provided in the EU PHARE project on Coastal Zone Management in Slovenia, which was finalised in 1998. The main objectives of the project were strengthening the capacity to manage a complex coastal area, preparation of a coastal zone management strategy, identification of investment priorities and promotion of co-operation between interest groups in the region in the framework of a Coastal Protection and Development Agency.

The process, started by the project, was reinforced by the project on Development Strategy and Action Plan for the Municipalities of Koper, Izola and Piran in the framework of the Flemish-Slovenian bilateral co-operation agreement. This project started from the results of the EU PHARE project and was oriented primarily to the socio-economic issues and thus contributing to the integrated approach to the development initiatives in the region.

Both projects stressed the need of an institution on the regional level, capable of integrated approach to development tasks, with a special focus on sustainable development of the region.

The Act on the Promotion of Balanced Regional Development (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 60/99), adopted in 1999, formulated the legal basis for institutional arrangements in the field of sustainable regional development. In this framework, there were twelve Regional Development Agencies (RDA) established in Slovenia. The Regional Development Agency for South Primorska Region was established in Koper, benefiting from all previous experience in the field of integrated approach to development issues in the coastal region. It covers eight municipalities, three of them on the Coast and the others in Karst and Brkini regions. The area of these municipalities corresponds to the Adriatic river basin in Slovenia and thus gives also an ideal organisational framework for the Integrated Coastal and River Basin Management.

According to the Act, the RDA for South Primorska is responsible for the preparation of the Regional Development Programme (RDP), which has to be in line with the principles of sustainable development, and for its implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The RDP, which has to be finished by the end of November 2002, will have two parts: a strategic part and a development programme for the period until 2006. The RDP will include not only economic, social and other sectoral development plans, natural resource management plans and pollution control programmes but also a regional structure spatial plan.

In the same period the Municipalities of Koper, Izola and Piran prepared a common Local Environmental Protection Programme, with the financial support of the Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy, which comprises a list of the most relevant environmental problems and priority projects for the period up to 2005.

All these activities show clearly that the situation in Slovenia and particularly in the coastal area is mature to initiate the CAMP Slovenia project, which could strengthen the process of an integrated partnership approach to the challenges of future development according to the principles of sustainability.

1.2 National Strategies and Policies Relevant to the Sustainable Development of the Coastal Area of the Republic of Slovenia

1.2.1 The Strategy for the Economic Development and Accession to the EU

A number of strategies and programmes have been adopted on the national level in the last ten years. But they had two basic deficiencies; firstly they were not co-ordinated between themselves and secondly they exceeded the financial capacities of the country. These were among the most important reasons to prepare a new series of documents on the national level.

The Strategy for the Economic Development of Slovenia (hereinafter SEDS), as defined by the Slovene legislation, is an overall national strategic document, from which all other regional development plans and the budget memorandum should derive.

The preparation of the SEDS was designed and carried out not only to guide the Government and the National Parliament to concrete action and to serve as a basis for drafting the National Development Plan (NDP), but also as a consistent economic vision of the entire society of Slovenia.

There were five basic mechanisms necessary for the implementation of the SEDS defined:

(a) transition to knowledge-based society;
(b) improving the competitiveness of the economy;
(c) improving the public administration efficiency;
(d) policies for integration into the internal market;
(e) balanced regional and spatial development. (The mechanisms of regional development involve a mixture of policies, among which a spatial planning and land policy, rural development policy, protection of cultural heritage policy and the like. These, in combination with greater independence of regions in promoting their own development, reduce regional development disparities.)

In the period of accession to the EU (2001–2003), the Republic of Slovenia has already been implementing the SEDS as well as intensively preparing for the EU membership, particularly as regards harmonisation with the *Acquis* and institutional building. By participating in the EU accession structural instruments (PHARE, ISPA and SAPARD), Slovenia has been preparing to enter the system of structural funds and the Cohesion Fund. At the same time, the accession negotiations are underway in which Slovenia looks for the solutions that would enable it to continue the current economic policy geared towards social and economic cohesion in the country.

1.2.2 The National Development Plan of the Republic of Slovenia for 2001–2006

The National Development Plan for 2001–2006 (hereinafter the NDP) is based on the SEDS, which treats economic, social and environmental prosperity as equally important basic goals, within the principles of sustainability. The targeted social and economic cohesion, similar to that in other EU Member States, can only be reached by narrowing of the economic development lag, without compromising social and environmental aspects. In addition, the NDP pays special attention to balanced regional development.

The NDP for 2001–2006 covers the whole period of the present financial perspective of the EU. The first three years (2001–2003) are still the pre-accession period, whereas in the last three years Slovenia is expected to be a Member State of the EU.

In the pre-accession period, this document functions as an annex to the Republic of Slovenia's National Programme for the Adoption of the *Acquis*, and serves as a programme basis for the pre-accession aid, in compliance with the priorities of the Accession Partnership. In the post-accession period, the allocation of resources from the EU structural funds and the Cohesion Fund will be based on the NDP. The NDP will be a foundation on which Slovenia and the EU will jointly prepare and co-ordinate the Joint Programming Document for Slovenia for the 2004–2006 Period.

While the SEDS is an overall strategic document, defining the guidelines for Slovenia's economic development until 2006, the NDP represents a document for its implementation.

The documents formulate a clear development vision of the Republic of Slovenia:

Knowledge-based society with internationally competitive economy and sustainable, regionally balanced development.

The two main goals of the NDP for the 2001–2006 period, which derive from the major objectives of the SEDS, are:

(1) to reduce the lagging of Slovenia behind the average level of economic development in the EU;
(2) to stop the increase in development disparities between the Slovene regions.

The National Development Plan 2001–2006 defines the following development priorities, which are tied to common EU policies and initiatives:

(1) stimulation of the corporate sector and competitiveness;
(2) knowledge, human resources development and employment;
(3) information society, infrastructure and the quality of living;
(4) restructuring of agriculture and rural development;
(5) promotion of balanced regional development.

1.2.3 The Strategy of Regional Development of Slovenia

On the basis of the Strategy of Regional Development of Slovenia (SRDS), the State has been implementing the tasks under the Act on the Promotion of Balanced Regional Development, which came into force in August 1999, and preparing more detailed guidelines for further implementation of regional policies. By the aforementioned strategy, the State wishes to ensure that the differences among individual regions do not increase or that the differences with regard to the neighbouring regions and the regions of the EU are reduced. Similarly, it aims, by means of the strategy, to establish sustainable development of all Slovene regions and to preserve a minimum population density in the entire territory of the State.

The State should also realise co-ordinated regional development through incentives, consisting of both non-refundable and refundable funds from ministries and from public funds and agencies, devoted to co-financing the implementation elements of regional development programmes. While in 2001 the State allocated four billion tolars for direct incentives, five billion tolars should be allocated this year. These funds are being increased on account of the funds that Slovenia receives from abroad, while the extent of domestic funds is being reduced. Indirectly, the State should devote a percentage of the gross domestic product to regional development annually, in compliance with the Promotion of Balanced Regional Development Act.

Within the SRDS, individual regions are classified into four groups by the index of development risk. Among the most threatened regions are the Posavska, Zasavska, Podravska and Pomurska regions, which will have to prepare suitable development programmes in order to obtain funds, just as other regions. The preparation of development programmes has already started successfully in nine statistical regions.

1.2.4 The National Programme for the Adoption of the *Acquis* by the End of 2002 (Amendments)

The National Programme for the Adoption of the *Acquis Communautaire* (NPAA) foresees the process of harmonising the legislation and adapting to the EU requirements being completed by the end of 2002, when Slovenia should be ready for full membership in the EU. The amended NPAA gives an integrated presentation of Slovenia's obligations in taking on the *Acquis* for the 1999–2002 period.

The NPAA defines in detail the priority tasks in the areas of legislation and adoption of implementing regulations, measures and policies together with their timetable for the following areas:

(1) economic and social field (macroeconomic policies, microeconomic policies and structural reforms);
(2) common foreign and security policy;
(3) justice and home affairs; and
(4) public administration reform (state administration, local self-government, public services, system of protecting the rights of an individual, system of civil servants, public finance and financial control).

The document takes into account the interministerial implications and interdependence of individual measures and policies. The NPAA also includes a description of the legal framework, bases and goals of legislative alignment, tasks in the field of institutional reforms and staffing requirements. Further, it gives a detailed description of the resources needed to finance the reforms, including both the estimation of budget resources until 2002 and financial resources expected to be received from foreign aid programmes for the enforcement of the *Acquis*, the PHARE programme in particular.

Substantial budget resources will be required to harmonise the legislation with the *Acquis* and carry out reforms that will enable the Slovenian economy to compete on the single European market on an equal footing. They will be supplemented by EU funds, particularly from the PHARE programme, as well as other programmes in subsequent years, including the SAPARD programme for agriculture, the ISPA infrastructural investment programme for the environment and transport, and programmes in the areas of regional development and social work. The share of funds from the state budget is being increased in the last years. The largest increase in funds is planned for agriculture, the reform of the corporate sector, transport, environmental protection, regional and spatial development, and science and technology. The NPAA gives details of the goals and the role of the PHARE programme as the main mechanism of channelling foreign aid to Slovenia in the period of accession, and it states what structures need to be developed to be able to use structural and cohesion funds after the accession to the EU.

1.2.5 The National Environmental Action Programme (NEAP)

In September 1999, the National Assembly adopted the National Environmental Action Programme (NEAP). The programme includes the objectives, guidelines and strategies of environmental protection and the use of natural resources for at least ten years. In accordance with the NEAP, the national programmes and strategies concerning the activities affecting the environment and the programmes relating to particular environmental components (e.g. water, air, soil, biodiversity) will have to be supplemented.

The concepts and objectives of the NEAP are to guarantee a better living environment in Slovenia and to establish the environment as a limiting, but stimulating factor of development. In accordance with these objectives, the NEAP comprises a harmonised set of environmental protection instruments, taking into consideration the present level of degradation of the environment and focusing on the elimination of the most pressing problems.

The proposed measures are aimed at the following objectives:

- to manage the most important environmental problems; special attention should be given to Slovenia's accession to the EU;
- to carry out institutional strengthening of administration and local self-government, as a basis for gradual enforcement of sustainable development;
- to enforce all environmental protection principles laid down in the Environmental Protection Act;
- to integrate the environmental considerations and the principles of sustainable development into the programmes of individual sectors.

The priority goals are:

- to improve the condition of the aquatic environment;
- to introduce modern methods of waste management;
- to conserve and protect biological diversity and genetic resources;
- to strengthen the environmental protection institutions at all levels.

The priority orientations of the NEPA are:

A shift towards sustainable development. Sustainable development is defined as an increasingly important strategic task of the State, which has to find its place in the orientations of all sectors and at all levels of organisation – from the national to the local community levels.

Consensual problem solving should have priority. The NEAP encourages all interested parties, the state administration, the economy and the public to co-operate in order to reach voluntary agreements in all fields in which this method of environmental protection management is more effective than the legally prescribed one.

Shared responsibility. It demands an active involvement of and co-operation of all relevant fundamental environmental protection factors: the State, public and private companies and the public.

The action programme covers two periods: the period until 2008 (in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Protection Act) and the period until 2003 (as the year planned for Slovenia's accession to the EU). Within these two periods, individual measures are defined. For the long term only provisionally, with the possibility of adapting to new conditions, while for the short term only those measures are stated which form the basic condition for achieving the strategic goals laid down in the programme.

The NEAP summarises and puts into operation the principles and requirements included in the Environmental Protection Act, the Strategy for the Economic Development in Slovenia, the assumed international obligations and strategies for integration into the EU (the principle of the hierarchy of documents).

The NEAP does not define the measures that have to be identified in the programme documents of individual sectors. However, the NEAP defines the mechanisms to control the inclusion of environmental considerations in particular activities (the principle of shared responsibility).

The action programme is defined according to the **problem areas, sectors** and particularly **sensitive regions**, namely:

- improvement of the state of the aquatic environment, waste management and the conservation of biodiversity are discussed as priority action fields.
- the NEAP also covers air, soil and forest protection, noise, radiation and risk management.

For each of the problem areas, the following measures are defined:

- Measures concerning the policies of individual fields, with an emphasis on those measures which either lay down the requirements for defining the policy (e.g., in the field of air pollution) or require a revision of already adopted policies in accordance with the principle of sustainable development and with the NEAP orientations.
- Measures concerning the legislation with two basic aims: to improve the legislative framework and to adopt the EU legislation.
- Measures concerning institutional strengthening, which are focused mainly on achieving greater efficiency of institutions and their mutual co-operation. This will strengthen the credibility of and trust in institutions, which is the condition for successful institutional settlement of disagreements and solving of problems by following the internationally recognised principle of consensual problem solving.

  It has been proposed that a special service be set up to promote investment projects and assist in their preparation. In accordance with the approximation to the EU, environmental protection funds will have to be substantially increased, which is not feasible without additional support in project preparation.

  The main investments needed to achieve the NEAP goals are indicated together with the measures. A detailed analysis of investments falls within the scope of the operational implementation of the NEAP; it is carried out within the budget appropriation and in accordance with the NEAP orientations.
- The measures applying to research are aimed mostly at covering deficient sectors and providing the necessary methodological solutions.

In accordance with the guideline that the environmental protection is in the interest of (and the responsibility of) everyone, emphasis is placed on the measures concerning education, training and information.

Five sectors which, according to professional estimates, have or are likely to have the greatest impact on the environment are discussed separately in the NEAP. Those sectors are: industry and mining, the energy sector, agriculture and forestry, transport and tourism. In accordance with the principle that the environmental protection should be a constituent part of every activity and therefore of all development documents of individual sectors, the NEAP mainly defines the relationship towards these orientations and practice and requires that the

orientations be examined and brought into line with the requirements of sustainable development.

The coast region, countryside and mountain regions are discussed as particularly **sensitive regions**; therein the problems concerning the Karst region, which is a specific feature of Slovenia, are included. By emphasising the principle of prevention, the NEAP highlights the importance of one of the most fundamental measures – the environmental impact assessment.

The measures for supporting the implementation of the NEAP are aimed at:

- increasing the efficiency of the administration; research and development, as a basis for effective solving of environmental problems;
- setting up an information system; harmonising the legislation to that of the EU;
- introducing economic environmental protection instruments;
- strengthening the role of NGOs and other organisations interested in environmental protection issues;
- enforcing the principle of integration; raising environmental awareness and promoting education; and successful international co-operation.

1.2.6 The National Policy on Spatial Planning

The Review of Spatial Planning and Management (hereinafter the Review) is a basic document on which the National policy on Spatial Planning is based. The Review emphasises the main characteristics of Slovenian spatial planning and the most burning problems related to spatial development and the system of spatial planning. The Review was adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia in December 2001.

The Review presents the main characteristics of spatial development and the actual system of spatial planning, namely:

- demographic and economic development is spatially unequal and it is stagnating in rural areas; there are great differences in spatial development between the regions;
- polycentric development of city nets and other settlements has not reached its objective, because it has been mainly performed on the municipal level;
- dispersed type of settling, uncontrolled building and urban sprawl with a strong pressure on the highway network;
- traffic net is unbalanced because regional and local traffic connections are being renewed too slowly. Also, great stress is laid on the road traffic development while the rail traffic development is neglected;
- spatial infrastructure equipment is either old or insufficient (for example sewage collection, treatment and disposal and/or drinking water supply);
- functional transformation of rural areas is a consequence of a new way of life and the exploitation of natural resources;
- the degree of natural preservation is high; on the European scale, a large percent of land covered with forests, a high degree of preservation of waters as well as biotic and landscape variety are especially evident;
- agriculture is in the phase of restructuring; although the percent of agricultural land is decreasing, agriculture is still very important for rural settlements and the cultural landscape;

- inappropriate use of land undergoing intensive natural processes causes extensive degradation of natural space and economic damage;
- solid waste management is still one of the most burning problems in Slovenia; according to the estimation, there are 50,000–60,000 illegal landfill sites, however most of legal landfill sites are regulated;
- bad co-ordination between sectors, poor control of spatial interventions, the lack of instruments for efficient spatial planning, low involvement and co-operation of the public in spatial planning are characteristic of the process of spatial planning.

The National Policy on Spatial Planning (hereinafter the National Policy) was adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia in December 2001. It is a long-term document presenting a degree of consent on the basic goals of spatial planning and, together with the Strategy for the Economic Development of Slovenia and the Strategy of Regional Development of Slovenia, it represents the basic guideline for sustainable development of the country.

The goals of Slovenian spatial planning are:

- to assert comparative advantages of Slovenia and preserve the national identity in the European integration process;
- to promote balanced development of regions;
- to re-establish polycentric development of city nets;
- to promote modernisation of agriculture and preservation of cultural landscape by restructuring of the agriculture;
- to promote spatial effectiveness of investments;
- to ensure preservation and active management of the environment and natural and cultural heritage;
- to improve the national system of spatial planning.

The attainment of goals, which have been set for different areas and spatial systems, is presented in the part called the Orientations. Especially, the need for an integral approach to settlements, infrastructure and landscape problems has been stressed.

In the last part, the measures for the implementation of the policy for spatial planning are presented.

1.3 Projects, Plans and Programmes in Slovenian Coastal Area

The fundamental programme and executive document designed for faster economic, social and environmental development of the South Primorska region in the period from 2002 to 2006 is a Regional Development Programme (RDP). The Programme Committee, steering the preparation of the document, adopted the draft document at their third session on 19 July 2002. The document defines the development vision, the objectives, the priority action fields, the main programmes and sub-programmes as well as some key projects to be implemented in the current programme period. It presents the basic financial and organizational framework, and the time schedule for its implementation and as such, it is a basis of municipal budget programming and a foundation for the preparation of a joint programme document of Slovenia and the EU which will define the financial cooperation in the current programme period. Furthermore, the document is a starting point for obtaining the funds from other international sources that Slovenia and the municipalities of South Primorska are entitled to.

The Regional Development Programme is based on the principles of sustainable development, which are incorporated in all key development areas, i.e. the economy, human resources, infrastructure, the environment, and spatial planning and management. In addition, it provides clear institutional framework and guidelines for its implementation.

The document stems from the fundamental vision, which is worded as follows:

Contented people in distinctive, economically successful North Adriatic region, appreciated for their creative responses to social and environmental challenges of globalisation.

The emphases of the vision are:

Contented people are the basis, the main objective and at the same time the most important synthesized indicator of economic, social and environmental conditions. The present *distinctiveness of the region* is a result of exceptional natural characteristics of this area in the North Adriatic region, its resolute bearing in critical times of the history, sunny Mediterranean character and the openness of the people at the juncture of cultures. It is a precondition that the region becomes an open community, ready for cross-border cooperation, a conveyor of ideas (university), services (tourism) and goods (transport) between the West, East and the Southeast. The region will be *economically successful* not only within Slovene borders where it is already among the most prosperous regions but also in the broader *North Adriatic region. Creative responses to social and environmental challenges of globalisation* will pave the way to social cohesion, balanced regional development, diverse educational opportunities and rich cultural activity along the sensitive Western ethnical frontier as well as health of all inhabitants. This will lead to responsible attitude to the environment, in particular as regards the waters, the nature and a typical landscape. Moreover, lower costs of the functioning of the community and the consequent increase in the available means for development will bring about sustainable development of settlement, mobility, power supply and improved management of waters and the sea.

The partners in the region will realise the vision of development through the following priorities:

- In the field of economy, primarily by
  - increasing the competitiveness of companies and stimulating the investments: development of tourism and development of agriculture and the rural areas.
- In the field of human resources development, primarily by
  - improvement of educational level, improvement of living conditions in the region and the support in employment.
- In the field of development of infrastructure for sustainable development, primarily by
  - providing better accessibility of the region and economical mobility, more effective and environment-friendly use of energy as well as development of information and communication infrastructure and services.
- In the field of environmental protection and sustainable spatial development, primarily by
  - protection of water sources, drinking water supply, management of waste treatment and revitalization of settlement centres.
- In the field of institutional strengthening, primarily by
  - development of an efficient regional development agency and a network of specialised structures and services in support of faster development.

1.3.1 The Strategy for the Implementation of the Regional Development Plan

The following strategy will be used for the realisation of the Regional Development Plan:

- application and introduction of new economic and regulatory mechanisms on the local level: in order to achieve specific goals, emphasis should be laid on the harmonisation of these two

instruments on the regional level, instruments should be developed and all potential they have utilised;

- harmonisation of spatial and land policy of municipalities on the regional level as a guarantee of protection of space-related natural and cultural goods and also a means of ensuring developmental competitiveness of the region and generating additional financial resources on the local level;
- private-public partnership as a promising instrument of regional development because the RDP involves many fields where private and public interest meet;
- participatory approach should be applied to reconcile conflicts timely and to motivate a large number of actors on the regional level;
- improvement of the existing and establishment of new methodologies, tools and techniques, such as ex-ante analysis and assessment (e.g., cost-benefit analysis, strategic environmental impact assessment, assessment of environmental capacity, etc.), which will ensure effectiveness and proper implementation of the set programmes and timely solving of conflicts;
- co-operation and co-ordination among the municipalities, the municipalities and the State, cooperation with the EU institutions, and cooperation and connections with neighbouring regions (irrespective of national boundaries) in the area of project financing and exchange of experiences.

Priority action fields and priority development tasks will be implemented through programmes and sub-programmes, described in short in the following section.

1.3.2 Priority Action Fields

Priority Action Field 1: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of economic development in the region are:
- growth of economic potentials in the region,
- improved public welfare,
- decrease in unemployment,
- development of tourism within the limits of social, cultural and environmental capacities,
- maintenance of settlement in rural areas,
- reduction of disparities between the levels of development of the Karst hinterland and the coastal municipalities.

RESULTS

Successful implementation of the programme will strengthen the economic capacity of the region also in comparison with the bordering EU regions, which will lead to increased public welfare and consequently to higher interest in quality education. A higher educational level of population will bring about a decrease in unemployment. Development of tourism within the limits of social, cultural and environmental capacities will preserve lastingly the resources that tourism depends on and in this way it will contribute to the economic strength of the region. Strengthening of the economic power of less developed parts of the region will lead to the maintenance of settlement in rural areas and to the reduction of disparities in the levels of development of the Karst hinterland and the coastal municipalities.

PROGRAMMES

The priority action field of economic development will focus on the following programmes:
- improvement of competitiveness,

– growth of investments,
– development of tourism,
– development of agriculture, forestry, rural areas and fishery.

Priority Action Field 2: HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of human resources development in the region are:

– enhancement of educational level of the entire population, in particular the young,
– lower unemployment rate,
– improved health condition of the population,
– improved social services,
– higher level of cultural supply.

RESULTS

Efficient implementation of the programme for the improvement of educational level of the population will facilitate general development and higher economic competitiveness, leading to improved public welfare. Well-educated people are occupationally more adaptable and for this reason also easier employable. This and also better services and support to the people seeking employment will lower the unemployment rate. Higher educational level will bring about also better health care and healthier life style, higher quality of spending the spare time and greater concern about the environment. In addition, the measures to improve the public health will contribute to the prevention of diseases, leading to better quality of life as well as lower costs. High level of public health and long life expectancy are important also with regard to poor demographic situation in the region. Efficient support to less prosperous social strata will combat their exclusion and in this way the strengthening of social cohesion will be achieved. Developed society requires high level of cultural supply, which is particularly important in the circumstances of EU accession and globalisation and, moreover, for the national minority in the region.

PROGRAMMES

The priority action field of human resources development will involve the following programmes:

– rise of the educational level in the region,
– improvement of the employment rate in the region,
– higher quality of life in the region.

Priority Action Field 3: DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this priority action field are to establish the infrastructure enabling fast economic development and improved quality of life along with reduced environmental burdening and lower costs for the users. These objectives will be achieved through sustainable planning of transport, promotion of alternative sources of energy and the computerization of the region.

RESULTS

The results of the programme will be the establishment of efficient infrastructure and services for faster development in the field of transport, energy supply and information/telecommunication, which will be cheaper for the user and less burdening on the environment.

PROGRAMMES

The priority action field of infrastructure development will comprise the following programmes:

– better accessibility and sustainable mobility,
– environment-friendly power supply,
– establishment of information society in the region.

Priority Action Field 4: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND SUSTAINABLE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the priority action field until 2006 are to increase the quality of waters, i.e. the sea, rivers and streams, the sources of drinking water and groundwater, remediation of burning environmental burdens like waste management and more efficient use of the instruments of spatial planning. Another objective of this priority action field is also to enhance the role of cities and other settlement nuclei in spatial development of the region.

RESULTS

Specifically, the measures taken within the programmes and sub-programmes of this priority action field will improve the quality and rational use of water (in all its forms) as a vulnerable and scarce source in a large part of the region, reliable long-term supply of drinking water, a regional plan of waste management and more efficient spatial planning.

PROGRAMMES

The priority action field Environment Protection and Sustainable Spatial Planning will focus on the following programmes:
– better quality of drinking water, rivers and the sea,
– remediation of environmental burdens,
– sustainable spatial planning.

Priority Action Field 5: INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING AND COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this priority action field are to reinforce professional and organizational support to the implementation of regional development programme and the development tasks in the region respectively.

RESULTS

The results of a specialised regional development agency will be higher motivation of local and regional actors with regard to broader developmental issues and projects on the regional level, closer cooperation of the municipalities and other actors and consequently, rational use of the funds of joint projects, improved support to the municipalities (less developed, in particular) and others involved in the submission of tenders on the national and EU levels. This will lead to faster development of the entire region and its less developed parts in particular.

1.3.3 Key Regional Projects in the Period 2002–2006

Some major projects, which were identified during the preparation of the regional development programme, are indicated below:

Project title:	**Regional Business Zone Network**
Priority action field:	Economic development
Programme:	Improvement of competitiveness and growth of investment
Sub-programme:	Investment stimulation
Area covered:	Municipalities in the South Primorska region

Brief contents:
The objective of the project is to plan a network of business and trade zones, reduce the price of developed land for business and trade zones and cut down the purchase and lease prices of business premises.

Successful implementation of the sub-programme will lead to increased supply of developed land for business and trade zones, primarily near strong economic generators, the existing transport and other infrastructure junctures, near large towns (Koper, Sežana, Ilirska Bistrica) and also smaller (municipal) centres). Larger supply will cause a drop in the prices of developed land in business zones until they become competitive with the nearby zones across the border. This will trigger the growth of investments and job creation.

Project value: app. EUR 20 million
Current stage: Preparation of investment, spatial planning and technical documentation

Project title: The University of Primorska
Priority action field: Human resources development
Programme: Enhancement of educational level
Area covered: Municipalities in the South Primorska region

Brief contents:
The objective of the project is to establish a University in Primorska, to develop the personnel for the University and to ensure spatial and technical infrastructure for the future University.

Development of higher education and extracurricular activities in the region is expected to have a strong impact in the region, i.e. a positive influence on the existing demographic situation (inflow of young and potentially well-educated people), improvement of general educational level, a positive influence on the process of revitalization of historical urban centres (Koper, Piran, etc.), increase in the share of easy-employable population and creation of critical, culturally and socially demanding public. Last but not least, a positive impact is expected on the development of small enterprises due to an increased demand for various services by students (e.g., catering services, etc.).

Project value: app. EUR 25 million
Current stage: Preparation of investment, spatial planning and technical documentation

Project title: Sustainable Mobility
Priority action field: Economic infrastructure development
Programme: Better accessibility and economical transport
Sub-programme: Sustainable mobility
Area covered: Coastal municipalities and other municipalities in the region

Brief contents:
The objective of the project is to increase the number of public transport passengers by 50% until 2006. Successful implementation of the sub-programme will strongly contribute to the change of the present mode of mobility resting mainly on personal cars, which implies waste of energy and space, burdens the environment and at the same time leads to depreciation of numerous quality urban and natural environments in the region. Some basic studies will be carried out in the framework of the programme for the establishment of demanding transport systems in relation with the settlement in the broader region (connections with Trieste and Croatian Istra). The studies will be a starting point for appropriate decisions and investments in the next planning period. Measures will be taken to enforce quality and competitive public transport (information/telecommunication support), to build cycling routes and attractive footpaths, which

will persuade the people to change their travel habits with more environment-friendly ones. Freight transport will be directed to railways to the largest extent. Special attention will be paid to public awareness and the awareness of the key regional actors, which will accelerate the required changes.

Project value: EUR 5 million
Current stage: Preparation of investment, spatial planning and technical documentation

Project title: Infrastructure for Wastewater Collection, Drainage and Treatment
Priority action field: Environmental protection and sustainable spatial development
Programme: Better quality of drinking water, rivers and the sea
Sub-programme: Wastewater collection, drainage and treatment
Area covered: Coastal municipalities and other municipalities in the region

Brief contents:
Within this project, technical documentation will be prepared and permits for the activities affecting the environment, i.e. construction of sewage systems and wastewater treatment plants in vulnerable areas and in the areas of border watercourses, will be obtained. Some investments will be realized in infrastructure for collection, drainage and treatment of wastewater in vulnerable areas and in the areas of border watercourses.

The results of the sub-programme execution will be investments in infrastructure for collection, drainage and treatment of wastewater. Investments in primary sewage system and wastewater treatment plants on the territory of costal municipalities are expected to be realized by 2007 (a 40% co-financing will be provided by ISPA). Parallel to these activities, investment and project documentation will be prepared and infrastructure in the area of Karst and Ilirska Bistrica will be constructed. The result of the construction of such infrastructure will be cleaner rivers, less endangered sources of drinking water, reduced hazard to protected areas (Škocjanske jame Regional Park), weaker cross-border impacts and finally, reduced burdening of the sea and maritime ecosystems.

Project value: app. EUR 30 million
Current stage: Preparation of investment, spatial planning and technical documentation

Project title: Construction of Regional Drinking Water Supply Infrastructure
Priority action field: Environmental protection, sustainable spatial development
Programme: Better quality of drinking water, rivers and the sea
Sub-programme: Drinking water for the future
Area covered: Municipalities in the South Primorska region

Brief contents:
The objective of the project is to adopt a spatial plan by 2004 and to obtain the permits for the activities affecting the environment, i.e. for regional water sources and the main water supply network and to construct the infrastructure by 2007. Another objective is to reduce the number of inhabitants who are not connected to the public water supply by one third.

By 2004, the State intends to prepare investment, spatial and project documentation and to build the requisite infrastructure for lasting and reliable water supply in the region by 2007 (with 40% support from the EU sources). This part of the project, which value is estimated at EUR 35 million, and which falls within the competence of the State, is not included in the financial component of the programme. Within the sub-programme, some financing will be provided by the municipalities in addition to the preparation of investment, spatial and project

documentation and the implementation of the investment project regarding the connection of regional and municipal water supply network to the abovementioned infrastructure. The project will proceed with the construction of water supply networks to the settlements that are not connected to the public water supply. The result of the project will be permanent and reliable supply of good-quality drinking water and consequently, the development potential of the area will be preserved and increased respectively. Construction of water supply network in small settlements will contribute to the maintenance of settlement in rural areas and the development of local communities.

Project value: app. EUR 45 million
Current stage: Preparation of spatial planning, investment and technical documentation

Project title: Construction of Regional Solid Waste Treatment Facilities
Priority action field: Environment protection and sustainable spatial development
Programme: Remediation of environmental burdens
Sub-programme: Establishment of regional solid waste treatment system
Area covered: Municipalities in the South Primorska region

Brief content:
The objective of the project is to prepare investment and project documentation for the establishment of a regional system of collection, treatment and recycling of solid waste and to carry out the project by 2007.

Once established, the regional solid waste treatment system will reduce the pressures on the environment (in particular water and groundwater and also the air and the landscape). Hazards to the sources of drinking water will weaken. The measures will stimulate the population to handle waste rationally. Pressures on the sources of raw material will decrease, as a large part of waste will return to the production cycle.

Project value: app. EUR 14 million
Current stage: Preparation of spatial planning, investment and technical documentation

Project title: Revitalisation of Selected Urban and Rural Centres
Priority action field: Environmental protection and sustainable spatial development
Programme: Sustainable spatial development
Sub-programme: Vital urban and rural centres
Area covered: Selected municipalities

Brief content:
The objectives of the project are to prepare and adopt at least three integral programmes of the revitalization of urban and rural centres and to start their implementation by 2005. In addition, it is necessary to increase investment in infrastructure, housing, buildings belonging to cultural heritage and public buildings in historic urban and rural centres.

The results of pilot projects and the overall approach to the revitalization of urban and rural settlements will be motivational for the population as well as for local communities in the region. In this way, the awareness and the interest in supporting such projects will increase. Renewal of towns and other settlements will be a factor of settlement and building heritage protection, rational use of the existing dwelling stock in settlements, creation of fresh business opportunities, particularly in the field of tourism and trade. All this will contribute to high

quality and diversity of life and in this way to enhanced (Mediterranean) individuality of the area.

Project value: app. EUR 18 million
Current stage: Preparation of spatial planning, investment and technical documentation

1.3.4 Other Important Projects of the Regional Development Programme (relevant to the CAMP Slovenia)

Project title: Tourist Recreational Zone between Koper and Izola
Priority action field: Economic development
Programme: Tourism development
Sub-programme: Tourist infrastructure development
Area covered: Municipality of Koper, Municipality of Izola

Brief contents:
In the National Highway Construction Programme, a new highway between Koper in Izola going through a tunnel is planned. The existing road, which runs along the shore, will be removed and the area transformed into an attractive, 4.5 km long recreational zone between the two towns. The project will contribute to the revitalisation of both historic town centres, to tourism development and the quality of life in the area. The project will have to pay special attention to protected sea grass (*Posidonia oceanica*) close to the coastline. In the framework of the project, the required expert studies (particularly those related to the size of new embankment and the protection of *Posidonia oceanica*), spatial planning documentation, landscape design projects etc. will be provided.

Project value: No data (construction of 4.8 km of highway: EUR 67.2 million)
Current status: Planned

Project title: Regional Strategy of the Tourism Development
Priority action field: Economic development
Programme: Development of tourism
Sub-programme: Development of sustainable tourism
Area covered: Municipalities of South Primorska (8)

Brief contents:
There are various views on the future development of tourism in the region. The project will provide the preconditions for long-term and successful development of tourism in the region and in the municipalities within social, environmental and spatial capacities and the natural and cultural systems. In the framework of the project, the required strategic agreements, spatial plans and implementing regulations for the next cycle of tourism development on the basis of relevant assessment of the impact of various proposals on economic and social situation, the nature and the environment.

Project value: EUR 0.5 million (estimate)
Current status: Planned

Project title: Integrated River Basin and Coastal Zone Management
Priority action field: Environmental protection and sustainable spatial development
Programme: Better quality of drinking water, rivers and the sea
Area covered: Municipalities in the South Primorska region

Brief contents:

The objectives of the project are to achieve a good condition of waters and the sea and the related ecosystems, to preserve and promote sustainable utilization of water and natural resources in relation to the sea. The project envisages to prepare the programme and to start the remediation of non-point pollution sources by 2004, and by 2006, to determine the ecological status, the ecological minimum of the flow of all rivers and to halve the number of registered illegal landfills.

The results of the sub-programme will show in reduced burdening of waters caused by non-point pollution sources, which are, owing to the natural characteristics of the area (Karst, direct outfall of rivers into the Adriatic Sea) very hazardous in particular because a large part of the region is a catchment area. Also, the pressure on protected areas (Škocjanske jame Regional Park) will diminish. Particular ecological statuses and minimum river flows will influence favourably the river ecosystems and consequently the self-cleaning capability of watercourses. Regulation of illegal extraction of water from rivers will have a similar effect and the remediation of illegal landfills will also contribute to better quality of water.

Project value: app. EUR 5 million
Current stage: Initiation phase, project approval

Project title: Technical and Organisational Development of the Service for Protection of Coastal Waters
Priority action field: Environmental protection and sustainable spatial development
Programme: Better quality of drinking water, rivers and the sea
Area covered: Municipalities in the South Primorska region

Brief contents:
The goals of the project are to ensure technical equipment and premises for the Service for Protection of Coastal Waters (and interventions in the event of accidents in catchment areas) by 2006.

A well-equipped service will be able to intervene faster and more efficiently in the event of pollution at the sea, in catchment areas and in the influence area of Škocjanske jame Regional Park, which will lead to less harm to waters, natural wealth and ecosystems.

Project value: app. EUR 1.3 million
Current stage: Initiation phase

Project title: Plans for Management of Protected Areas
Priority action field: Environmental protection and sustainable spatial development
Programme: Better quality of drinking water, rivers and the sea
Sub-programme: Nature protection
Area covered: Municipalities in the South Primorska region

Brief contents:
The objectives of the project are to prepare at least two plans for management of natural wealth areas and to carry out every year at least two public awareness and informative campaigns on the issue of preservation of the nature in the region.

The adopted plans for management of protected areas will lead to efficient protection of natural wealth and cultural heritage and at the same time to new development opportunities in these areas, in particular in the field of tourism. Public awareness and informative campaigns will increase the goodwill of the public at large to preserve the nature, the attractiveness of the landscape and the cultural heritage.

Project value: app. EUR 0.1 million

Current stage: Initiation phase

In continuation, some information about the **on-going or recently finished projects** is given, comprising a list of comprehensive projects/programmes, such as development programmes for the region or sub-regions, municipal development programmes, local environmental protection programmes and some other projects related to the issues of sustainable development, spatial planning, management, etc.

Project title:	**Regional Development Programme for South Primorska**
Participants:	All municipalities of the Coast and Karst and the Municipality of Ilirska Bistrica
Area covered:	Territory of all above mentioned municipalities – South Primorska
Brief contents:	Preparation of the strategy for regional development of the South Primorska region, preparation of the regional development programme until 2006 and project identification
Project value:	app. EUR 200,000
Current status:	On-going, the project should be finished in November 2002
Responsible:	Network of Regional Development Centres of South Primorska
Project title:	**Karst Pilot Project – joint development programme for the Karst Sub-region**
Participants:	All municipalities of Karst
Area covered:	Territory of the Municipalities of Divača, Hrpelje-Kozina, Komen, Sežana
Brief contents:	Preparation of a common strategy for development of the Karst municipalities, preparation of the common development programme, identification of the most important projects
Project value:	approx. EUR 150,000
Current status:	On-going, the project should be finished in November 2002
Responsible:	National Agency for Regional Development
Project title:	**Municipal Development Strategy and Programme for Ilirska Bistrica**
Participants:	Stakeholders in the Municipality of Ilirska Bistrica
Area covered:	Territory of the Municipality of Ilirska Bistrica
Brief contents:	Preparation of the municipal development strategy, preparation of the development program, and identification of the most important projects
Project value:	app. EUR 11,000
Current status:	On-going, the project should be finished in September 2002
Responsible:	Regional Development Agency for South Primorska
Project title:	**Slovenian Istra's Local Programme for Environmental Protection**
Participants:	Municipality of Izola, City Municipality of Koper, Municipality of Piran and the Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy
Area covered:	Territory of three coastal municipalities
Brief contents:	Analysis of environment conditions, selection of most important problems, a plan for the implementation of selected measures and proposals
Project value:	app. EUR 63,000
Current status:	Finished
Responsible:	Oikos d.o.o., Domžale
Project title:	**Strategy and Action Plan for Slovenian Istra**
Participants:	Municipality of Izola, City Municipality of Koper, Municipality of Piran, the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning and the Flemish Government
Area covered:	Territory of three coastal municipalities
Brief contents:	Preparation of a proposal for the strategy and action plan, SWOT on Slovenian Istra, sector analysis of Slovenian Istra

Project value:	EUR 100,000
Current status:	Finished
Responsible:	Pro Inter and D+A Planning, Belgium

Project title:	**Road of Health and Friendship – Parenzana**
Participants:	Municipality of Izola, City Municipality of Koper, Municipality of Piran
Area covered:	Territory of three coastal municipalities
Brief contents:	Preparation of technical documentation for creation of a cycling route along the old railroad connection between Trieste (Italy) and Poreč (Croatia) – through the territory of all three coastal municipalities
Project value:	app. EUR 62,000
Current status:	Finished
Responsible:	Investbiro d.o.o, Koper

Project title:	**Istrian Tourist Wine Road**
Participants:	Municipality of Izola, City Municipality of Koper, Municipality of Piran
Area covered:	Territory of three coastal municipalities
Brief contents:	Preparation of information brochures for promotion of agricultural tourism and presentation of natural and cultural heritage
Project value:	app. EUR 34,000
Current status:	Finished

Project title:	**Strategic Planning of the Development of Tourism in the Municipality of Izola**
Participants:	Municipality of Izola,
Area covered:	Territory of the Municipality of Izola
Brief contents:	Development, implementation, evaluation and monitoring of the system
Project value:	app. EUR 30,000
Current status:	Finished
Responsible:	Mr. Mitja Podgornik

Project title:	**Workshop on Urban Planning for the Construction of the Coast between Koper and Izola**
Participants:	Municipality of Izola, City Municipality of Koper
Area covered:	Territory of two coastal municipalities
Brief contents:	Analysis of proposals for arranging the coast between Koper and Izola after the existing road connection shall be abolished
Project value:	app. EUR 32,000
Current status:	Finished
Responsible:	Faculty of Architecture, Ljubljana

Project title:	**Spatial Planning of the Coast between Žusterna and Moleto**
Participants:	City Municipality of Koper
Area covered:	Territory of the municipality, the coast between Žusterna and Moleto
Brief contents:	Preparation and adoption of spatial implementation act for construction of the coast between Žusterna and Moleto
Project value:	app. EUR 13,500
Current status:	Finished

Project title:	**Development of Tourism on Ankaran Peninsula**
Participants:	City Municipality of Koper, PHARE CBC
Area covered:	Ankaran peninsula
Brief contents:	Preparation of the program of tourism development and proposal of spatial plan for the Ankaran Peninsula near the border between Slovenia and Italy
Project value:	app. EUR 45,000
Current status:	Finished
Project title:	**Koper 2020 – Development Strategy of the City Municipality of Koper**
Participants:	City Municipality of Koper
Area covered:	Territory of the municipality
Brief contents:	Preparation and analysis of proposed development strategies for the municipality
Project value:	app. EUR 90,000
Current status:	Finished
Project title:	**Marine Natural Park Debeli rtič**
Participants:	City Municipality of Koper
Area covered:	Sea area around the cape of Debeli rtič
Brief contents:	Preparation of an expertise
Project value:	app. EUR 13,500
Current status:	Finished
Project title:	**Long-term Spatial Plan for the City Municipality of Koper**
Participants:	City Municipality of Koper
Area covered:	Territory of the municipality
Brief contents:	Analysis and evaluation of the conditions for spatial development, identification of different interests, definition of spatial planning goal, etc.
Project value:	app. EUR 115,000
Current status:	Planned
Project title:	**The Dragonja River Basin Management Plan**
Participants:	Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning – Nature Protection Authority of RS, all three coastal municipalities, inspectors and inhabitants of the Dragonja Valley
Area covered:	The area around the Dragonja River basin
Current status:	Finished
Project title:	**Renewal and Protection of Habitats and Birds at the Škocjanski zatok**
Participants:	Association for Observation and Study of Birds of Slovenia, Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy, Port of Koper
Area covered:	Area of Škocjanski zatok
Brief contents:	The project encompasses protection and development programme for the Škocjanski zatok Nature Reserve. It is related to the implementation of both directives, as well as to the implementation of the National Environmental Action Plan and to Slovenian legislation. The project foresees the necessary action for the establishment of a supplementary habitat on Bonifika, a water regime management, as well as promotional and educational activities. The project is under the LIFE programme.

Project value:	EUR 581,000, 50% are requested form LIFE
Project status:	In progress
Responsible:	Association for Observation and Study of Birds of Slovenia
Project title:	**Reconstruction of the Globovnik Landfill Site (Ilirska Bistrica),**
Participants:	Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Energy, the Municipality of Ilirska Bistrica, co-financed by ISPA
Area covered:	Territory of the Municipality of Ilirska Bistrica
Project value:	EUR 130,000
Project status:	Finished
Project title:	**Approaches to the Quantification of Mucilage in the Northern Adriatic**
Participants:	Marine Biological Station Piran, Marine Laboratory of Trieste and Marine Biological Institute Venice, co-financed by PHARE CBC
Area covered:	Territory of Northern Adriatic
Brief contents:	Quantification of mucilage in the Northern Adriatic
Project value:	app. EUR 40,000
Current status:	Finished
Project title:	**Reactivation of the Abandoned Karst Grassland in Agricultural Use**
Participants:	Small Cattle Breeder's Society from Karst Sežana, Agricultural Society Trieste, co-financed by PHARE-CBC
Area covered:	Territory of the Karst
Brief contents:	Defining the optimum extent of pasture, develop a new approach to sheep breeding, monitoring of technological and economic success, etc.
Project value:	app. EUR 35,000
Current status:	Finished

1.4 Coastal Management Institutional Structure on the National/Local Levels to Deal with the CAMP Issues

1.4.1 Regional Development Agency for South Primorska – the Institutional Pillar for the CAMP

Because of the complexity of issues and a number of actors involved, integrated management of coastal areas and river basins requires a special institutional framework. In 1998, the PHARE Project on Coastal Zone Management in Slovenia proposed a special institutional arrangement. The proposal was realised in a modified form and in a broader context of national regional development policy a year later.

Namely, the Act on the Promotion of Balanced Regional Development, passed in 1999, established a concept of new regional structural policy, following the integrity principle, the subsidiarity principle and the principle of decentralisation, and so facilitating, *inter alia*, an integrated management of coastal area.

In the framework of the new regional structure policy and its institutional arrangements, 12 Regional Development Agencies were established in Slovenia. The Regional Development Agency (RDA) for South Primorska region was established in Koper. It covers eight municipalities, three of them at the Coast, other from Karst and Brkini. The area of these municipalities corresponds to the Adriatic river basin in Slovenia and thus gives an ideal organisational framework also for Integrated Coastal and River Basin Management.

The RDA for South Primorska is charged with the following functions:

- preparation of the Regional Development Programme (RDP), in line with the principles of sustainable development, which could function also as an integrated coastal and river basin master plan, and its
- implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

The RDP will have two parts: a strategic part and a development programme for the period until 2006. The RDP will include not only economic, social and other sector development plans, natural resource management plans and pollution control programmes, but also a regional structure spatial plan.

Thus, one of the most essential prerequisites of integrated management has been fulfilled, namely, the whole South Primorska – coastal area (together with the Adriatic river basin) could be managed as one unit. South Primorska has been defined a (planning) region according to economic, functional, demographic, environmental and historic considerations. It enjoys also a broad public acceptance and support.

The management structure of the RDA for South Primorska follows the experience from the PHARE Project on Coastal Area Management in Slovenia: the executive body, called the programme board (nearly 50 members), consists of the mayors of all municipalities, the representatives of ministries, economic actors, trade unions and NGOs and thus represents a regional development platform. The permanent staff, located in Koper, acts as a secretariat to the programme board and to technical committees; it manages also the preparation of the RDP. The following additional technical committees were established: economy, social welfare, infrastructure and environment, spatial/land-use planning, with the task of providing technical advice in strategy and programme development. The committees are designed to play a role in assessing economic and environmental implications of various programmes and projects and their consistency with long-term economic and environmental objectives.

The committees are established to play an important role also in specific fields, such as integrated water management at the river basin level, within the framework of the EU Water Framework Directive, acting together with the authority responsible for river basin management by providing for a common approach and common objectives, principles, definitions and basic measures.

By setting up the Agency, Slovenia has fulfilled the requirements of the EU in the field of regional policy, but also the national environment action programme, which calls for a regional co-ordinating mechanism to improve the management of the coastal area. Using the experience gained from its participation in the Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development (MCSD), the agency will apply relevant guidelines, including the monitoring of environmental indicators.

The Regional Development Agency will have to manage complex development and environmental issues in close co-operation with different institutions at the national and local level, i.e. governmental bodies, scientific, non-governmental organisations, municipal administrations, business actors, etc. The most important ones are presented below.

1.4.2 National Institutional Structure

The Slovenian Council for Sustainable Development

In 1997, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia created the Slovenian Council for Sustainable Development as a consultative body. The Council assists the Government with

the realisation of sustainable development in Slovenia. The Council adopts guidelines and recommendations for sustainable development in Slovenia, evaluates the documents related to sustainable development and provides inputs in accordance with the principles of sustainable development to the National Environmental Protection Programme and other sector strategies.

The members of the Council are: the Prime Minister of the Republic of Slovenia who presides over the Council, the Ministers of the Environment and Spatial Planning, of Science and Technology, of Economy, of Transport and Communications, of Agriculture, Forestry and Food, of Finances, of Education and Sports, of Health, of Labour, Family and Social Affairs, of Economic Relations and Development, and representatives of the Government Office for Women's Policy, the Council for Environmental Protection, the Slovenian Academy of Science and Arts, the University of Ljubljana, the University of Maribor, the Slovenian Chamber of Economy and the Chamber of Crafts as well as three representatives of environmental non-governmental organisations.

The activities of the Council are divided among several working groups in the following areas:

- integration of sector policies and programmes into the framework of sustainable development;
- monitoring and evaluation of sustainable development;
- co-operation with the UN Commission for Sustainable Development (UN CSD);
- "green" tax reform – the environmental reform of public funding;
- education, promotion, institutional reinforcement and research in the area of sustainable development.

The Council for Environmental Protection

The Council for Environmental Protection of the Republic of Slovenia (CEPRS) was founded in 1993 by the Parliament of the Republic of Slovenia in accordance with the Article 90 of the Law on the Environmental Protection. The tasks of the Council are to monitor the quality and the protection of the environment in Slovenia, to assure participation of Slovenia in global environmental actions elsewhere, and to influence public awareness in Slovenia through its statements, recommendations and suggestions.

The members of CEPRS are all experts and researchers in various fields of science, which enables comprehensive estimation of phenomena and conditions of the environment from the viewpoint of protection of the national natural wealth and its sustainable management. The Council has standing orders, office space, and other amenities that enable intensive work on the aforementioned issues.

The CEPRS operates professionally and independently; it is neither a governmental nor an executive agency, but it can lead discussions with these agencies or project councils and other institutions. It expects constructive co-operation from everybody involved in environmental issues. The views and evaluations given by the Council can only be of a professional nature; political evaluations and decisions are the responsibility of the Parliament and other political bodies. The Council, however, does not retreat from the estimations of social interest in, and influences on the environment.

The Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy

The responsibilities and activities of the Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy relate to the protection of the environment and nature; spatial planning and ensuring that various acts passed by local communities are in line with national legislation; water and

water management; primary and transformed energy; acquiring energy resources and rational management of these resources; strategy for the management of mineral resources, irrespective of whether they are metal, non-metal or used for energy; the possible opening of new mines and the functioning of the existing ones, with the exception of those which are in the process of closing or have already stopped functioning, as specified by law; geological, seismological, meteorological and other geophysical and natural phenomena; nuclear safety; environmental intervention and construction work, except where connected with building materials; housing affairs; development strategy in the setting up and linking of spatial information systems at the national and local levels; geodesy; and the control by inspectors of activities in all of these areas.

The Environmental Agency

The Environmental Agency of the Republic of Slovenia is a body within the Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy. It is the main national expert institution, which is responsible for implementation of the administrative and expert tasks related to the integrated protection of the environment and natural assets. These include the conservation of nature, the protection of air and soil, environmental impact assessment, protection from noise, water management, the distribution of concessions for use of waters, the monitoring of meteorological, hydrological and ecological parameters, assessment of the state of geological, seismological and other geophysical phenomena, etc. Three existing bodies in the Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy were integrated into the agency, which Slovenia was bound to establish in accordance with its EU accession negotiation position: the Nature Protection Authority of the RS, the Hydro-meteorological Institute of the RS and the Authority of the RS for Geophysics. They were reorganised into new units: the Environmental Office, the Office for General Affairs, the Monitoring Office, the Seismological Office and the Meteorological Office. The Agency was established in order to enhance the effectiveness of the organisation (including the delivery of information), through rationalisation of administrative procedures. The Agency was established in 2001 with the integration of the already mentioned bodies.

The Environmental Agency of the Republic of Slovenia – branch office in Koper

Unlike other branch offices, the branch office in Koper is also in charge for the Slovenian coastal sea.
The water area of the coastal sea comprises the following river basins:

- river basin of the Slovenian coast,
- part of the river basin of Istra – drain towards Istra,
- part of the river basin of Timav – sinking in Karst,
- part of the river basin of Ljubljanica – drain towards the river basin of Sava, and
- part of the river basin of Vipava – drain towards the Soča River.

The municipalities which territories are part of the water area of the Slovenian coast are: Koper, Izola, Piran, Sežana, Komen, Divača, Hrpelje.Kozina, Ilirska Bistrica, Postojna and Pivka.

The implementation of the public service of water management is delegated to two companies – Hidro Koper (90% of the water area), and the Company for Management of Torrents Ljubljana (10% of the water area).

The Office for Spatial Planning

The office performs professional and related administrative tasks concerning:

- spatial planning, urban and regional planning and the starting points for managing the landscape;
- preparation of the spatial plan for Slovenia, regional components of the plan and detailed plans (implementation acts) of infrastructure facilities of regional and national importance;
- land use and management;
- supervision of the preparation of spatial plans of local communities, and land-use information systems.

The Agency for Efficient Use of Energy

The Agency carries out professional tasks relating to:

- preparation of national programmes for rational use of energy and for elaborating and developing promotional programmes in this field;
- analyses of energy consumption in Slovenia according to technical, structural, financial, legal and behavioural nature;
- monitoring and evaluating all promoting and supporting activities for energy efficiency;
- preparation of the proposals for regulation, related to energy efficiency, and the proposals for fiscal and financial measures on the national level for supporting energy efficiency;
- information and awareness building programmes;
- energy advisory network for households (ENSVET);
- energy advisory scheme for large energy consumers in industry and public sector;
- energy auditing programmes;
- local energy concepts;
- energy efficiency investment scheme;
- small financial incentives scheme for households;
- promotion of TPF in the public sector;
- promotion of DSM in Slovene energy distribution companies.

The Inspectorate for the Environment and Spatial Planning

- supervises the implementation of laws, other regulations and general acts which govern environmental protection and conservation, and ecological monitoring at the state border;
- water regime, and water management and use;
- land and settlement issues, alterations to the landscape and the construction of buildings;
- housing issues;
- geodesic activities.

The Inspectorate of the RS for the Environment and Spatial Planning carries out the monitoring of the search for and the exploitation of all types of raw minerals, electrical energy, thermal energy and the rational use of energy. Until now two independent inspectorates have been in charge of these areas, the Energy Inspectorate of the RS and the Mining Inspectorate of the RS.

Maritime Transport Administration

The Maritime Transport Administration (the Maritime Office) is a part of the Ministry of

Transportation. It is in charge of:

- some tasks related to the development of port infrastructure (which is property of the Republic of Slovenia);
- supervision on the navigation safety and implementation of port order and order in other parts of the territorial sea and internal waters;
- organisation of 24 hours radio service;
- issuing of port operation certificates;
- regulation of sea traffic;
- supervision and regular maintenance of navigation safety buildings and objects, of port infrastructure, and of regular ship waste collection;
- issuing permits related to navigation safety for building or reconstruction of buildings on the coast or on the sea;
- issuing of permits for different activities on the sea in the area of the port;
- issuing of pilot licenses and keeping the pilot register;
- different tasks concerning port towing;
- issuing of permits for ship trial trips;
- issuing permits for permanent anchoring, issuing permits for lifting of sunken objects
- keeping the ship register and performing other administrative tasks related to navigation safety.

The National Agency for Regional Development

The National Agency for Regional Development (hereinafter NARD) is closely related to the Ministry of Economy. Its aim is to co-ordinate, promote and implement the regional structural policy for balanced and sustainable regional development in the Republic of Slovenia. It encourages interregional, cross-border and cross-sectoral co-operation.

On the national and international levels, the NARD co-ordinates and implements:

- preparation of regional development strategy;
- preparation of the National Development Plan 2001–2006;
- preparation and implementation of PHARE programmes of economic and social cohesion (PHARE programmes including Cross-Border Co-operation which is complementary to Interreg IIIA);
- advise to the Council for Structural Policy on the RD policy issues.

On the regional level, the NARD:

- co-operates in the preparation of regional development programmes;
- assists with setting up regional development agencies on the NUTS III level;
- assesses the impacts of funding instruments for regional policy;
- monitors regional, state and international aids;
- assures conformity with the EU and national requirements;
- prepares reports for the relevant national and EU institutions on the progress made in the regions.

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the European Union jointly finance regional development projects and programmes. The NARD takes care that the funds allocated for

regional development are distributed purposefully and used efficiently. For this reason, the work is divided into two major areas:

The first field of activity is to prepare Slovene regions to enter the European Union. The NARD introduces the principles of the European Union structural and cohesion policy, which are the two major sources of funding for development projects in the regions of the European Union member states.

Its second field of activity is related to the implementation of Slovene policy on balanced regional development.

The Agency for the Agricultural Markets and Rural Development

The Agency is closely related to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food and it was established for:

- implementation of the program of pre-accession assistance in agriculture and SAPARD;
- implementation of the program of agricultural policy reform in Slovenia; and
- implementation of the adaptation to the common EU agricultural policy.

The Agency performs tasks related to the implementation of actions in agriculture, forestry, fisheries and food processing in co-ordination with the common EU agricultural policy. Its activities comprise also financial intervention for the development and preservation of agriculture, food processing and rural development are performed.

1.4.3 Local Institutional Structure

The most important actors in the local institutional structure are the municipalities. The municipalities autonomously perform the tasks of local public significance that have been appointed by general municipal act or the national law.

In particular, according to the law, the municipalities are expected to:

- manage the municipal wealth;
- provide conditions for economic development and to perform tasks in the fields of catering industry, tourism and agriculture;
- perform spatial planning, interventions in the environment, building and to ensure the public service of building land management;
- enable conditions for apartment building and increase the housing stock;
- regulate, manage and take care of local public services;
- take care of air protection, soil protection, water resources, noise protection, collection and deposit of solid waste and other activities of environmental protection;
- regulate and maintain municipal water and energy objects;
- build, maintain and regulate local public roads and streets, recreational and other public surfaces, municipal traffic, etc.;
- take care of fire protection and rescue teams;
- organise aid and rescue in cases of elementary disasters;
- adopt municipal statutes and other general acts;
- organise municipal administration;
- promote social security services, services of pre-school children protection and elementary protection of children, families, socially vulnerable persons, handicapped and older people;

- promote sport and culture; and
- regulate and promote other activities of local significance.

In addition, the municipalities perform statistical, record and analytic functions.

The city municipalities (for example Koper and Nova Gorica) have additional tasks and responsibilities. These tasks are:

- organisation of public transport (also inter-city);
- regulation of opening and closing hours of restaurants and bars;
- geodetic services;
- establishment of the network of secondary schools and colleges; and
- provision of health service on the secondary level.

With the prior consent of the municipality, the State can (by law) delegate some tasks to the municipality, but only if the tasks can be more efficiently and rationally performed by the municipality.

1.5 Legislative Framework for the CAMP Slovenia

In the following lines, the laws of significance to the CAMP Slovenia will be presented. These laws are the Promotion of Balanced Regional Development Act, the new Water Act and the new Law on Spatial Planning. In the second part of this section, a general legislative framework, regarding the environmental protection, will be given.

1.5.1 The Act on the Promotion of Balanced Regional Development

This Act defines the aims, principles and organisation for the promotion of regional development, the allocation of development incentives and the eligibility criteria for the areas with special development problems. The promotion of balanced regional development is a constituent of regional development policies.

The promotion of balanced regional development is based on the following goals:

- promoting balanced economic, social and spatial aspects of development;
- diminishing the differences in levels of economic development and in living conditions among areas, stressing an overall approach to the development of rural areas;
- preventing the emergence of new areas with major development problems;
- retaining settlement over the entire territory of the Republic of Slovenia according to the polycentric system of settlement;
- promoting the development of environmental-friendly production and the protection of natural resources, the natural and cultural heritage and other public goods.

The principles of the promotion of balanced regional development are:

- integral implementation of regional structural policies over the entire territory of the Republic of Slovenia;
- partnership in the form of co-operation between the state and local communities and co-operation between public and private sectors;
- co-ordination among individual ministries and local communities in planning incentives for balanced regional development in the context of the national budget;

- subsidiarity, which determines that in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes, higher territorial authorities perform only those tasks which cannot be performed more efficiently on a lower level;
- programming of development incentives aimed at balanced regional development programmes and projects;
- evaluation of the effects of development incentives by monitoring the legality of procedures of their allocation and spending and by evaluating their success according to comparable European statistical methods;
- co-financing balanced regional development from municipal budgets, the state budget, private and other sources.

1.5.2 The Water Act

The adoption of the EU Water Framework Directive, which is a binding piece of legislation for the Republic of Slovenia as an associated EU member state, has clarified some important fundamentals for the design of water management policy and activities in the future.

The Water Act, which has been adopted recently, represents the fundamental legislation for the implementation of water policy, confirms the main principles and purposes of the Directive, which are to ensure high quality of waters and water ecosystems. At the same time, it exceeds the requirements of the Directive by laying out the basis for water management, with regard to the protection of people and material goods from waters.

The main objectives of the Act are:
- the protection and use of waters in order to ensure the sustainability of this natural resource;
- water management on the basis of integral hydrographical areas, i.e. river basins;
- the introduction of an economic price for the use and pollution of waters;
- public participation in water management.

The main objectives in the area of water management are:
- the protection of wetland and coastal areas in order to ensure sufficient space for water and its dynamics;
- the limitation of development in areas which are endangered by floods;
- the appointment of public service providers who will be required to work in the public interest.

The objectives and contents of the Water Act should be interpreted and implemented in close connection with the Environment Protection Act and the Nature Protection Act as well as with other relevant regulations. The most important future activities in this area are:
- the definition of new organisational, financial and expert foundations for water management;
- preparation of legal provisions and standards for water management;
- preparation of fundamental strategic documents (the National Water Action Plan and the Strategy for the Preparation of Water Management Plans);
- preparation of regional water management plans (an international obligation);
- preparation of water management plans for individual river basins as the basis for implementation of water policy.

1.5.3 A New Spatial Planning Act

The Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy completed a draft text of a new Law on Spatial Planning.

The basic principles of the new law are:

- a clear division of competencies regarding spatial planning and permits for spatial interventions between the State and local communities;
- preservation of an adequate hierarchy of documents; clear relation and hierarchy between the national and local spatial documentation;
- determination of a clear structure of spatial documentation with a systematic division between the standards and individual projects;
- greater developmental dynamics and flexibility within spatial documents through the introduction of a special form of regulation plan (currently the spatial implementation act), which acts as a sort of a project programme, encompassing the so-called spatial measures such as the pre-purchase right of local communities, commassation, expropriation and various compensations. It should be used particularly for the needs of the public sector, and for the regulation of areas with unsuitable real estate structure, degraded natural or urban environment, etc.;
- implementation of a system of compensation for modifications of current spatial rights, which should decrease the pressure upon local and State administration, diminish investments risks, and make possible an effective partnership between public and private developments;
- greater care by the State and local communities for a positive and directed development of spatial structures, particularly settlements. The law introduces a development area within a settlement as a spatial reserve for that settlement's long-term development, where the original use of space is being preserved until adequate spatial documents are adopted, albeit conditioned by settling needs and demands;
- an initiative for planning and realisation of spatial regulations and spatial interventions should be a legitimate incentive to modify spatial plans but, contrarily to the current practice, these initiatives should be considered periodically;
- spatial intervention permit procedures should be clearer and more rational than the current ones. The law preserves the location permit in which all planned matters connected to the public interest are to be checked on the basis of a location project. The permit should also serve as a basis for the realisation of the administrative procedure (requests of consenting parties, eventual neighbours' complaints, etc.). The current construction permit, which is not subject of this law, is being replaced by a revision of construction plans;
- spatial planning (general and particular) should be performed by a regulated profession, whilst spatial documents, except for the national spatial plan, should be executed by companies and individuals, united in a spatial planners' chamber.

1.5.4 The Maritime Code

The Slovenian Maritime Code was adopted by the Parliament in March 2001. It regulates the sovereignty, jurisdiction and control of the Republic of Slovenia over its sea. Further, it regulates the navigation safety in Slovenian territorial and internal seawaters, the protection form sea pollution from boats, the regulation of ports, contracts and other law matters related to marine transport, the register of boats, collision rules, etc.

The Code stipulates that the sovereignty of the Republic of Slovenia over its sea extends over the coast, the internal seawaters to the territorial seawaters, the air above it and the bottom of

the territorial sea and its underground. The Republic of Slovenia prevents pollution in internal and territorial seawaters, preserves and promotes the improvement of marine environment.

The Code ensures also the conditions for navigation routes in the territorial seawaters, the conditions for safety objects, ports, boats, crews, etc. and it regulates the inspection for prevention of pollution from boats.

1.5.5 Legislative Framework of Environmental Protection

The national and municipal legislation affects the development prospects of the State and municipalities. By strict regulations, the State or municipalities can open and close the room for the entry and development of new enterprises and settlement. The legislation presented below is not given in its official version, as we wish to give only a general description of a broader legislative framework of environmental protection.

The National Legislation and Its Stipulations

The fundamental document regulating the environmental protection is the **Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia**, which assures healthy living environment to everyone and it obliges the citizens to protect the natural and cultural heritage.

The Constitution compels the legislative body – the National Assembly – to establish the environmental protection by law which may restrict economic and other activities and establish under which conditions and to what extent the responsible for damages to the living environment are obliged to provide compensation.

Another important document, which establishes the protection of environment, is the **Penal Code of the Republic of Slovenia.** It regulates criminal offence against the environment, space and natural assets. According to the Penal Code, imprisonment is threatened for burdening and destruction of the environment and space, for environment deterioration caused by motor vehicles, input of hazardous substances from abroad, illegal disposal of hazardous substances, contamination of drinking water, foodstuffs and fodder, illegal acquisition of immovable property, destruction of plantations by hazardous substances, destruction of forest, torturing of animals, illegal hunting and illegal fishing.

Based on the **Environmental Protection Act**, the fundamental goals of environmental protection are lasting conservation of natural vitality, biodiversity, autochthonous biotic species, their habitats and ecological balance, preservation of the diversity and quality of natural goods and the natural gene pool, conservation of soil fertility, preservation and recovery of diversity and cultural and aesthetic values of the landscape and the natural wealth, and reduced use of natural resources, materials and energy.

As regards the preparation of the regional development programme and in particular the part on the environmental protection, the fundamental principles of environmental protection such as the principles of integrity, cooperation and prevention, the principle of polluter's responsibility, the polluter-pays principle, the principle of compulsory insurance, the principle of compulsory subsidiarity, the principle of promotion, the principle of publicity and the principle of the protection of the rights.

Protection of the nature is regulated by the Nature Conservation Act and other laws, which regulate particular natural areas. The law regulates the conservation of biodiversity, protection of natural wealth, programming of the preservation of nature, guidelines for and approaches to the preservation of nature, monitoring of the conditions, organization of the nature preservation, financing of the nature preservation, control and penalty provisions for breaking of the law. The Act regulates the preservation of biodiversity, natural balance and the protection of natural wealth.

In addition to the abovementioned environmental protection laws, the following acts should be mentioned: the Act on Forests, the Agricultural Land Act, the Water Act, the Spatial Planning Act (a new act is in preparation), Freshwater Fisheries Act, Marine Fisheries Act, the Act Regulating the Protection, Breeding and Hunting of Deer and the Management of Hunting, the Energy Act, etc.

Regulation Acts

The regulation acts concerning the environmental protection regulate the following areas:

In the area of **air protection,** the regulation acts stipulate the limiting, warning and critical input and emission values of substances in the air as well as the tax on air pollution, measurements and operational monitoring and dealing with ozone depleting substances.

The regulation acts determine the taxes on **water** pollution and discharge of hazardous substances and plant fertilizers into soil, the monitoring of groundwater pollution by hazardous substances, health and hygiene safety of drinking water, price formation of requisite local water supply and transport public services and the use of toxic substances used for the preparation of plant protection products.

Management of **wastewater** is regulated by the acts dealing with the emission of substances and heath generated during the discharge of waste water from the pollution sources, emission of substances during the discharge of waste water from municipal wastewater treatment plants, price formation of requisite local public services for discharge and treatment of waste water and the water from precipitations, the first measurements and operational monitoring of waste water and the conditions of its implementation.

Undoubtedly, the decree that stipulates the emissions of substances from immovable sources of pollution is very important for the **economy**.

The acts regulating the **protection of soil** stipulate the input of hazardous substances and vegetal substances into the soil, the limiting, warning and critical input values of hazardous substances into the soil and the operational monitoring of the input of hazardous substances and vegetal substances into soil.

The Nature Conservation Act and other acts relating to the **protection of nature** have provided the basis of various decrees regulating the natural wealth, i.e. the Decree on Sečovlje Saltpans Landscape Park, the Decree on the Prohibition of Disturbing the Endangered Animals at the Karst Edge, the Decree on Provisional Protection of Fossil Vertebrate at Kozina and the Decree on Proclaiming the Area of Notranjski Snežnik a Natural Monument.

The regulations acts stipulate also the **control of noise** in natural and living environments, the noise generated by road and rail transport, the first measurements and operational monitoring of noise at the sources and the conditions of its implementation.

In the field of **waste management** there are regulations that control the waste disposal, treatment of waste oils, packaging and packaging waste, the methodology for price formation of requisite local public services dealing with municipal waste management and disposal of waste residue.

Electromagnetic radiation is regulated in natural and living environments and the regulations stipulate the first measurements and the operational monitoring of the sources of electromagnetic radiation and the terms of its implementation.

There are many important regulation acts regarding the environmental protection in the area of **agriculture and forestry**. Namely, the most important are the Decree on the Input of Hazardous Waste and Vegetal Substances into the Soil, the Rules on Operational Monitoring of the Input of Hazardous Waste and Vegetal Substances into the Soil, the Rules on Forest

Protection, The Rules for Organic Farming and Food Processing and the Guidance on When a Farmer can be Considered a Good Manager and many others.

2. PROPOSAL OF THE CAMP AREA

Before presenting the alternative proposals of the CAMP area, we will give a short description of the Republic of Slovenia. The aim of this presentation is to give the possibility to compare the data on the proposed CAMP areas with the data on Slovenia.

2.1 General Description of the Republic of Slovenia

Slovenia is a small country, covering 20,526 km^2. It borders two EU Member States – Austria in the north and Italy in the west, Hungary in the northeast and Croatia in the south and southeast. Slovenia's coastline on the Mediterranean Sea in the southwest is 46 km long. Considering its size, Slovenia's topography is very diverse. Approximately 90% of the country lies more than 300 m above the sea level, more than half of its territory is covered by forests and about 85% of the other half is agricultural land.

The characteristics of Slovene territory are the variety of relief, relatively limited lowlands, richness of surface and underground waters, position near the sea, biotic diversity, diversity of landscape and nature as well as vast woodlands. Slovenia has a large number of small settlements and many areas with a dispersed settlement pattern.

Slovenia's population is almost two million, half of it living in urban areas. Since the natural population growth and net migrations in Slovenia were low in recent years, the number of population is stable. The capital and the largest city is Ljubljana, inhabited by approximately 276,000 people (1991), followed by Maribor with around 135,000 inhabitants. In the second half of the 1990s, the average population density was 98 inhabitants/km^2, the highest in Ljubljana and its suburbs and the lowest in the Karst region. Slovenia is divided into 192 municipalities. For the purpose of statistics, Slovenia is divided into statistical regions in accordance with the standard classification of territorial units.

The GDP per capita at purchasing power parity in Slovenia is EUR 16,100 (2000) or 72% of the EU average, which places it before Greece and after Portugal. There are significant regional differences of economic development, which are increasing. The central part of Slovenia – around the capital Ljubljana – is developing much faster. The southeastern part of the country lags behind considerably.

2.2 Proposals for the CAMP Area

The CAMP area has to fulfil the following basic prerequisites: it has to cover the territory where different socio-economic, demographic and physical processes that influence the coastal area (terrestrial and maritime) could be managed as one unit. The area should also comply with the legal/administrative structure of the country and it has to enjoy broad public support.

There are some possible definitions of the CAMP area in Slovenia:

(A) the Municipalities of Koper, Izola and Piran, all situated on the coast;

(B) the South Primorska region (Coast-Karst statistical region consisting of three coastal, four Karst municipalities and the Municipality of Ilirska Bistrica), encompassing the coastal area and the Slovenian Adriatic river basin;

(C) the Primorska region (North Primorska – Posočje, Goriška, Vipava valley, Cerkljansko and South Primorska), encompassing also the Soča River basin (and thus the complete Adriatic watershed in Slovenia).

In this section, a short presentation of all three selected areas is given. The presentation of the basic facts and figures of each option gives an overview of the three areas and make the valuation of the options and the selection of the CAMP area clearer.

(A) The Municipalities of Koper, Izola and Piran

The three municipalities represent geographically the "Slovenian Istra". Their territory covers the Slovenian coastline. The three municipalities are surrounded by the national borders with Italy and Croatia. Slovenian Istra covers an area of 384.4 km^2.

There are around 80,000 inhabitants in the area. Most of them live in urban areas around the three cities (Izola, Koper and Piran). The hinterland (especially in the Municipality of Koper) is sparsely populated. The population density is above the Slovene average and it is 207.6 inhabitants per km^2.

The GDP per capita is higher than the Slovene average and it is second to the Ljubljana region. The economic structure is highly oriented towards services, especially tourism and transport services (Port of Koper). Industry exists mainly in the Municipality of Koper and partly in Izola. The agricultural sector is very small, oriented mainly to vine, olive oil and early vegetables production.

(B) The South Primorska region (Coast-Karst statistical region consisting of three coastal, four Karst municipalities and the Municipality of Ilirska Bistrica), encompassing the coastal area and the Slovenian Adriatic river basin

The South Primorska region extends over an area of 1,524 km^2, (the Coast–Karst statistical region alone has 1,044 km^2).

The population of this area is 118,208 (June 2001). The population density is lower in comparison with the Slovenian Istra region and it reaches 77 inhabitants per km^2. This is due to a low density of population in the Karst region, which is one of the lowest in Slovenia.

The GDP per capita in this area is 103.5% of the Slovene average, which is lower than the GDP of Slovenian Istra region alone. The economic structure of the statistical region shows that the service sector is prevailing. Tourism and trade are important in the Karst region but compared to the Slovenian Istra region, industry and agriculture gain some points.

(C) The Primorska region

The Primorska region covers the whole Adriatic watershed in Slovenia, including the Soča river basin.

It extends over 3,849 km^2, from the Slovenian coast in the south to the Slovenian Alps in the north and to the border with Austria. In the west it borders with Italy.

The population of the biggest proposed CAMP area is 237,757 and with only 61.7 inhabitants per km^2 it is the most sparsely populated area of the possible CAMP areas. The territories in the north are populated sparsely because of high mountains. These territories are among the least developed areas in Slovenia.

The GDP per capita falls to 100.75 of the Slovene average, in spite of the fact that the area around Nova Gorica (the centre of North Primorska) is one of the richest in Slovenia. The economic data show more industry and primary sector in the economic structure than in the abovementioned areas but services still have the leading position. Yet again, tourism is very important, especially in Nova Gorica (the gambling centre of Slovenia).

2.3 Assessment of the Options

The options have been evaluated through various criteria. The most important criteria were:

- physical characteristics,
- socio-economic interrelation,
- consent and established co-operation on the local level,
- consent of relevant national authorities.

The results are shown also in a matrix form (Table 2.1) at the end of the section.

2.3.1 Physical Characteristics and the Watershed Approach

Geographically, the CAMP areas differ substantially from each other: Slovenian Istra with steep flysch cliffs, alternating with gently sloping coastal plains on one hand, Karst with its characteristic limestone landscape on the other hand and Northern Primorska with its mountains over 2000 m above the sea level (the Alps).

According to the river basin approach (EU Water Framework Directive), the most appropriate area for the CAMP Slovenia would be the whole Primorska region, due to the fact that the area covers the whole Mediterranean watershed in Slovenia (19% of the whole national territory), which includes the Soča River basin and the Adriatic river basin. The weakness of such a proposal is the lack of appropriate institutional structure and weak socio-economic relations in this large area.

The South Primorska region covers the Adriatic river basin (the Dragonja, Badaševica, Rižana, Reka rivers) that flow directly into the Adriatic and thus it is also acceptable. Furthermore, the Environmental Agency of the Republic of Slovenia and its branch office in Koper is in charge practically of the same area – the river basins.

Three coastal municipalities are the least appropriate alternative for the CAMP area, as they cover only a part of the Adriatic watershed. However, future development pressures will focus primarily on the coastal strip and on larger urban centres. From this point of view, the coastal municipalities would be an appropriate CAMP area.

2.3.2 Socio-economic Interrelation

There is a strong socio-economic interconnection between Karst and Slovenian Istra. Daily migrations of people from Karst and from the Municipality of Ilirska Bistrica to Slovenian Istra are evident and there is a high degree of co-operation between the companies from Slovenian Istra and Karst. The interconnection between Slovenian Istra and North Primorska is not so strong. Nevertheless, there is an obvious socio-economic connection also between Karst and North Primorska. According to these criteria, Primorska on the whole is less suitable as a CAMP area.

2.3.3 Consent and Established Co-operation on the Local Level

There is a strong consent and co-operation between three coastal municipalities. That is proven also by a great number of common projects, which were successfully realised in the past. The fact that the municipalities in the South Primorska region established a common Regional Development Agency and that the partners have jointly prepared the Regional Development Programme, is a strong evidence of local consent on further co-operation in the South Primorska region. The entire Primorska seems a too large and abstract entity to carry out common projects.

2.3.4 Consent of Relevant National Authorities

In the framework of a new regional structure policy, the Government of Slovenia supports the inter-municipal co-operation in the preparation of regional development programmes. The National Agency for Regional Development is also a partner in preparation of an adequate document for South Primorska. The same institutional framework could be used also for the implementation of the CAMP Slovenia projects, together with the implementation of either national or local individual CAMP projects. The National Office for Spatial Planning supports explicitly the proposal that South Primorska be a CAMP Slovenia area.

Table 2.1: *Assessment of the CAMP Slovenia area options*

CRITERIA	PROPOSED CAMP SLOVENIA AREA		
	Coastal Municipalities	South Primorska	Primorska
Physical characteristics, watershed approach	+	++	+++
Socio-economic interrelation	+++	++	+
Future development pressures	+++	++	+
Consent and co-operation on the local level	++	+++	+
Consent on the national level	++	+++	+

2.4 Proposal of the CAMP Area

The proposal of the CAMP Slovenia area has been formulated on the basis of comprehensive valuation of different options. There are strong arguments in favour of South Primorska to be the region where the CAMP Slovenia could be implemented. Consent has been obtained on this proposal from relevant governmental authorities and from the municipalities in the CAMP area.

Figure 2.1: *Map of the South Primorska region*

Source: National Office of Spatial Planning, MESPE

3. REGIONAL PROFILE OF THE CAMP AREA

3.1 Socio-economic Context

3.1.1 Demographic Description

In comparison with other statistical regions in Slovenia, the South Primorska region is small, yet, by different socio-economic indicators, it is one of the most successful Slovene regions – second only to the Central-Slovene statistical region. It extends over 1,524 km^2, which is 7.5% of Slovene territory, and it has almost 6% of Slovene population. The region comprises the coastal Municipalities of Koper, Izola and Piran and the Municipalities of Sežana, Divača, Hrpelje-Kozina, Komen and Ilirska Bistrica in the Karst hinterland. The population density in the region is below the average and it reaches 80% of Slovene average. The density is much higher in the coastal part of the region where it is twice the Slovene average, however, the Karst hinterland with 33 inhabitants per km^2 is one of the most sparsely populated areas in Slovenia.

In the period between 1981 and 2001, a 9.2% population growth in the South Primorska region was among the highest in Slovenia and it was almost two times the Slovene average. The population was increasing mostly in the 1981–1991 period, it slowed down a little after 1991, but is has remained above the average. The reason for the slow down was a lower natural population growth and substantially lower net migrations. There are considerable differences between the coastal part of the South Primorska and the Karst hinterland. The coastal part recorded an increase in the number of inhabitants, while the population in the Karst hinterland decreases constantly.

Ageing of the population is characteristic of the whole Slovenia, however, South Primorska has an even worse population structure. This is the very region where the ageing index is very unfavourable and it exceeds the Slovene average by more than one fourth. The conditions in the Karst hinterland are even worse because the population is declining constantly in recent years, it is aged and, in fact, depopulation of this sub-region has started. The ageing index in this part of the region is 40% above the Slovene average.

According to the demographic trend scenario, a further decrease in the number of inhabitants in the Coast-Karst region can be expected, and unfavourable age structure and the ageing of population will continue. The share of young people under 15 years will fall and the share of active population will not change considerably. In accordance to the estimate, similar demographic trends will continue also in the area of South Primorska and the gap between the coastal and the Karst parts will widen.

In Slovenia, life expectancy is the longest in the Coast-Karst region and it is 75.5 years (1997). The reasons remain unexplained but it is a known fact that generally the life expectancy of people in the Mediterranean areas is longer, and this can probably be ascribed to the way of life and nutrition. On the average, women in the Coast-Karst region live longer and reach almost 80 years, while men live up to 72 years on the average, which is above the Slovene average. According to the human development index (HDI), based on three indicators – health, education and the standard of living – the region is in the second place in Slovenia.

Based on the 1991 census, the average years of schooling of active population (from 15–64 years) in the Coast-Karst region exceeded the Slovene average by 2% (10.2 years, Slovenia 10.0 years). New data (1998) obtained in a survey of population between 16 and 65 years show that the education level in the region has deteriorated to some extent with regard to the

Slovene average. The largest share of active population has primary education or less and 1–2 years of vocational training (42.6%), 40.7% of population has 3–5 years of secondary schooling, and 17.7% have higher education. After 1991, the level of educational structure improved particularly with reference to the share of population with higher education, as it is higher only in the Central Slovene region. Human resources are the most important advantage of the region. The number of undergraduate students in the Coast-Karst region is above the average and in the period from 1991 to 2000, there was the fastest growth in the share of 20–24 year old students. Unfortunately, the data on educational structure are not available in such a form to enable the calculation for the area of South Primorska. On the basis of older data on the Municipality of Ilirska Bistrica, according to which the Municipality is below the average, we can estimate that the educational structure in South Primorska region is slightly poorer.

3.1.2 Employment and Unemployment

The working active population in the region is employed mainly in service sector, which holds true especially for the coastal municipalities. According to the data from October 1999, the Municipality of Piran had 80% of working active population employed in service sector. A high share (60–70%) was recorded also in the Municiplities of Koper and Izola. In the Municipality of Izola, 30% of active population was employed in industry, which was the highest share of the three coastal municipalities. On the other hand, less than 3% of active population of the coastal municipalities were farmers. The situation changes with the municipalities in the Karst hinterland. The percentage of employed in service sector is lower and higher in industry and agriculture. For example, the Municipality of Komen had 11% of active population employed in agriculture, which is the highest percentage in the region, followed by the Municipality of Ilirska Bistrica with 9.7%. Moreover, the Municipality of Komen has the highest share of the employed in industry in South Primorska and it amounts almost to a half of all working active population. In other Karst municipalities of South Primorska, there are 20% to 35% employed in industry, which is above the average in the coastal municipalities.

The registered unemployment in South Primorska was below the Slovene average and, in the first half of 2001, it was 9.8% (Slovenia, 11.7%). There is a difference between the coastal and the Karst parts as the average registered unemployment rate was higher in the coastal part (9.9%) than in the Karst part of the region (9.4%), but both are still under the Slovene average. Only in two municipalities of South Primorska – Izola on the coast and Ilirska Bistrica in Karst – the registered unemployment rate was above the average.

3.1.3 Economic Structure and Business Performance

The structure of gross value added in 1999 reveals that the region is directed mainly to service sector, as more than 70% of the gross value added of the region was created by the service sector, especially trade, transport and real estate, leasing and business services. The remaining 30% of gross value added was made by industry (20%), construction (6.2%) and agriculture (2.5% only). In comparison with 1996, the structure of gross value added changed a little to the advantage of industry and construction, and the share of agriculture and services fell a little. Yet, the share of service activities in the structure of gross value added in the Coast-Karst region is the highest of all other statistical regions.

The economic power of the population in the region, measured by the gross base for personal income tax per inhabitant, exceeds the Slovene average by 8.8%. Compared with other statistical regions, it is second to the Goriška region. Although the gross base for personal income tax per inhabitant in South Primorska is still above the average, the region has been loosing its leading position in recent years, as in 1998 it was as much as 13.3% above the

Slovene average. There are differences between the coastal and the Karst parts of the region. The municipalities in the Karst hinterland have a lower base of income tax than the average in South Primorska, although it is still above the Slovene average.

Table 3.1: *Principal socio-economic indicators for South Primorska*

Indicators	South Primorska	Coastal part	Karst part	Coast-Karst region	Slovenia
Area (km^2)	1,524	384	1,140	1,044	20,273
Population, 30.06.2001	118,08	80,365	37,843	103,873	1,992,035
Population density, 2001 (per km^2)	78	209	33	99	98
Population growth rate1991–2001	103.3	105.3	99.2	104.0,	101.3
Ageing index, 2001	117.9	113.1	128.2	116.1	91.9
Net internal migrations per 1,000 inh., 1990–1994	…	…	…		
Gross domestic product per inhabitant, 1999 (RS=100)	…	…	…	105	100
Structure of gross value added, 1999 (%)					
– agriculture (A,B)	…	…	…	2.5	3.6
– industry (C,D,E)	…	…	…	20.0	31.3
– services (G–O)	…	…	…	71.3	58.9
– construction (F)	…	…	…	6.2	6.2
Population over 16 years with higher education, 1998 (%)	…	…	…	16.7	14.0
Number of students/1,000 inhabitants, 1999/2000	…	…	…	36	33
Share of students in population aged 20–24, 1999/2000 (%)	…	…	…	47.9	43.7
Schooling years of population aged 16–65, 1998	…	…	…	10.3	10.5
Human development index (HDI), 1996	…	…	…	0.860	0.860
Life expectancy – total, 1997	…	…	…	75.5	73.1
Life expectancy – male, 1997	…	…	…	71.7	69.7
Life expectancy – female, 1997	…	…	…	79.4	77.8
Registered unemployment rate, I–VI 2001 (%)	9.8	9.9	9.4	9.2	11.7
Youth unemployment rate, I–VI 2001 (%)	25.2	26.1	23.1	25.7	23.4
Women unemployment rate, I–VI 2001 (%)	52.9	50.6	58.0	52.5	50,2
Rate of the unemployed with higher education, I–VI 2001 (%)	6.6	7.0	5.9	7.1	4,5
Rate of unemployed without professional education, I–VI 2001 (%)	42.2	41.2	44.5	40.9	47.5
Share of unemployed aged over 40, I–VI 2001 (%)	50.2	49.7	51.6	49.7	51.2
Share of revenues from exports in total sales revenues – 1999	25.3	25.4	24.6	24.8	22.8
– 2000	28.2	28.6	26.8	27.9	25.1
Salary per employed (RS = 100,0)					
– 1999	103.7	107.2	91.9	105.2	100.0
– 2000	101.8	105.8	90.6	103.6	100.0
Income tax base per inhabitant (RS = 100,0)					
– 1996	107.4	109.1	103.8	110.1	100.0
– 1998	113.3	116.2	107.2	116.3	100.0
– 2000	108.8	111.0	104.2	110.9	100.0

Source: SURS, APP, ZRSZ, DURS, Human Development Report, calculations by Janja Pečar.

3.1.4 Conclusion

Taking into account various socio-economic indicators, the South Primorska region is among the most successful statistical regions in Slovenia. Also, with regard to the expert assessment of the exploitation of regional development potentials and the evaluation of development opportunities, the Coast-Karst statistical region can be placed among the best developed statistical regions with favourable development potentials and we believe that South Primorska could also take the same place if suitable indicators were available. Namely, the existing indicators show that the conditions are a little less favourable than in the Coast-Karst region, but still above the Slovene average. It should be pointed out that the area is not homogeneous and that there are differences in development of the coastal and Karst parts of the region.

Some threats to the development can be observed in the area. Although at present they do not represent serious problems, they can be a considerable obstacle in the future, standing in the way of progress. The human factor is a fundamental incentive for regional development; however, the demographic movements in South Primorska are not favourable. The area has a big share of aged population and depopulation has already started in the Karst hinterland. If such a trend continued in the future, it could cause the lack of active population.

There is a shortage of jobs for highly qualified people and the rate of the unemployed with higher education is high. Consequently, the active population is forced to migrate. Furthermore, large prevalence of drugs among the young can also cause the lack of active population in the future.

In the field of economy, some problems can arise due to the conflicting land use. On the one hand, there is a tendency to extend the port and the related industries and on the other hand there is a desire to develop tourism and to enhance the environmental protection.

Although South Primorska is a relatively well-developed area, it comprises the areas with special development problems due to the inclusion of the Municipality of Ilirska Bistrica which is a frontier territory representing 31.5% of the area and about 12% of the population of South Primorska. According to the Act on the Promotion of Balanced Regional Development, the areas with special development problems are entitled to priority allocation of regional development incentives and consequently, the Municipality of Ilirska Bistrica calls for special attention in the framework of the South Primorska region.

3.1.5 SWOT Analysis – Main Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats for the South Primorska Region

STRENGTHS:

General

- favourable geo-strategic position (the sea, climate, frontier position, transport, juncture of cultures)
- multiculturalism and tolerance

Economy

- favourable economic structure (adaptability)
- financial institutions, sound companies with capital resources
- the Port of Koper as a strong economic generator
- developed entrepreneurship
- favourable natural and cultural conditions for the development of different sectors (tourism, food-processing industry)

Human resources
- possibilities of higher education
- well-established system of institutional education
- permanent education of employees
- developed network of public health institutions and social programmes
- low rate of unemployment and a large share of active population (in comparison with the Slovene average)

Environment and spatial planning
- tradition in and potential for sustainable development (forest management, agriculture, renewable energy sources)
- distinctiveness, exceptional natural and cultural characteristics, biological diversity

WEAKNESSES:

General
- unbalanced regional development
- demographic decline

Economy
- low value added per employee in comparison with the EU
- inadequate support to entrepreneurship (land, support, advisory services)
- undeveloped marketing and promotion of the region (agriculture, tourism)
- poor transport infrastructure
- weak links between the economy and education

Human resources
- increased social problems (dropout, exclusion, unemployment, drugs)
- poor health condition of the population, many drug addicts (alcohol and other drugs)
- insufficient functional literacy
- structural unemployment, disparity in demand and supply of workforce in particular sectors
- lack of municipal housing programmes

Environment and spatial planning
- shortage of water supplies in the region, inadequate protection of water sources
- poorly and unequally developed infrastructure for environmental protection
- overgrowth of cultural landscape
- unspecified carrying capacity of the environment
- absence of programmes for the revitalization of old town centres

OPPORTUNITIES:

General
- accession to the EU, access to financial instruments; education and employment opportunities
- cross-border cooperation (Italy, Croatia) and cooperation within the region
- strengthening of non-governmental institutions and civil associations

Economy
- national logistic centre in Koper and in the Karst region
- former Yugoslav markets, a bridge between Eastern and Western Europe
- computerization of the economy, administration and environmental issues
- increase in demand for bio food
- marketing of the identity – natural wealth and cultural heritage

Human resources
- links between the economy and the new University, involvement of young researchers
- demand for experts of technical profile
- regional employment programmes

Environment and spatial planning
- utilization of alternative energy sources
- sustainable transport management
- multi-purpose use of water (recycling)
- rational use of premises and land

THREATS:

General
- inefficiency of the Government
- delays in construction of transport infrastructure
- weak local communities, postponement of the establishment of the region
- after the EU accession, excessive superiority of trans-border centres in urban network
- decline of economic power due to increased international competitiveness

Human resources
- outflow of high-quality professionals
- further social stratification
- social, cultural and ecologic destructiveness of commercialisation and consumerism

Environment and spatial planning
- inability to solve the conflicts between the environment/spatial planning and development; increased regional and external pressures on the environment (the sea, waters, air and the natural wealth)
- inappropriate provision of water supply

3.1.6 The Main Conclusions of the Regional SWOT Analysis

The most important strengths of the region are its geo-strategic position at the national border, favourable natural conditions and development potential, favourable economic structure, sound business and financial institutions, developed entrepreneurship, tradition of multicultural tolerance and cooperation, developed institutional education system (including the emerging University) and low unemployment rate and, indeed, an exceptional natural and cultural landscape (Karst, the sea), and biological diversity.

The most important weaknesses of the region are its unbalanced regional development (lagging behind of the Karst and Brkini areas), unenviable demographic situation, low value added per employee in comparison with the EU, weak support to entrepreneurship and inadequate transport infrastructure. Social problems, poor health condition of the population (drug addicts), insufficient functional literacy and structural unemployment represent yet another difficulty. Additional burning problems are the lack of water and uncertain water supply in the future, inadequate protection of water sources, insufficient environmental protection infrastructure, overgrowing of the natural landscape as a consequence of the problems in agriculture and decaying of historic centres.

Accession to the EU represents an *opportunity* also for the South Primorska region because of direct access to stable markets, intensive cross-border cooperation, access to the EU development funds and the resulting economic, educational and employment opportunities.

There is a possibility to develop a logistic centre in Koper (the Port) and at Karst, to strengthen the cooperation with southeast Europe, to informatize the economy and administration and to link business with the new University.

The main threats are inefficient and expensive State, weak local communities and postponement of the establishment of the region, delays in construction of transport infrastructure and, after the accession to the EU, too influential trans-border centres in urban network. Another threat is a decline of economic power due to increased international competitiveness, outflow of highly qualified workforce, further social stratification and social, cultural and ecologic destructiveness of consumerism. The inability to solve the conflicts between environment/spatial planning and development tendencies and further unsustainable development patterns including the exhaustion of natural resources, jeopardizing of economic potentials (tourism) and financial drain on the society, stronger regional and external pressures on the environment.

3.2 Environmental Context

The National Programme of Monitoring of the Quality of Waters encompasses the sea, surface waters, ground waters and lakes. The monitoring of surface fresh waters has been performed since 1965, of lakes since 1974, ground waters since 1987, springs since 1992 and the sea since 1970. The database encompasses the data of physical, chemical and sapro-biological parameters. In 2002, a new Report on the State of the Environment in Slovenia is being prepared.

The sea

The Slovene Sea is a part of the Gulf of Trieste, which is a shallow sea basin reaching the depth of 30 m only in some parts. The consequence of shallowness is small volume of water body that enables the atmospheric factors to affect fast and strongly the salinity and temperature conditions. In general, the seawater is richer with nutritious substances than other parts of the Adriatic, an important source being the river input. In particular meteorological circumstances, surface waters of the Soča River can spread as far as the Bay of Piran. The dynamics of coastal waters, which are relatively locked up and discontinued, are strongly influenced by tide, wind and freshwater inflow from the continent and in this way, the coastal waters of the Bays of Piran and Koper receive large quantities of suspended particles and nutritious substances that cause a high degree of turbidity and natural bioproductivity.

The estimated raising of the sea level along the Slovene coast is 0.1 m/100 years. In the next hundred and more years, an additional hazard to and inundation of lower parts of urban areas in Koper, Izola, Piran and Portorož can be expected.

Surface waters

The Adriatic and the Black Sea watersheds divide Slovenia into two unequal parts: 80% of surface water from Slovene territory flows towards the east and it belongs to the Black Sea basin or the Danube River basin, namely the river basins of Sava, Drava and Mura. In Slovenia, the largest river which discharges into the Adriatic basin is Soča, followed by the rivers of Dragonja, Rižana, Badaševica and Reka.

The rivers of the Adriatic basin have the smallest annual surface effluent. Due to modest precipitations (below 1,000 mm yearly) and strong evapotranspiration (above 650 mm yearly), shortages of water and lengthy droughts in these basins are frequent, especially in summer.

In the last forty years, a decrease in the available quantity of water has been observed in Slovenia, which is not only the result of larger consumption but especially of changed climatic conditions, as not only a distinctive trend of decreasing medium flow of the Adriatic rivers has been observed but also a decreasing high flow. Such circumstances suggest a reduction of available water in South Primorska where special attention should be paid to water management in order to preserve the conditions, taking into account bigger water consumption and the continuation of the abovementioned trends.

Groundwater

In fact, the basins of Adriatic rivers match the area of South Primorska, which has the lowest dynamic ground water supply in Slovenia. It is estimated that the area, which represents 7.5% of Slovene territory, has only 5% of dynamic ground water supply.

Forests

Forests represent potential vegetation on 90% of Slovene territory. However, the surface under forests has been changing under the influence of men (35% in the second half of 19th century, 56% now). Slovenia is the most wooded country in Central Europe. The reason for the expansion of forests is mainly the abandonment of farming due to market conditions, which do not ensure economic cultivation in the areas with unfavourable conditions. The largest increase in forest surfaces was recorded in the Mediterranean area, especially in the Karst region, which used to be a stony land and was afforested by pine trees in the second half of 19th century. Later on, pine forests expanded naturally.

In the last fifty years, the yield has increased 2.5 times. The fact is that the yield accretion of Slovene forests uses up more than three million tons of CO_2 from the air.

Forests perform ecological, social and productive functions. From the environmental point of view, the ecological functions of forests are of particular importance, as well as the social functions like protection of settlements and the infrastructure against avalanches.

In dry periods, the forests in South Primorska are highly threatened by fires. The most frequent cause of forest fire is carelessness at agricultural work and emitting of sparks along railway lines. Recently, preventive protection against fire and efficiency of fire fighting has improved. A big trouble in ensuring natural renewal of forests are too many herbivorous forest animals that gnaw off sprouts.

In Slovenia, clearing as a method of forest management, is forbidden. Great attention is paid to biological diversity in forests in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity, and sustainable management of forests is being pursued. Approximately 85% of forest associations regenerate naturally and only about 1,000 ha by planting.

Nature and biodiversity

Preservation of habitat types and habitat species is important for the protection of biodiversity. In the area of South Primorska, the important habitats are: *coastal and marine habitat types, dry grassland, standing and running wat*ers (these are the habitats abundant in species endangered for the loss of their habitat or endangered on the European scale) and *underground habitat types* (small number of highly endangered species).

Coastal and marine habitat types: For the shortness of its coast, Slovenia has few coastal and marine habitat types, but they contribute significantly to great biodiversity of the country. Small size of these areas implies major vulnerability and a large number of endangered species. In the last fifty years, the size of coastal habitats has reduced considerably and the pressure on them has increased. The majority of remaining coastal habitats is protected by

law. Great oscillation in conditions is characteristic of marine habitats, particularly due to the lack of oxygen in low water strata in summer that causes the extinction of most species.

Underground habitat types: The Karst part of the region is rich in underground habitats with a large number of endemic species. These habitat types are very vulnerable because of their sensitivity. Animal species in these habitats are extremely adapted to typical underground conditions and their ability to adapt to new conditions is small. Thus, the interventions on the surface, which affect the conditions in caves (e.g. reduced inflow of water and nutritious substances, increased inflow of pollutants, etc.), have a great negative impact. Underground habitats offer a seasonal shelter to some species (e.g. wintering of bats) and unsuitable interventions endanger also these species (e.g. complete closing of entrances, disturbance by visitors).

Protected natural wealth in the area of South Primorska:

Slovenian Istra: Sečovlje Saltpan Landscape Park, Cape of Madona Natural Monument, Fiesa Lakes Natural Monument, Strunjan Landscape Park, *Posidonia oceanica* Meadows Natural Monument, Škocjanski zatok Nature Reserve, St. Nicholas Natural Monument and Debeli rtič Natural Monument. An initiative was taken to protect the area of the Dragonja river basin as a landscape park.

Karst: Škocjanske jame Regional Park, Vremščica Natural Monument, Draga forest, the forest at Cirje near Komen and the forest at Marija Obršljanska, and Glinščice Gorge Landscape Park. The Karst region, which is an area of important natural wealth and cultural heritage, has been proposed to become a regional park.

Ilirska Bistrica: Snežnik Natural Reserve (Ždrocle, Zatrep-Planinc, Dedna gora and Glojak); establishment of Snežnik Regional Park is under preparation. The Snežnik Regional Park is a large area of important natural wealth and cultural heritage. Among the protected areas are also the grasslands on southern slopes of Snežnik, dense forests of Snežnik and Sviščaki (except Mašun).

Figure 3.1: *Sečovlje saltpans*

Photo by Igor Maher

3.3 Spatial Development Context

The enforcement of the principles of sustainable development has enhanced also the significance of spatial development or spatial planning on all levels. Spatial planning, including the procedures of monitoring and control of the implementation are the key mechanisms for the achievement of (more) sustainable development.

There are three areas where sustainable spatial development can apply:

(1) sustainable system of settlement is based on the principles of concentration around the points of high accessibility, polycentrism and harmonisation of urban and rural functions;

(2) sustainable infrastructural system ensures better accessibility of the population to infrastructure networks;

(3) sustainable landscape planning provides protection of natural potentials as well as safeguarding and development of natural wealth and cultural heritage.

Settlement pattern

(a) Towns network and urban areas

The average population density in the region is 77 inhabitants/km^2, which is below the country's average (98), however, there are big differences within the region. The highest density is recorded in the coastal area, where two thirds of population of this sub-region live in three towns. Namely, 80% of the population (500 inhabitants/km^2) is concentrated in the narrow coastal belt (1.5 km wide) and there are 90% of all jobs in this sub-region.

The density in suburban hinterland with smaller settlements (500 to 2,500 inhabitants) is relatively low and for this reason, public transport is not developed and the towns are heavily congested with traffic (the level of motorisation in coastal municipalities is above the Slovene average).

In addition, there are 21,000 tourist beds (27% of total tourist capacities in Slovenia) and about 400.000 visitors per year (mostly in Piran) in this (urban and sub-urban) area.

The level of urbanization in the Karst and Ilirska Bistrica sub-regions is much lower. The largest urban settlements are Sežana with 4,554 inhabitants or 20% of the population in the sub-region, and Ilirska Bistrica with 4,780 inhabitants or 33% of the population in this municipality (the average level of urbanization is Slovenia is 50.5%).

(b) Rural areas

Suburban areas and rural areas have a dispersed settlement pattern (numerous small settlements and villages). In the area of Ilirska Bistrica, more than a half of the population live in settlements with less than 300 inhabitants, and in the Karst sub-region, two thirds of the population live in settlements with less than 100 people.

Emptying of old rural centres and construction of new parts of villages, which causes changing of the cultural landscape image as well as its overgrowing because of the unpromising agriculture, is characteristic of the whole area. Revitalization of rural areas and renewal of old centres is hindered by scattered ownership of land and multiple ownership of buildings.

Recently, the process of emptying of the rural areas has slowed down and especially in Istra and Karst, a reverse process has been observed. Richness of natural wealth and cultural heritage attracts people from other regions who build their secondary residences there.

Table 3.2: *Number of settlements by municipalities*

MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF SETTLEMENTS
Divača	32
Hrpelje-Kozina	38
Ilirska Bistrica	63
Izola	8
Komen	35
Koper	104
Piran	11
Sežana	64
Region	**355**

Source: Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Slovenia, 2001, Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

Infrastructural systems and installations

Construction of national road and railway infrastructure is not finished (bad connections of the South Primorska region, and Istra in particular, with the rest of Slovenia and the neighbouring regions). The level of road burdening is high, 80% of cargo from the Port of Koper is transported by railway but a single-track railway from Koper to Divača represents a bottleneck for future development of the Port of Koper. The current initiatives to construct a regional line between Koper and Trieste and a lightrail between the coastal towns, connected with Italy (Trieste) and Croatian Istra.

The wastewater drainage network and installations are insufficient in the whole region. It is necessary to construct wastewater treatment facilities and to complete the system in sub-urban areas.

Supply of drinking water is relatively good but permanent supply of adequate quantity of drinking water is still uncertain. A burning problem is the protection of the existing water sources (road and railway transport of hazardous substances across karstic terrain represents a high risk).

Landscape: natural and cultural goods

(a) Natural resources

It is essential to protect water sources, which are still inadequately protected. In Karst and Istra, forests have a protective function that has to be strengthened. In Istra, there are unregulated sandstone quarries in the Karst area, it is necessary to rehabilitate large quarries. The best agricultural land in Istra is mainly in the areas of intensive urbanisation, while in the Karst area such land generally undergoes overgrowing due to unfavourable natural conditions.

(b) Landscape characteristics

Characteristic cultural landscapes in Istra, Karst and Brkini: the coast, landscape image of coastal towns, position, structure and architecture of the Karst, Istrian and Brkini villages, flysch terraces, specific parcelling out of the land for intended use down the slopes to the valleys. Landscape degradation is caused by new housing and other construction projects, roads, regulation of watercourses, large energy supply corridors.

Historical centres of coastal towns have the following problems and characteristics:

- development in the last decades: emigration of the majority of autochthonous population after the Second World War and from the sixties on, immigration of new inhabitants from the interior of Slovenia and other parts of former Yugoslavia;

- poor maintenance of buildings and consequently, worsening of housing conditions, urban tissue and the dwelling stock are not adapted to modern requirements, accessibility by transport means is difficult, infrastructure is worn out and insufficient, the regime of cultural heritage protection is too strict and rigid, construction activities in the outskirts are over-extensive, which has caused gradual emptying of town centres (except in Izola) and converting of flats into secondary dwellings (Piran);
- population in town centres is ageing, socially less prosperous groups of people remain in centres, privatisation of flats (poorer people became the owners of dilapidated flats) made the renewal of dwelling stock even more difficult;
- emergence of big shopping centres in the immediate vicinity of town centres caused gradual decline of shops and other service activities in town centres;
- the municipalities do not have comprehensive programmes for revitalization of old town centres, although there are some cases of successful reconstruction of cultural monuments and building heritage, and some streets and squares (pavement, infrastructure).

On account of their structure and configuration, most old village centres in Karst, Istra and Brkini are protected as settlement monuments, but for the most part these villages dilapidate due to inappropriate renewal policy, multiple ownership as well as the smallness of buildings and dense building structure which does not suit modern dwelling requirements.

Figure 3.2: *The town of Koper*

Photo by Igor Maher

Figure 3.3: *The town of Izola*

Photo by Igor Maher

Figure 3.4: *The old town centre of Piran*

Photo by Igor Maher

3.4 Water Management Context

Water management infrastructure

For the purpose of water management, the territory of the Republic of Slovenia is divided into two water areas of international character. These are the Danube River water area and the Adriatic Sea water area and within them there are the basins of Mura, Drava, Sava and Soča Rivers and the Adriatic river basin. Water management comprises integrated and sustainable treatment of water issues on the basis of natural characteristics, human impacts and the assessment of conditions by regular monitoring of waters and water ecosystems.

The assessment of conditions is a basis for the preparation and implementation of integrated programmes and measures to improve the conditions, in particular to eliminate pollution by hazardous substances, protection of drinking water sources, with regard to the quantity and quality of drinking water, reasonable and sustainable water consumption as well as to improve the ecological condition of water.

The whole selected CAMP area is controlled and managed by the Environmental Agency of the Republic of Slovenia – branch office in Koper. For the implementation of the public service of water management, a concession is given to two companies, namely the Hidro Koper (90% of the water area), and the Company for Management of Torrents Ljubljana (10% of the water area).

In Istra, the water supply is provided by a public company Rižanski vodovod Koper and in Karst by a public company Kraški vodovod Sežana. The sewage collection and treatment in Istra is provided by municipal public companies (each municipality has its own company) and in Karst, by the company Komunalno stanovanjsko podjetje Sežana.

Hydrographical characteristic

(a) The rivers in South Primorska region

In Slovenian Istra, the rivers of Rižana, Badaševica, Dragonja and Drnica flow through hilly landscape of flysch sediments. The hilly area within the catchments is predominantly wooded with some grazing and agricultural land. Intensive agricultural production is carried out along the lower reaches of rivers. The region is relatively densely populated. There are some industrial plants along the Rižana River course.

The flow rates of Rižana and Drnica range between 50 to 160 m^3/s. High waters are mainly in winter period and the rivers can dry up in summer. Due to low flow, rivers and streams cannot accept wastewater during dry season. Intensive agriculture is present along the rivers.

The rivers in Karst and Brkini are Glinščica and Osapska reka. In Karst, there are almost no surface running waters. In some areas where the limestone is not pure enough, torrents run in periods of strong rainfall. Most water is under the surface in karstic caverns, underground lakes and rivers and in other spaces in the underground world. From the Karstic mountain of Snežnik, Brkini and Košana valley, the waters flow to the Reka River (Municipality of Ilirska Bistrica).

The minimum flow (biologic minimum) has been determined only for the Rižana River. Extraction of river water (especially for agriculture) is often questionable, performed without permits, or with permits expired. There are no reliable data on the extent of extraction of water from rivers. In the area of some rivers, protection against flood is not provided.

(b) Drinking water supply

Coast: The required quantity of water to supply Koper, Izola and Piran is obtained from the Rižana River source, the catchments of Bužini, Gabrijeli at Sečovlje, Gradole on the Mirna River and partly from the Karst water supply system. Rižana water supply company (Rižanski vodovod) provides 6,000,000 m^3 of water yearly for 80,000 inhabitants, and in the Karst area, it supplies 21 settlements.

A large part of the catchment area is in Croatia. In dry season, the sources from Croatia provide more than 50% of all water. The available volume of water sources is 620 litres/second and it falls to 480 litres/second during prolonged droughts.

In summer, the average consumption of drinking water is 25,920 m^3/day (1995), and the maximum consumption can reach 45,600 m^3/day. At present, the available quantity is 44,900 m^3/day, and after 2005 (when the agreement on the water source Gradole in Croatia will expire), the available quantity will be only around 32,000 m^3/day. According to estimates, the average summer consumption will be 33,000 m^3/day by 2005, while the maximum consumption will reach 57,000 m^3/day.

Karst: The main water sources in this area are Klariči near Brestovica (up to 250 l/s and Nanos water sources (up to 8 l/s). The Karst water supply provides 1,280,000 m^3 of water per year to 183 settlements and 25,000 inhabitants. The Brestovica water source was connected to Rižana water supply in 1994 and it can contribute up to 130 l/s, which is important especially in summer time.

There are 35 local water sources in the area that supply water to 40 settlements and 1,740 inhabitants. 860 people in 18 settlements use water from rainwater tanks and 41 settlements are attached to low-quality water supply systems that dry up in summer, in total 59 settlements. According to expert estimates, at least 80 km of additional primary water mains should be constructed. The nearby water supply system is Hubelj and supply of water from the area of Ilirska Bistrica is also important.

In order to achieve better water supply, technical plans should be prepared and a decree on local water sources adopted for the Municipalities of Komen and Hrpelje-Kozina, while the Municipalities Sežana and Divača have already done that. Connections with nearby water supply systems are under way, for example the connection with Trieste water supply with a juncture at Fernetiči.

Ilirska Bistrica: The most important source of drinking water is a karstic source of Bistrica River above Ilirska Bistrica. Its minimum capacity is 200 l/s. To the west of Ilirska Bistrica, there is the Podstenjšek karstic source with a minimum capacity of 6.5 l/s. In addition, there are 12 local water supply systems (for 1,890 inhabitants) in the area. The water supply system provides 1.700,000 m^3 of water and a part of it is sent to Croatia and the Municipality of Kozina-Hrpelje.

Regarding the water supply in this area, it is necessary to reduce water losses, reconstruct the water treatment facility and waterworks, prepare technical plans and adopt a new decree on protection of water resources.

3.5 Effects of Activities on the Environment

Waters

Substances that affect waters most significantly are urban wastewater, industrial wastewater and non-point pollution sources (affecting especially the groundwater). The sea is endangered due to its specific natural characteristics, cross-border effects and maritime traffic.

A principal strategic objective of the national programme of environmental protection with regard to water protection is to reduce the point sources of pollution. To this purpose, it is necessary to construct or finalize wastewater treatment facilities and sewage systems in accordance with the related EU directive. Almost the entire South Primorska is declared a sensitive area, and thus, it is necessary to ensure additional, tertiary treatment of wastewater (elimination of nitrogen and phosphorus). Currently, only primary treatment of wastewater is ensured in the coastal part of the region. Preparation of spatial and project documentation is under way. It is envisaged that the investment in sewage system and construction of wastewater treatment facilities will be carried out by 2007.

The sea

The yearly monitoring of the input of substances in the sea is prepared on the basis of the national legislation and in accordance with the UN programme for the environment (MAP Phase II),"Programme for Assessment and Control of the Pollution in the Mediterranean Region" (MED-POL Phase III 1996–2005), in which Slovenia co-operates with the programme on National Monitoring Programme of Slovenia (NMPS-MED POL – Phase III).

The most burdened area of the Slovenian sea is the Gulf of Koper. The main sources of pollution are insufficiently treated urban wastewater from the city of Koper treatment plant, which are discharged in the lower part of the Rižana River. In addition, wastewater from hinterland and partly from the industry is discharged into the rivers of Rižana and Badaševica. It is especially critical in summer, when, because of low river flows and high temperatures, anaerobic processes are present in the mouth of the Rižana and Badaševica rivers. Low oxygen levels coincide with high values of BOD_5 and COD, higher are also the levels of concentration of phosphorus and nitrogen substances, detergents and some heavy metals. Moreover, the highest concentrations of heavy metals have been measured in the Rižana and Badaševica rivers. Although the values are mostly under the limit value, there was periodic exceeding of the limit values of Cu, Ni and Hg.

Wastewater from the Municipality of Izola collection system and industrial wastewater from the fish-processing plant of Delamaris are discharged untreated into the sea, 300 meters from the coast. The underwater discharge of wastewater in Izola does not have a non-point, so the wastewater is badly mixed with the seawater. The consequence is that wastewater expands and floats on the surface. That is why high concentrations of ammonium and faecal coliforms have been measured on the surface of the sea, sometimes even beyond the limit values for the recreational use of the sea.

Mixed urban wastewater and rainfall water from the Municipality of Piran is discharged after treatment into the sea, 3 km from the coast, by two underwater discharge pipes that have a non-point at their extremity. On the sea surface, the effect of wastewater discharge is not perceivable.

Statistical analysis of data from 1987 on shows a decreasing trend of the concentration of total phosphorus and increasing trend of total nitrogen in river estuaries.

Table 3.3: *Estimation of the introduction of some pollutants into the coastal waters based on the yearly average concentration, river flows and treatment plants drawings for the period 1997–2000*

	Flow (m^3/year)	Total phosphorus (tons/year)	Total nitrogen (tons/year)	Suspended parts (tons/year)	Detergents (tons/year)
Rižana River	$8{,}98 \times 10^7$	3.56	185	982	2.4
Badaševica River	$1{,}01 \times 10^7$	1.04	65	195	0.9
Drnica River	$7{,}15 \times 10^6$	0.72	55	21	0.1
Dragonja River	$3{,}96 \times 10^7$	2.81	88	83	0.7
Koper treat. plant	$4{,}7 \times 10^6$	15.61	144	394	14.9
Izola collect. system	$3{,}1 \times 10^6$	24.44	208	1,013	11.2
Piran treat. plant	$2{,}7 \times 10^6$	17.77	146	504	5.6
Delamaris	$8{,}2 \times 10^4$	1.98	22	143	0.1
Total		**67.93**	**913**	**3,335**	**35.8**

Source: NIB-MBP, Environment Report MESPE – Waters.

The Port of Koper is becoming one of the most important ports in the North Adriatic (beside Trieste). The growing maritime traffic in the Gulf of Trieste is an important source of sea pollution; beside this, the growing maritime traffic means also a higher danger of big ecological maritime accidents. Due to the intense maritime traffic in the area, the following circumstances can represent serious potential pollution with chemicals especially in case of marine accidents or uncontrolled leaks:

- oil and oil derivatives cargos to the Port of Koper, around 2 million tons per year;
- oil and oil derivatives cargos to the Port of Trieste, with around 30 million tons per year, big oil tankers have their route just 3–5 km from the coast;
- possible discharges of persistent mineral oils from boats in the whole Gulf of Trieste;
- other minor pollutions from industry plants along the coast;
- pollution through rivers, that have direct flow into the sea.

Conditions of coastal water: The programme of monitoring of the conditions of coastal water comprises sampling and measurements at stations in the south-east and central part of the Gulf of Trieste and it is performed in accordance with the annual monitoring programme of the sea quality and pollution control.

General physical and chemical parameters: The characteristics of the Gulf of Trieste are large temperature oscillations (7–27ºC) and salinity oscillations. Minimum temperatures are registered in February and maximum in August. Salinity has two minimum values: in May–July and September–October periods (surface layer), the maximum values are registered in January–February period.

Chemical parameters: The dynamics of nutrient salts depends generally on external inputs. The values of nitrate concentrations are between 0.2 and 20 μmol/l and in the surface layer they coincide with low salinity levels. Concentrations of nitrate are high (38 μmol/l in the Bay of Koper) in winter, low in summer, increasing in late autumn. Concentrations of ammonium are higher at the bottom, as a consequence of regenerating process in late summer and autumn and they coincide with low oxygen values. Concentrations of phosphorus nutrient salts are low, as in the entire North Adriatic (0.01–0.5 μmol/l) and are occasionally a growth-limiting factor for phytoplankton – primary producers. The values are similar at the top and at the bottom of the water column.

The Gulf of Trieste is a semi-closed shallow bay, where season characterised oxygen reduction (hypoxia) is registered. The phenomenon occurs in the bottom layer, deeper than 18–20 m. In the 1997–2000 period, the lowest oxygen concentration values were registered in the central part of the Gulf of Trieste, at the bottom, in August–October period, but the concentrations did not fall under the value of 2 ml/l. Spatially limited hypoxia occurs almost every year, above all in the central part of the Gulf of Trieste. The consequence of the lack of oxygen could be vast destruction of sessile and bentic organisms. According to the data of the National Institute for Biology, Marine Biology Station Piran, in 1990–2001 period, the trend of increase in average annual oxygen concentration values at the bottom has been registered. The lowest values do not oscillate substantially. Also, a slight increase in oxygen concentrations close to the surface has been registered, with relevant fluctuations, so that the trend is less clear and the possible conclusions are less reliable.

Biological parameters: The composition and biomass of phytoplankton: the values of phytoplankton biomass, expressed as chlorophyll, are between 0.28 and 8.79 μgChl a/l. The highest values coincide with low values of salinity and high concentrations of nitrate in the surface layer of the seawater. The southern part of the bay is populated by micro flagellate – Diatomea type of the phytoplankton community. The spring and autumn peaks are related to the increase of the number of Diatomea; in April, the most numerous are micro flagellate.

Trophic status of the sea: The analysis of the chlorophyll average month values in the last ten years shows considerable oscillations between single years, although the concentrations do not exceed the value of 2.5 μg Chl a/l, which places the eastern part of the Gulf of Trieste, according to the classification of the OECD, to the oligotrophic coastal waters. Lately, the quality of the sea is classified also according to numeric scale of trophic state index (TRIX). The values in the numeric scale are defined between 0–10. The calculated values of TRIX in the period 1997–2000 have been mostly ranged between 4.5 and 6.0, which is an indicator of moderately eutrophic waters.

Exceptional mucilage phenomena: The phenomena have been reported already in the 18th and 19th centuries. Between 1927 and 2000, there were 15 incidences of mucilage registered, 11 of them widely extended (last incidences in 1997, 2000 and 2002).

The concentration of hydrocarbons in sediments shows a slight pollution of the sea sediments in the eastern part of the Gulf of Trieste. The highest values for hydrocarbons in the 1997–2000 period were found in the mouth of Rižana River near the Port of Koper, at the entrance to the Marina Portorož and in the middle of the Bay of Koper. The exact source of pollution is hard to define, but the distribution of hydrocarbons indicates the marine traffic, marine tourism, and other inputs (wastewater) as polluters.

Surface waters and ground waters

The main polluters of surface waters in the region are: settlements, industry, transport and disperse sources.

A great part of settlements and industry discharges untreated wastewater into surface or groundwaters. In the Karst part of the region, only 21% of users are connected to the wastewater collection and treatment system – especially in bigger settlements of the Municipalities of Sežana, Divača and Hrpelje-Kozina. In the Municipality of Komen and in other settlements of the Karst there is no public wastewater collection system (houses have cesspools). In Ilirska Bistrica, the wastewater collection system is built only in the town of Ilirska Bistrica, in Šembije and in Jasen. In other parts of the municipality, wastewater is collected in cesspools, mainly with discharge in watercourses. There is a wastewater

treatment plant in Šembije (350 PE), and a central wastewater treatment plant is being constructed in Ilirska Bistrica with tertiary treatment level (9.500 PE).

In Slovenia, already small pollution sources can have considerable impacts on river ecosystems and also on coastal waters, due to low river flows. In the Karst region, non-point pollution is problematic because of poor self-cleaning capacity and weak cover protection. Because of this, there is a great threat to drinking water sources. Non-point pollution is problematic also in the Municipality of Ilirska Bistrica, as its territory represents the influence area for the Škocjanske jame, which are listed in the UNESCO world natural heritage and protected as a regional park on the national level. The integrity of the protected area depends on the protection of the Reka River and on the quality of other rivers in the influence area, which encompasses 480 km^2, most of it in the Municipality of Ilirska Bistrica.

In spite of that, organic pollution of rivers in the proposed CAMP area is lower than organic pollution in some other Slovenian rivers (Mura, Sava, etc.). In the Adriatic river basin, the average annual values of COD (method K2Cr2O7), orthophosphate, ammonium and nitrate demonstrated a downward trend in the 1986–2000 period, considerably with regard to COD and ammonium and slightly as regards orthophosphate, while the average annual value of nitrate is increasing a little.

The content of metals (Cd and Hg) in surface watercourses of the Adriatic river basin has fallen considerably in the 1986–1992, and in 1997–2000 it was very low, mostly below the limit of detection of the applied analytical methods. The content of these metals was a bit higher in sediments, but there was no increasing trend noticed in the Adriatic river basin.

According to the results of saprobiologic analyses, water has improved in all Slovene river basins. In the Adriatic river basin, the conditions improved by leaps after 1992 and after 1997, the improved condition of the Rižana River contributed considerably to this fact.

The main polluters of groundwater in the region are also settlements because of their inadequate wastewater collection, treatment and drainage infrastructure, industry, transport and non-point sources of pollution.

The quality of drinking water springs depends largely on the preservation of water catchment areas in the Karst, which are very sensitive to pollution due to their specific geologic and pedological characteristics.

The majority of cargo, also the hazardous one, in the Port of Koper has a transit character and it is transported by rail or roads, which are inappropriate and/or overloaded. This represents a serious danger of pollution in cases of road or rail accidents. The karstic underground, underground water and water sources are especially endangered.

National monitoring of the quality of groundwater started in 1987. The most important pollutants of groundwater are pesticides and nitrates. The CAMP groundwater is not polluted above the limit values set by the national legislation, which is harmonised with the EU *Acquis*.

Drinking water

Monitoring of waters from the spring of Rižana River is performed on two levels:

(1) National monitoring of the quality of surface waters. The institution in charge of it is the Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy – the Environmental Agency; in the framework of the mentioned monitoring, 8 samples were taken in the period from 1996 and 2000. The analysis was made on physical, chemical and microbiological parameters. The spring water of Rižana River was classified as A3 quality group, because of exceeded values of organohalogen compounds and some mineral oils.

(2) The Institute of Health Protection of Koper samples and analyses microbiological and physical-chemical parameters monthly, according to the annual sampling plan.

The results of the analysis for the year 2001 are presented in the following table:

Table 3.4: *Results of microbiological and physical-chemical analysis of raw water at Rižana spring for 2001*

	Microbiological parameters							Physical-chemical parameters				
Raw water	Number of samples	Inappropriate samples						Number of samples	Inappropriate samples			
		Number	Cause						Number	Cause		
			EC	SKB	CP	SŠM 37°C	EK			Coloured		Other
Source of Rižana	10	10	9	10		4		10	5	5		3 x clear impurities

Source: *Rižanski vodovod, Koper*

EC	Echerichia coli
SKB	Total Coliform Bacteria
SŠM 37°C	Total number of microorganisms at 37°C

In general, the Rižana and Bužini springs have periodical higher levels of Cr and Ni. The highest levels did not exceed the limit values.

Solid waste

Waste treatment is one of the most poorly tackled tasks of the environmental protection in the region and in Slovenia as a whole. Local waste deposits are the only way of municipal and industrial waste treatment. Moreover, these deposits are unsuitably located, technically inappropriate and mainly full.

The whole population of the region is involved in organized waste disposal, which is positive, as in this way all waste is under control. However, it is necessary to introduce requisite treatment, processing and dumping of the residual waste on the regional level.

Separate collection of municipal waste by households is not adequately organized and separate disposal of waste or recycling is not ensured at all, which would be a logical extension of separate collection. Industrial plants usually dumps their waste together with the municipal waste, except in some single cases, where the enterprises have their own landfill. A new composting plant in the Port of Koper is a good solution of the problems related to large quantities of organic waste in the port. In the entire region, separate collection of waste includes mainly paper, large units of waste and hazardous waste. Public utility services are obliged to introduce separate collection of waste for all secondary fractions by the end of 2002.

The Municipalities of Izola and Piran have a relatively well-organized landfills with enough room for another 6–13 years. The landfill in the Municipality of Ilirska Bistrica will be full in two years. The Municipalities of Koper and Sežana (the landfill in Sežana is a regional landfill as it receives waste from four municipalities) have the least available space of all municipalities. They are actively looking for new solutions and cooperating with other municipalities in a project on waste management in the transitional period. The municipalities of the South Primorska region signed a letter of intent on cooperation and they are preparing a regional system of waste management.

Illegal waste dumps represent a serious problem and according to data there are 34 in the Municipality of Koper and 30 in the Karst water catchment areas. A result of unsuitable waste management is, besides the endangerment of local water sources – water catchment of Rižana

and Brestovica – and karstic caves, also excessive methane release from landfills. (Methane release from illegal waste dumps and uncontrolled landfills contributes about 5% to the total emission of greenhouse gasses in Slovenia).

In the Municipality of Ilirska Bistrica, remediation of 60 illegal waste dumps was carried out, however there are still about 60 illegal dumps waiting to be death with.

The industrial landfill of Globovnik should be regulated and project documentation has been prepared. The remediation is urgent because of leachate discharging in the Reka River which is of regional, national and international significance (Škocjanske jame).

Figure 3.5: *Landfill in Izola*

Photo by Igor Maher

Air pollution

In Slovenia, the air quality is measured by the automatic monitoring network of eight stations, two international measurement stations EMEP and GAW, the network of 24-hour measurement of SO_2 and smoke, and by the network for measurement of rain quality. In the CAMP area, the quality of air is measured by two 24-hour measurement stations for SO_2 and smoke in Koper and in Ilirska Bistrica and by the station for measurement of rain quality in Portorož.

In general, the proposed CAMP area does not belong to the territories with air pollution problems, as it does not have heavy industry nor steam power stations and in addition, it is quite windy. Monitoring of air pollution encompasses only SO_2 and smoke. Informative measurements in the Municipalities of Koper and Ilirska Bistrica have showed that the limit values of ozone have been exceeded. In general, the pollution with NO_x is growing due to heavy traffic on the roads. There is no monitoring system in the region that could provide enough data for analysis of air pollution. In 2000, a preliminary monitoring in the Municipality of Koper revealed serious pollution with ozone during summer months. Due to the abovementioned lack of air quality monitoring other or more detailed data are not available.

Petroleum storage plant in Sermin with more the 50.000 tons/year of turnover represents an additional pressure on the air quality. The Sermin petroleum storage plant is one of 36 (out of 41) storage plants that fulfil all the requirements by the national legislation, which has been already harmonised with the EU standards.

Pressure on natural resources

In Slovenia, the following pressures on agricultural land are the most frequent: use of mineral and organic fertilizers, use of pesticides, land erosion and the transformation of landscape. As already mentioned, agriculture is not a very important activity in the CAMP area and that is why somewhat different pressures on the agricultural land are present in the CAMP area, especially two:

- abandonment of agriculture and overgrowing of agricultural land;
- building on fertile plain land (especially in Slovenian Istra)

The first pressure is a result of depopulation in rural areas and the lack of interest of young people in agriculture. The second pressure is present especially in Slovenian Istra where agriculture is becoming a less and less important activity in respect to tourism and service sectors. As there is a lack of building land in Slovenian Istra, a logical consequence is that fertile agricultural land is used for building of premises required by the other two activities.

In the CAMP area, fires represent the biggest hazard to forests. The causes of fires can be explained in half of all cases. In the majority of cases, the cause is a man, especially the negligence in different agricultural activities and sparkling from trains.

Table 3.5: *Number of forest fires and burned forests (in ha) from 1991–2000 in Slovenia*

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Number of fires	66	113	211	68	25	50	59	151	53	98
Burned territories	658	420	1,453	913	260	288	383	725	433	265

Source: Institute for forests – MESPE.

Ecosystems and habitats

The main pressure on marine and coastal habitat types is caused by reduction of natural parts of the narrow coastal strip and by wastewater pollution, either from urban areas or from polluted rivers, which coincides with the reduction of unpolluted fresh water inflow. The mayor contributors to pollution are urbanisation, industry and agriculture in the hinterland.

3.6 Effects of Activities on Spatial Development Pattern

Changes of spatial development pattern in the South Primorska statistical region in the past decades have distinctive characteristics:

Littoralisation: depopulation and ageing of agricultural hinterland, change of traditional and characteristic landscape

The population moved from hinterland, mostly agricultural, to the coastal towns, which is clearly shown in the table below.

Table 3.6: Number of inhabitants in the South Primorska towns, 1948–2000

							Index	
	1948	1953	1961	1981	1991	2000	91/61	00/91
Ilirska Bistrica	17,325	17,344	15,762	15,073	14,624	14,403	92.8	98.5
Izola	9,583	7,750	9,339	12,513	13,770	14,507	147.4	105.4
Koper	30,657	25,530	29,228	41,843	45,391	48,081	155.3	105.9
Piran	12,292	9,385	11,410	12,359	16,768	17,439	147.0	104.0
Sežana	25,113	24,666	24,015	23,536	23,925	23,491	99.6	98.2
Regija	96,918	86,628	91,715	107,305	116,469	119,921	127.0	103.0
Slovenija	1,439,800	1,504,427	1,591,523	1,891,864	1,965,986	1,988.230	123.5	101.1

Source: Statistic yearbook RS 2001, Statistical Office RS, Ljubljana

Population density in the coastal area of the region (Slovenian Istra) is more than twice the national average (232 inhabitants/km^2 compared to the national average of 98 inhabitants/km^2) and more than seven times higher that in the Karst hinterland (33 inhabitants/ km$^{2)}$. The majority of the population (over 80%) lives within 1.5 km of the coast, the length of which is 46 km. Also the ageing index (the population over 64 and under 15 ratio x 100) indicates bigger share of older people in the Karst hinterland.

The jobs are clearly oriented towards services, as about 70% are in tertiary and quaternary sectors and only 5% in industry. The structure of gross value added by sectors shows that agriculture contributes only 2.5% in the Coast-Karst region (in the Municipality of Ilirska Bistrica, the percentage is a bit higher).

The above data illustrate the trend in the last decades, i.e. smaller role of agricultural activities in rural areas and consecutive depopulation of rural hinterland. The consequences are the abandonment of cultivation of agricultural land and overgrowing and the resulting substantial change of characteristic landscape. These processes lead to littoralisation and consequently to degradation of vulnerable natural systems of the coast and the sea.

Decline of traditional town centres

Large urbanisation and concentration of population, including the coastal hinterland, is typical for Slovenian Istra, resulting from the above-average immigration. Koper is the most important employment centre and the Municipality of Piran is an area of intensive daily migration. Turbulent urbanisation in recent years caused big changes in the settlement pattern: traditional town centres with a housing stock, which often does not offer satisfactory dwelling standard due to oldness and bad maintenance, poor municipal infrastructure, transport problems, have become less attractive for residing and work. The results of such circumstances are ageing of population living in town centres, worsening of demographic and social structure, abandonment of activities in historical centres (in particular trade and services as administration, schools, etc.)

New settlements, new activities in immediate neighbourhoods; urban sprawl in nearby hills around coastal towns and bigger centres; new tourist resorts on the coast (Portorož)

The processes mentioned in the paragraph above have led to urban sprawl. The urbanized hinterland is sparsely populated. In the case of coastal cities, the population growth is noticeable only in Koper, particularly in its suburbia. Izola and Piran are both loosing the population in their city centres and gaining it in the outskirts. All coastal cities share the same suburban hinterland. It is spread on the Šavrini hills with more then 25% of the total local population.

This has led to the degradation of traditional Istrian cultural landscape which is a product of unique symbiosis of Mediterranean rural landscape and settlement heritage, as once clear landscape structures have been fading and drowning in profit-generating construction.

Urban sprawl makes the completion of environmental and infrastructural projects more expensive, which causes delays. The most obvious consequences are water pollution and pollution due to inappropriate solid waste management infrastructure.

Figure 3.6: *Portorož tourist resort*

Photo by Igor Maher

Denaturation of the coast : only 20% of the coast is still natural

The abovementioned processes represent a hazard also to the natural coast because many activities, in particular tourism, marinas, ports, transport (roads and car parks) want to move to the coast and reshape it according to their operating requirements (embanking, concreting and the like). Only 20% of the coast is still natural due to the fact that the coast of Slovenia is very short and predominantly urbanised. A considerable part of the natural coast and related habitats have been protected at the national or local levels.

The problem has also many other aspects: inadequate management of special areas in the coastal zone (protected areas and intensively used areas), problems in regulating the public maritime domain, securing public use and public access to the coast and appropriate management regimes.

Figure 3.7: Marina in Izola

Photo by Igor Maher

Excessive growth of car traffic, heavy transport infrastructure;

The urban sprawl, which is characteristic particularly of the Slovenian Istra, created also a new traffic pattern: the use of a personal car is predominant, the public transport is in decline. The study in 1995 showed, that the inhabitants of Slovenian Istra for everyday short distance transfers use either a personal car (51,3%) or walk (35%), but they seldom use public transport (10,1%), a bicycle (1,6%) or a motor bike (1,5%). This is in line with a general trend in Slovenia, which consequently leads to the construction of new road network, which is very intensive (a highway network in the region is in the final stage), and which will foster the existing unsustainable spatial development and traffic pattern.

The present traffic modal split also generates risks and hazards associated with rail and road connections with the hinterland and the rest of the country.

Development of the Port of Koper

The Port of Koper is one of the most important North Adriatic ports, as well as one of the most successful enterprises in the area, with a good development prospective.

Spatially, it occupies a vast area in immediate neighbourhood of the town of Koper and partly also the northern coast of the town. The presence of the port in the spatial context of the historic town changed essentially the landscape and the town image. The port was built on drained wetland: only a small part of it has recently been protected as a nature reserve. The port occupied and changed a considerable part of the coast.

Maritime transport brings about the problems of navigational safety and pollution in cases of accidents on the sea.

All these phenomena substantially changed the traditional spatial pattern, with effects on:

- degradation of traditional landscape;
- degradation of cultural heritage (townscape, rural settlements, salt pans, etc.);
- state of natural resources (the coast, water basins, water sources, agricultural land);
- state of biodiversity;
- degree of sustainability of the spatial pattern (decrease).

Figure 3.8: *Port of Koper*

Photo by Igor Maher

3.7 Assessment of Development Trends

The most relevant future development trends, affecting the marine and coastal environment as well as the character of the whole region, are:

- accession of Slovenia to the EU and related consequences: free movement of goods, persons, services and capital, which is supposed to accelerate the overall economic development of the country and the region;
- harmonisation of the national environmental legislation and standards to the EU ones, which will accelerate the investments in environmental infrastructure (solid waste, wastewater collection, drainage and treatment, measures for the protection of river basins), and contribute to the improvement of organisation, performance, effectiveness of environmental protection sector.

The major economic development trends in the region are:

- further development of ports in the Northern Adriatic (the Port of Koper and the Port of Trieste);
- development of new industries related to the ports;

- further growth of road and railway transport, connected to port activities, across the vulnerable Karst area and additional threats to the sources of drinking water (Rižana);
- further tourist development in coastal towns, additional pressures on vulnerable coastal ecosystems; possible construction of new marinas;
- moderate growth of population, due to new University, further tourist development and immigration;
- significant housing construction activity, due to population growth, changes in household structure (smaller households) and vacation homes;

The mentioned future development trends could lead to new conflicts in environmental protection, nature protection, land use conflicts, to further exploitation of natural resources, which is shown in more detail in the following table:

Table 3.7: *Development trends and consequent threats*

DEVELOPMENT TREND	**THREATS**
Port development	- land use conflicts - impacts on landscape and town image - impact on coastal and marine habitats - impact on wetland Škocjan zatok - conflicts with other uses (tourism, recreation, agriculture) - pollution (water, solid waste, noise, lights)
Marine transport	- possible accidents on the sea - uncontrolled pollution from ships
Road, railway transport	- possible accidents and drinking water sources pollution in vulnerable Karst watershed - congestion - air pollution - noise
Production, industry	- land use conflicts - pollution, noise - waste generation - excessive use of natural resources (water)
Tourist development	- land use conflicts - impacts on the landscape, image of the traditional towns - impacts on the coast, on marine habitats - traffic congestion - excessive use of natural resources (water) - waste generation - noise
Housing construction	- land use conflicts, - impacts on the landscape, image of the traditional towns - impacts on the coast, on marine habitats, biodiversity areas - impact on prices of real estate - traffic growth and congestion

3.8 Local Institutions to Deal with the CAMP Slovenia

The institutions that should be involved in the process of the CAMP project are:

National level:
- Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy
  - National Office for Spatial Planning
  - Environmental Agency of the Republic of Slovenia
  - Environmental Agency of the Republic of Slovenia – branch office of Koper
  - Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia
- Ministry of Economy
  - National Agency for Regional Development

Regional level:
- Regional Development Agency

Local level:
- Municipalities from the South Primorska region:
  - Municipality of Divača
  - Municipality of Ilirska Bistrica
  - Municipality of Izola
  - Municipality of Komen
  - Municipality of Koper
  - Municipality of Kozina-Hrpelje
  - Municipality of Piran
  - Municipality of Sežana

Scientific community:
- Science and Research Centre of the Republic of Slovenia, Koper
- National Institute of Biology, Marine Biology Station Piran

Economic stakeholders/actors:
- Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Koper
- Local tourist organisations and associations

NGOs:
- Regional Environmental Centre for CEE, Ljubljana
- Doves – NGO for education in environmental protection

3.9 Local and National Initiatives Related to Coastal Area Management

All local and national initiatives have been presented in sections 1.2 and 1.3 of this paper.

4. GLOBAL FRAMEWORK AND NATURE OF THE CAMP SLOVENIA

The character of the CAMP Slovenia has to follow the basic principles and orientations of sustainable development, expressed in many MAP documents and also those defined in various documents on the national, regional and local levels.

The national framework:
- Strategy for Economic Development of the Republic of Slovenia,
- National Development Programme,

- National Environmental Action Programme,
- National Spatial Planning Policy,
- Strategy of Biodiversity Conservation in Slovenia.

The regional framework:
- Regional Development Programme for South Primorska (2002–2006),
- Karst Pilot Project.

The local framework:
- municipal development strategies and development programmes,
- Common Local Environmental Protection Programme (Koper, Izola, Piran).

The proposed objectives of the CAMP Slovenia are the following:
- to contribute to the planning and management of sustainable development in the coastal area and the Adriatic river basin in Slovenia;
- to contribute to the upgrading of relevant institutions on the regional level for sustainable development and management;
- to contribute to the development of human capacities on the regional and national levels;
- to raise the environmental and sustainable development awareness on the regional level;
- to reinforce public participation in development planning and management process.

As the Regional Development Agency for South Primorska is in charge of preparation, implementation and monitoring of the Regional Development Programme 2002–2006, it is an appropriate structure to act as a project co-ordinator and project secretariat and thus gain new specific experience in sustainable planning, management and monitoring on the regional level.

As the Regional Development Programme for South Primorska (2002–2006) is the basic development programming document, prepared and adopted recently and tackling many issues related to sustainable development, it is an appropriate platform for the selection of individual CAMP activities, mandatory and project specific.

The CAMP Slovenia could also contribute to the sustainable character of the Regional Development Programme in all aspects, programmes and projects, as the document is supposed to be the basic development programme for the programming period 2002–2006.

5. ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE CAMP SLOVENIA

5.1 A List of Possible Activities within the CAMP Slovenia

The CAMP Slovenia will have to meet specific needs on the national level and on the regional and local levels, stressing the co-operation between the partners on different levels in sustainable development.

As stated in preliminary discussions between the representatives of PAP/RAC and the Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy in May and July 2001, some tentative national priorities were defined:
- Regional Spatial Structure Plan; and
- the implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive for the management of water resources.

Later discussions with the representatives at the national level highlighted the interest in:
- preparation of the Regional Spatial Structure Plan, in line with the new Law on Spatial Planning, has to be adopted by the end of 2002;

- the State Secretary, responsible for spatial planning, expressed the intention to broaden the content of the Regional Spatial Structure Plan by detailed elaboration of the most important coastal parts on the landscape and urban design level. In this case, additional funds (app. EUR 100,000) from the state level have to be provided.

The implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive for the management of water resources seems to be less appropriate for realisation in the framework of the CAMP Slovenia, considering other available opportunities. The CAMP Slovenia should be focused on regional problems related to water management, such as remediation of non-point source pollution in selected river basins.

There are other very relevant issues, which could be the subject of co-operation between the Slovenian and MAP experts in the CAMP Slovenia project:

- *Prospective studies: Carrying Capacity Assessment (CCA), sustainable tourism development strategy*. In the Regional Development Programme, a special sub-programme, focused on the preparation of new sustainable tourism development strategy, has been defined. The debate highlighted the need of carrying capacity assessment, especially of the coastal area, in order to define sustainable patterns of further tourist development, harmonised with the environmental and social capacities of the area.
- *Management of protected areas on the local level*. There are many protected areas in the region. The most important are the Sečovlje Saltpans Landscape Park, Škocjanske jame Regional Park, Škocjanski zatok Nature Reserve, which are protected on the national level. There are several areas and buildings protected on the local level which do not enjoy adequate management and protection.
- *Recreational coast – Posidonia oceanica*. In the framework of the National Highway Construction Programme, a new 4-lane road will be constructed between the coastal towns of Koper and Izola. The existing road along the coast will be removed and the area will be transformed into a recreational area between the towns. Nearby, there is the *Posidonia oceanica* sea grass habitat. The MAP experts would be most welcome to find acceptable solutions, not threatening the sea grass and at the same time enabling the transformation of the area into an attractive recreation zone between the towns of Koper and Izola.
- *Sustainable indicators on the regional/local level.* Slovenia collaborated successfully in the MCSD initiative on Sustainable Indicators in the Mediterranean. On the regional level, in the framework of the Regional Development Programme and the Local Environmental Protection Programme, there are initiatives to establish a regional environmental information system.
- *Training.* Tools and techniques for sustainable regional development planning and programming: the MAP experience could be very useful in the framework of regional development institutional structures in Slovenia.

It has been proposed that the CAMP Slovenia should be focused on the following action fields:

- regional spatial planning and management;
- long term tourism development;
- sustainable water resource management (selected river basins);
- regional environmental information support system;
- human capacity development – training ;
- participatory approach building.

5.2 Selection of Activities and Projects

Specific activities and projects, which are supposed to be realised within the framework of the CAMP Slovenia, have been selected on the basis of criteria, listed below. Only the projects that meet the listed criteria have been proposed for the CAMP Slovenia specific activities. The criteria are the following:

- contribution to sustainable development;
- complementary with the national policies, strategies and programmes;
- complementary with the regional/local programmes;
- synergetic effect with other planned activities on the national/regional level;
- regional/local capacity for implementation.

On the basis of the above criteria, a short list has been defined, including the following projects:

(1) Regional Spatial Structure Plan (possible extension: Landscape/urban design for selected characteristic coastal segments, with special financial support of the Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy);
(2) Regional Sustainable Tourism Development Strategy;
(3) International workshop: Sustainable Coast Management in Urbanised Areas;
(4) Integrated management of Adriatic river basin including the Karst and coastal zones (the area covered by the project depends on possible additional funds from Global Environment Facility (GEF) (preliminary negotiations have already been conducted);
(5) REIS – Regional Environmental Information System;
(6) Public information, awareness raising campaigns;
(7) Training course: Tools and Techniques for Sustainable Development.

5.3 Information on Proposed Projects

In the following section, some basic information on the proposed projects is given:

Project 1: Regional Spatial Structure Plan

Background:

The Regional Development Programme defines a common developmental vision of South Primorska and the most important programmes, sub-programmes and projects to be implemented by 2006. A number of selected projects refer to spatial development and for this reason it is necessary, on the regional level, to define the fundamental "vision of spatial development", to reach a consent on spatial location of key activities and projects, to adapt, along these lines, the municipal spatial plans (if necessary) and to prepare timely the spatial implementation acts for strategic investments. The regional spatial structure plan will represent a framework for harmonisation of different municipal and national instruments for the achievement of the set goals. The regional spatial development plan is a joint document of the State, the municipality and other actors.

In case the Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy provides additional funds (app. EUR 100,000), the project could be extended by detailed elaboration of the coastal belt. In that case, a detailed programme and landscape/urban design scheme should be prepared for each segment of the coast (app.12).

Purpose:

- to enable sustainable development of activities in the region;
- to increase the economic competitiveness (by shortening the time needed to obtaining the permits for spatial interventions);
- to contribute to balanced regional development;
- to protect water sources, the coast, habitats and ecosystems and other natural goods and wealth;
- to improve the accessibility and cut the cost of mobility, and to reduce the cost of land development;
- to improve the level of landscape and town planning.

Objectives:

- to submit the Regional Spatial Structure Plan for adoption by the municipalities in the region by 2004.

Phases:

- analysis of spatial situation;
- formulation of a vision, definition of alternative regional spatial structure plans;
- proposal of a regional spatial structure plan; guidelines and measures for its implementation;
- approval of the document (the Government); adoption (municipal councils).

Cost estimate:

- EUR 120,000
- EUR 220,000 (extended version)

Project 2: Regional Sustainable Tourism Development Strategy

Background:

Tourism is a complex activity, closely related to economic, social and spatial spheres. Its extensiveness dictates and requires co-ordination among the sectors and a clear development strategy which, in addition, has to be harmonised with the principles and concepts of sustainable development. On the regional level, there is a need for an elaborate development strategy of the tourism sector, which would enable an agreement on common tasks and objectives between the private and public sectors and the civil service. Therefore, the absence of a regional development strategy would represent a threat to the tourism sector. In addition, a precondition for long-term successful performance of tourism is its harmonization with the principles of sustainable development in the framework of social, environmental and spatial carrying capacities of natural and cultural systems. It is on this basis that the strategic agreements and spatial planning and implementation documentation for a new development cycle of tourism should be prepared.

Purpose:

- to enable sustainable development of activities in the region;
- to reduce the pressure of tourism activity on physical, cultural and social environments;
- to increase the competitiveness of tourism sector;
- to distribute the tourist visits more evenly;
- faster development of tourism in touristically less developed parts of the region.

Objectives:

- to adopt a strategy of future sustainable development of tourism by 2004 in order to be able to prepare appropriate programmes, spatial planning documentation and spatial implementation acts for tourism development.

Phases:
- carrying capacity assessment for tourism activities;
- formulation of alternative strategies;
- screening of alternative solutions;
- identifying the first best alternative.

Cost estimate:
- EUR 50,000

Project 3: Sustainable Coast Management in Urbanised Areas

Background:

In the National Highway Construction Programme, construction of a new highway through a tunnel between Koper in Izola is planned. The existing road, which runs on the shore, will be removed and the area is planned to be transformed into an attractive, 4.5 km long recreational zone between the two towns. The project will contribute to the revitalisation of both historic town centres, to tourism development and the quality of life in the area. The project will have to pay special attention to protected sea grass (*Posidonia oceanica*), which habitat is close to the coastline. In the framework of the project, all needed expert studies (particularly those related to the extent of new embankment and the protection of *Posidonia oceanica* sea grass), spatial planning documentation, landscape design projects, etc. will be provided.

Purpose:
- to contribute to the quality of life in the area;
- to stimulate the revitalisation of historic towns;
- tourism development;
- nature protection.

Objectives:
- to define the framework for acceptable interventions on the coast between Koper and Izola, taking into account the protection habitats of *Posidonia oceanica*.

Phases:
- organization of international workshop;
- workshop execution;
- preparation of a brochure.

Cost estimate:
- EUR 30,000 EUR

Project 4: Integrated Management of the Adriatic River Basin Including the Karst and Coastal Zones

Background:

In the National Environmental Action Programme, Slovenia has defined the construction of the infrastructure for wastewater collection, drainage and treatment in three coastal Municipalities of Koper, Izola and Piran as a priority. The project has been defined as a priority also in the National Development Programme for the period 2001–2003. Thus, the investment and technical documentation is being prepared for all major investments in wastewater treatment infrastructure, which is to be completed by the end of 2007, with substantial support of the EU funds. The problem of non-point source pollution (small settlements without sewage systems, agricultural activities, transport, tourism) will remain even after the construction of wastewater treatment infrastructure in major towns. The

problem is very relevant because of the negative impacts on drinking water sources, rivers and the sea (low water level in summer) and on protected areas (Škocjanske jame – on the UNESCO list of world heritage).

Purpose:

- to protect the water resources and assure sustainable water supply;
- to reduce the pollution of the Adriatic Sea (Gulf of Trieste) – from Slovenian territory;
- to protect the integrity of natural assets of the coastal sea and the Škocjanske jame Regional Park.

Objective:

- to prepare the operational programme, investment and project documentation for the reduction of the non–point pollution sources in the Adriatic river basin.

Phases:

- preparation of preliminary analysis;
- analysis of the current state; survey and inventory of point and non-point sources of pollution;
- preparation of operational programme (defining the investment needs; analysis of variants together with the evaluation of investment costs and benefits; calculation of the effectiveness for the period of economic investment; time-table; financial construction; variants selection criteria; proposed variants and their description).

Cost estimate:

- EUR 130;000 (in case of GEF contribution)
- EUR 50,000 (without the support from GEF)

Project 5: REIS – Regional Environmental Information System

Background:

In the territory of South Primorska, the information system for monitoring of environmental conditions, the pressures on the environment and the effectiveness of environmental protection measures, and for the assessment of sustainable development in general is not established. For this reason, it is difficult to harmonize the sectoral interests on the local level as well as with the national interests. By means of different indicators (sustainable development, environmental protection, on the national and local levels) and by horizontally and vertically related data collections, analytical methods, efficient organization and modern technological tools, the regional environmental information system would provide support to strategic planning for mandatory and anticipated tasks and enable efficient monitoring of conditions. An important segment of the establishment of the regional Environmental Information System is to determine the competences, data collecting agencies and users and to ensure the publicity of environmental data.

Purpose:

- to support the efforts directed to sustainable development of the region;
- to ensure sustainable management of natural resources and sustainable development of individual sectors on the basis of environmental indicators;
- to raise the quality of life from the human health aspect;
- to ensure the publicity and accessibility of environmental data for the users and the general public.

Objective:

- to establish the REIS – Regional Environmental Information system by the end of 2004.

Phases:
- identification of current tasks (projects) and the existing users of REIS services;
- analysis of the situation in the area of data collection and data management for sustainable development and environmental protection;
- definition of the priority list indicators;
- analysis of the existing REIS processes;
- preparation of the concept and the implementation plan for REIS;
- modelling of horizontally and vertically related REIS data collections;
- implementation of REIS.

Cost estimate:
- EUR 30,000

Project 6: Public Information and Awareness Raising Campaigns

Background:

A wide consensus in the public is needed for successful implementation of sustainable development. Public consensus depends on public information regarding the interdependence of developmental and environmental issues and the knowledge about the problems of sustainable development in individual sectors. As regards the Slovenian Istra sub-region, sustainable management of transport along with sustainable spatial planning is of special importance. Successful introduction of a sustainable transport scheme depends to a large extent on public response, which depends on timely information and awareness.

Purpose:
- to support the efforts for sustainable development of the region;
- to raise the quality of life from the human health aspect;
- to inform the population about environmental issues, spatial planning and sustainable development;
- to stimulate the population for cooperation in the field of sustainable development, environmental protection and spatial planning.

Objective:
- to organize and carry out awareness campaigns on sustainable development and transport development in relation with spatial planning.

Phases:
- preparation activities and planning;
- implementation of activities.

Cost estimate:
- EUR 20,000

Project 7: Training Course: Tools and Techniques for Sustainable Development

Background:

Regional development programmes in Slovenia, which are being prepared by 12 regional development agencies, are supposed to be designed in the framework of sustainable development. The MAP has developed a number of efficient tools and techniques, which could be very useful in preparation of regional development programmes of the next generation in Slovenia. A training course on these tools and techniques, prepared together with the National Agency for Regional Development and the Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy for the RDA personnel would considerably enhance the capacities of RDAs to tackle the issues of sustainable development.

Purpose:
- to enhance the capacities of RDAs to deal with the problems of integrated approach to sustainable regional development;

Objective:
- to prepare and execute a training course on tools and techniques relevant to integrated approach to sustainable regional development.

Phases:
- curriculum development,
- organisation of the training course;
- training course execution;
- training course evaluation.

Cost estimate:
- 30.000 EUR;

6. JUSTIFICATION OF THE CAMP SLOVENIA

6.1 Arguments in Favour of the CAMP Slovenia

Several prerequisites exist in the country in favour of the CAMP Slovenia. On the national level, a shift to a modern environmental and regional politics together with strategic planning approach, as a prerequisite for the sustainability of all development processes, is noticeable. Several modern laws, facilitating the implementation of sustainable development, were adopted or are about to be adopted. Laws such us Promotion of Balanced Development Act (adopted), the Water Act (adopted), the new Law on Spatial Planning (in the process of adoption), etc. represent the new legislation, also coherent with the *Aquis communautaire*.

In Slovenia, there is a solid level of knowledge and awareness of the need of integrated approach to development issues, particularly in the coastal zone. Various projects have already been implemented or are presently benefiting from that approach. The Slovenia Coastal Zone Management (PHARE Programme ZZ 96 03), which has been initiated as a result of the growing awareness in Slovenia, formulated many useful proposals regarding the strategic framework for ICAM, institutional arrangement, environmental protection, management of natural resources and spatial planning.

Also, on the local and regional levels, the awareness of the need for inter-municipal co-operation in strategic development and environmental issues, has risen in the last years. This is proved by various joint projects on the regional level (inter-municipal co-operation) such as the Regional Development Programme for South Primorska, the Slovenian Istra Local Programme for Environment Protection, the Karst Pilot Project, etc. All municipalities of the selected CAMP area have shown great interest and preparedness for the co-operation in the CAMP Slovenia.

Summarising, the most important arguments in favour of the CAMP Slovenia are:
- political commitment, expressed on the national and regional levels;
- broad support of integrated approach to development – environmental issues;
- existence of appropriate legal framework;
- existence of suitable institutions on the regional level (Regional Development Agency in Koper and others);
- level of regional experience in integrated approach to development – environment planning and programming.

6.2 Elaboration of the Project Plan

6.2.1 Basic Activities

According to the MAP Coastal Area Management Programme's operational manual, the basic activities, which will be carried out in the course of the project, are the following:

Initial stage:
- preparatory activities: project structure and Terms of Reference;
- preparatory activities: contacting the donors and other potentially participating organisations;
- formulation stage;
- signing of the agreements (project agreement, Memorandum of Understanding with donors);
- detailed formulation – inception report;
- meeting the prerequisites for implementation;
- progress report.

Implementation stage:
- initial implementation activities;
- implementation phase;
- integration of project results;
- presentation conference.

In the context of CAMP Slovenia implementation phase, the following activities are proposed to be implemented:
- regional spatial structure plan;
- regional sustainable tourism development strategy;
- international workshop: Sustainable Coast Management in Urbanised Areas;
- Integrated management of the Adriatic river basin including the Karst and coastal zones;
- REIS – Regional Environmental Information System (data management);
- systemic sustainability analysis;
- public information, awareness raising campaigns (participatory programme)
- training course: Tools and Techniques for Sustainable Development.

Details on the contents, goals, objectives, outputs, etc. of a single stage/activity are given either in the MAP Coastal Area Management Programme operational manual or in the previous Chapter 5, Activities within the CAMP Slovenia.

6.2.2 Financial Needs

Funding of the CAMP Slovenia will be secured from the following sources:
- MAP budget;
- contribution of the Republic of Slovenia (national budget);
- contribution of the Municipalities from South Primorska;
- international donors (if any);
- contributions of other partners (if any).

The national funds will be provided for:
- co-ordination and guidance by the Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy;
- national co-ordinator;

- data collection and provision of available maps, plans and documents (national level);
- printing and dissemination of documents, except for the final ones, Slovene–English translations and vice versa;
- co-financing of some project activities.

The municipal funds will be provided for:
- local co-ordination and guidance;
- local secretariat;
- local expenses related to field work, missions, meetings, training courses;
- office and other equipment;
- expenses related to the participatory programme;
- data collection and provision of available maps, plans and documents (regional/local level).

International donors:
- financing or co-financing of some project activities;

The possibility of financial contribution of international donors should be thoroughly assessed, particularly GEF and METAP (for the project activity Integrated Management of the River Basin of Adriatic Rivers including the Karst and Coastal Zones) and EIB or Life III (Effective Public Transport System, under the condition, that international donor is identified).

Table 6.1: *Project cost estimation*

Project activity	Cost estimate in EUR
Regional spatial structure plan Extended version	120.000 (220.000)
Regional sustainable tourism development strategy	50.000
International workshop: Sustainable Coast Management in Urbanised Areas	30.000
Integrated management of river basin of Adriatic rivers including the Karst and coastal zones	50.000
REIS – Regional Environmental Information System (data management)	30.000
Systemic sustainability analysis	30.000
Public information, awareness raising campaigns (participatory programme)	20.000
Training course: Tools and Techniques for Sustainable Development	30.000
TOTAL	360,000 (460,000 in case of extended RSS plan)

Other costs related to the project:

National level:
- co-ordination and guidance by the MESPE EUR 5,000
- data collection and provision of available maps, plans and documents (national level) EUR 5,000
- printing and dissemination of documents except for the final ones, Slovene–English translations and vice versa, except of the final ones EUR 32,000

Local level:

- local co-ordination and guidance EUR 50,000
- local secretariat EUR 25,000
- local expenses related to field work missions, meetings, training courses EUR 8,000
- office and other equipment EUR 5,000
- expenses related to the participatory programme EUR 5,000
- data collection and provision of available maps, plans EUR 5,000

Total EUR 140.000

Table 6.2: *Total project costs*

	EUR
Project activities*	360.000
Other costs related to the project	140.000
TOTAL	500.000

Table 6.3: *Proposal of cost sharing*

	EUR	Share in %
MAP	260,000	52.0
National level	142,000	28.4
Municipalities	98,000	19.6
TOTAL	500,000*	100.0

* Extended version of the RSS Plan and possible contributions of international donors are not included.

6.2.3 Timetable for the CAMP Activities

Table 6.4: *Timetable for the CAMP activities*

	2002	2003				2004			
Initial stage:									
Preparatory activities: project structure and Terms of Reference	x								
Preparatory activities: contacting donors and other potentially participating organisations	x	x							
Formulation stage:									
Signing agreements (signing of the project agreement; Memorandum of Understanding with donors	x	x							
Detailed formulation – inception report			x						
Meeting prerequisites for implementation			x						
Progress report				x					
Implementation stage:									
Initial implementation activities				x					
Implementation phase					x	x	x	x	
Integration of project results								x	x

Presentation conference									x

6.2.4 National and Local Institutional Structure

National Lead Agency	MESPE – Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy Employee from the National Office for Spatial Planning
Local Project Implementation Unit	Regional Development Agency for South Primorska
Local project co-ordinator	To be defined
National experts, consultants	To be defined

6.2.5 Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

There are many potentially useful institutional structures to which the role of project implementation unit could be entrusted:

- Science and Research Centre of the Republic of Slovenia, Koper,
- Marine Biology Station Piran,
- Environmental Agency – Koper branch office.
- Regional Development Agency for South Primorska.

The most appropriate local institution to manage the CAMP is the Regional Development Agency for South Primorska, which performs the activities related to the sustainable development in the region:

- preparation of regional development programme;
- implementation of the programme; and
- monitoring and evaluation.

In the framework of the Regional Development Agency, a new INDOK centre is being established, which is supposed to become a central institution for data collection, management and processing for the whole South Primorska region.

The Regional Development Agency has attractive premises in the centre of Koper, with conference rooms and all needed technical infrastructure: ISDN telephone and fax lines, computers connected to the Internet, copy machines and other equipment.

6.3 The Role of MAP in the CAMP Slovenia

Apart from standard activities of MAP in CAMP projects, such as general logistic, expert and financial support (preparation of TORs, preparation of project agreement, meeting prerequisites for implementation, providing consultants for project activities, preparing reports, etc), it would be most welcome to explore the possibility of getting some additional funds from international donors, such as GEF, EIB, METAP, etc.

The CAMP activities should be based on a close co-operation between international (provided by MAP) and local experts (twinning would be the most appropriate form). Local experts would supply knowledge on local problems and most appropriate solutions to safeguard the

local interests and international experts would bring in an impartial evaluation of the problems and good international practices of solving similar problems.

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The Dwelling Act, Official Gazette of RS No. 18/1991

The Environmental Protection Act, Official Gazette of RS No. 83/1993

The Forests Act, Official Gazette of RS No. 30/1993

The Law on Agriculture Land, Official Gazette of RS No. 59/1996

The Law on Building Land, Official Gazette of RS No. 44/1997

The Law on Continental Waters Navigation, Official Gazette of RS No. 30/2002

The Law on Kobilarna Lipica, Official Gazette of RS No. 29/1996

The Law on Local Self – Government, Official Gazette of RS No. 72/1993

The Law on Marine Fishery, Official Gazette of RS No. 58/2002

The Law on Nature Reserve Park Škocjanski zatok, Official Gazette of RS No. 20/1998

The Law on Protection of Cultural Heritage, Official Gazette of RS No. 7/1999

The Law on Public Roads, Official Gazette of RS No. 29/1997

The Law on Railroad Traffic, Official Gazette of RS No. 92/1999

The Law on Regional Park Škocjanske jame, Official Gazette of RS No. 57/1996

The Law on Research Activities, Official Gazette of RS No. 8/1991

The Law on Social Security, Official Gazette of RS No. 54/1992

The Law on Transport on Roads, Official Gazette of RS No. 59/2001

The Law on Wine and other Products from Grapes and Wine, Official Gazette of RS No. 70/1997

The National Dwelling Program, Official Gazette of RS No. 43/2000

The National Environmental Programme, Official Gazette of RS No. 83/1999

The National Policy on Spatial Planning,

The National Program for Social Security till 2005, Official Gazette of RS No. 31/2000

The National Program of Highway Construction, Official Gazette of RS No. 13/1996

The National Program on The Development of the Slovenian Railroad Infrastructure, Official Gazette of RS No. 13/1996

The Program for Forests Development, Official Gazette of RS No. 14/1996

The Resolution on Strategy for Use and Supply of Energy in RS, Official Gazette of RS No. 9/1996

The Review of Spatial Planning and Management

The Strategy for the Economic Developement and Accesion to the EU

The Water Act, Official Gazette of RS No. 67/2002

Timav – Karstic Regional Park, OIKOS 1998

UNEP/MAP: Formulation and Implementation of CAMP Projects, Operational Manual, MAP-PAP/RAC, Athens – Split

ANNEX 1: SPATIAL DATA ON THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS AND MAPS

1 Data on the National Level

On the national level, the following institutions provide the basic spatial data:
(1) Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia
(2) Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy
(3) Ministry of Transport – Directorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Roads
(4) Ministry of the Interior
(5) Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia
(6) Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food
(7) Ministry of Culture – National Cultural Heritage Administration

The above list presents only the most important holders and providers of basic spatial data on the national level.

1.1 Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia

The Surveying and Mapping Authority is a holder of basic spatial data in the Republic of Slovenia. In the framework of the Real Estate Registration Modernization Project, all fundamental real estate records (ortophotomaps, cadastre) will be prepared for the entire country by the end of 2002. In fact, the spatial data are the basis of all other spatial data because they can be used as a reference and for presentation and interpretation of other spatial data. Recently, a Decree on Tariffs for Issuing Geodetic Data has been adopted. A part of the Decree dealing with tariffs is given in table below.

Tariff number	Geodetic data	Unit	Price (in SIT)*	Price of data insight (in SIT)
1.	**CARTOGRAPHIC DATA**			
1.1	**PRINTED MAPS**			
1.1.1	Basic topographic maps at the scale of 1 : 5,000 and 1 : 10,000	Sheet	420.00	-
1.1.2	National topographic map at 1 : 25,000	Sheet	590.00	-
1.3	National topographic map at 1 : 50,000	Sheet	840.00	-
1.4	Topographic maps at 1: 50,000	Sheet	420.00	-
1.5	VGI topographic map at 1 : 50,000, 1 : 100,000 and 1 : 200,000	Sheet	420.00	-
1.6	General map of Slovenia at 1 : 250,000	Slovenia	690.00	-
1.7	General map of Slovenia at 1 : 400,000	Slovenia	590,00	-
1.8	General map of Slovenia at 1 : 500,000	Slovenia	590.00	-
1.9	General map of Slovenia at 1 : 750,000	Slovenia	590.00	-
1.10	General map of Slovenia at 1 : 1,000,000	Slovenia	0	-
1.11	General map of Slovenia at 1 : 1,500,000	Slovenia	0	-
1.2	**SCAN DATA**			
1.2.1	Geo-located scan	Sheet	485.00	4.86
1.2.2	Geo-located scan of national topographic map at 1 : 25,000	Sheet	485.00	0

1.2.3	Geo-located scan of national topographic map at 1 : 50,000	Sheet	485.00	0
1.2.4	Geo-located scan of general map of Slovenia at 1 : 250,000	Sheet	485.00	0
1.2.5	Geo-located scan of general map of Slovenia at 1 : 4000,000	Sheet	485.00	0
1.2.6	Geo-located scan of general map of Slovenia at 1 : 500,000	Sheet	485.00	0
1.2.7	Geo-located scan of general map of Slovenia at 1 : 750,000	Sheet	485.00	0
1.2.8	Geo-located scan of general map of Slovenia at 1 : 1,000,000	Sheet	0	0
1.2.9	Geo-located scan of general map of Slovenia at 1 : 1,500,000	Sheet	0	0
1.3	**VECTOR DATA**			
1.3.1	Data in vector form	Sheet	1,265.28	20.12
1.3.2	Generalised cartographic database	Sheet	1,265.28	20.12
2	**ORTHOPHOTO**			
2.1	Orthophoto – format TIFF	Sheet	3,933.00	5.11
2.2	Orthophoto – format MrSID20	Sheet	3,933.00	0
3	**REGISTER OF SPATIAL UNITS**			
3.1	Spatial units and roads in vector form	Spatial unit	10.26	0.96
3.2	Communes in vector form	Commune	0	0
3.3	Administrative units	Administrative unit	0	0
3.4	Regional geodetic administrations in vector form	Regional geodetic administration	0	0
3.5	Branch office of regional geodetic administration in vector form	Branch office	0	0
3.6	House numbers in vector form	House number	0.56	0.10
3.7	Centroids	Spatial unit, road, house number	0.56	0.10
3.8	Coder	Spatial unit, road, house number	0.29	0.16
3.9	Attribute data	Spatial unit, road, house number	0.29	0.16
4	**REGISTER OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES**			
4.1	Register of geographical names data 5	Sheet	20	
4.2	Register of geographical names data 25	Sheet	140	
4.3	Register of geographical names data 250	Slovenia	16,000.00	
4.4	Register of geographical names data	Geographical name	-	0.01
5	**ELEVATION MODELS**			
5.1	Elevation model 20	Sheet 1:5,000	100.00	-
5.2	Elevation model 25	Sheet 1:5,000	89.00	-
5.3	Elevation Model 25 InSAR	Sheet 1:5,000	89.00	-
5.4	Elevation Model 100 InSAR	Sheet 1:5,000	30.00	-

6	**GEODETIC POINTS**			
6.1	Geodetic point – general data with topography	Point	20.37	10.68
6.2	Geodetic point – general data with topography Copy of the entire database	Point	1.87	-
7	**LAND CADASTRE DATA**			
7.1	Attribute data – single plot	Plot	3.15	0.84
7.2	Attribute data – one or more cadastral communes	Plot	1.11	-
7.3	Graphical data – single plot	Plot	3.41	1.04
7.4	Graphical data – copy of one or more cadastral communes	Plot	1.11	-
7.5	ZK point – attribute data	Point	2.01	0.45
8	**HOUSE CADASTRE DATA**			
8.1	Attribute data – single house	House	6.21	1.57
8.2	Attribute data – one or more cadastral communes	House	1.69	-
8.3	Graphical data – single house	House	6.21	1.90
8.4	Graphical data – one or more cadastral communes	House	1.69	-

* EUR 1.00 = SIT 229.00

1.2 The Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy (MESPE)

The offices of MESPE (GURS is also accountable to the Ministry) are responsible also for the preparation and keeping of other spatial databases, which are available to the public:

(1) Environmental Agency

- Geologic map of Slovenia
- Litostratigraphic map of Slovenia
- Tectonic map of Slovenia

In the framework of the European Environment Information and Observation Network (EIONET), the Environmental Agency keeps a Catalogue on Data Sources (CDS) on the state of the environment in co-operation with similar organizations in Europe and in line with the EU accession requirements. The CDS Catalogue was developed by the European Environmental Agency.

(2) Office for Spatial Planning

- Spatial Components of the National Development Plan
- Spatial Plan of the Republic of Slovenia on CD

(3) Geoinformation Center

- Corine Land Cover Slovenia: it concerns the land use and is based on the analysis of satellite images. It is in the form of digital vector database used principally for the integration in geographic information systems.

1.3 Ministry of Transport

(1) The Roads Office

- Digital Road Network: it contains all categories of roads on the territory of the republic of Slovenia.
- Data on traffic flows: the table contains data on average annual daily traffic.

1.4 Ministry of the Interior

- Central Register of Population: register of population with permanent and temporary residence in the Republic of Slovenia.

1.5 Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia

- Business Register of the Republic of Slovenia
- Landsat satellite images of land use

1.6 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food

- Database on land use

1.7 Ministry of Culture – National Cultural Heritage Administration

- Register of Cultural Heritage

2. DATA ON THE LOCAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS

2.1 Municipalities

The availability of spatial data in the municipalities depends on the existing municipal information system and the utilization of data in administrative procedures. Unfortunately, the range and quality of the available data varies considerably and for this reason they often cannot be compared. The municipalities usually maintain the following databases:

- digital data on land use,
- digital data on the use of agricultural land,
- digital data on spatial implementation acts,
- various municipal cadastres,
- building land database,
- municipal cadastres of public utilities,
- different topographic maps at large scale (1 : 5,000, 1 : 1,000, local geodetic images, etc.),
- register of illegal landfills.

2.2 Public Utilities

Rižanski vodovod (water supply company)

The company keeps a good database on water supply infrastructure of the entire region, which contains 90% of the whole network.

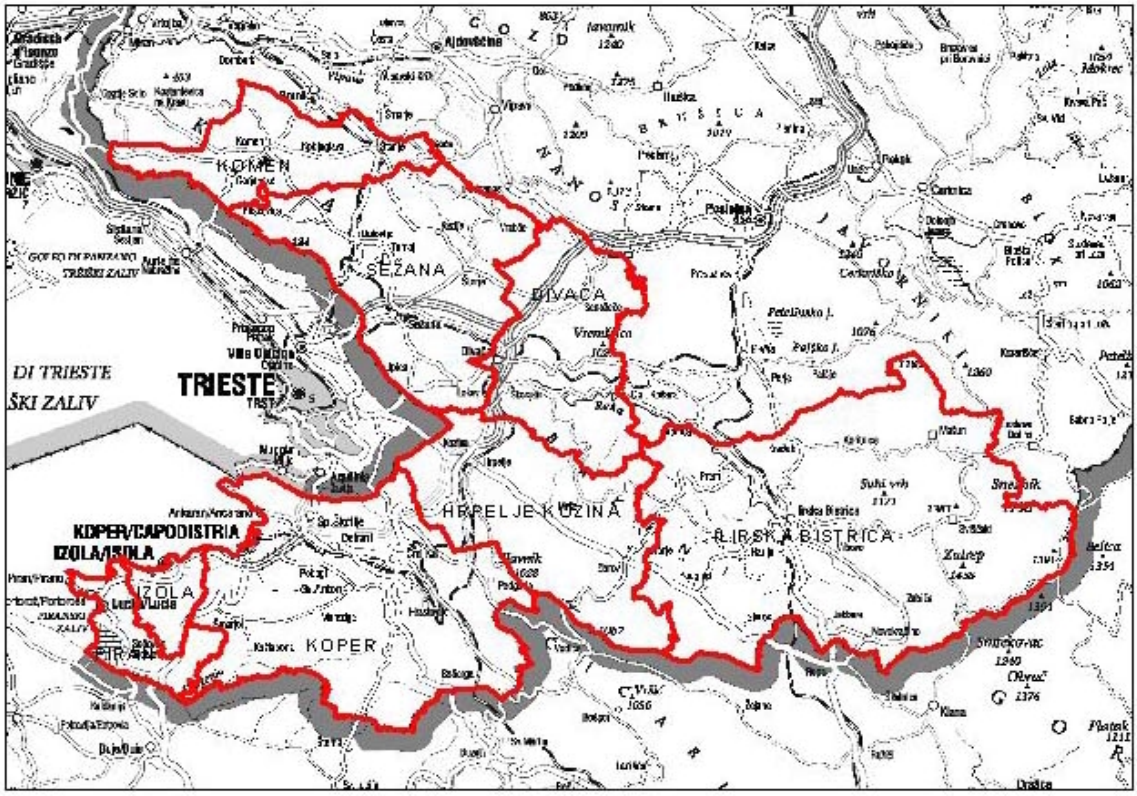
ELEKTRO PRIMORSKA (POWER SUPPLY COMPANY)

The database consists of geodetic images in the AutoCAD format for all premises that the company maintains.

Other companies and public utilities keeping and maintaining databases in various digital and other forms are the Telekom PE Primorska, Komunala Koper, Okolje Piran, Komunala Izola and Telemach PE Koper.

Examples of topographic maps at the scale 1 : 25,000

Figure Annex 1.1: *Map of the Proposed CAMP Slovenia area: South Primorska*



Source: *National Office of Spatial Planning, MESPE*

Figure Annex 1.2: *Map of the Municipality of Koper*

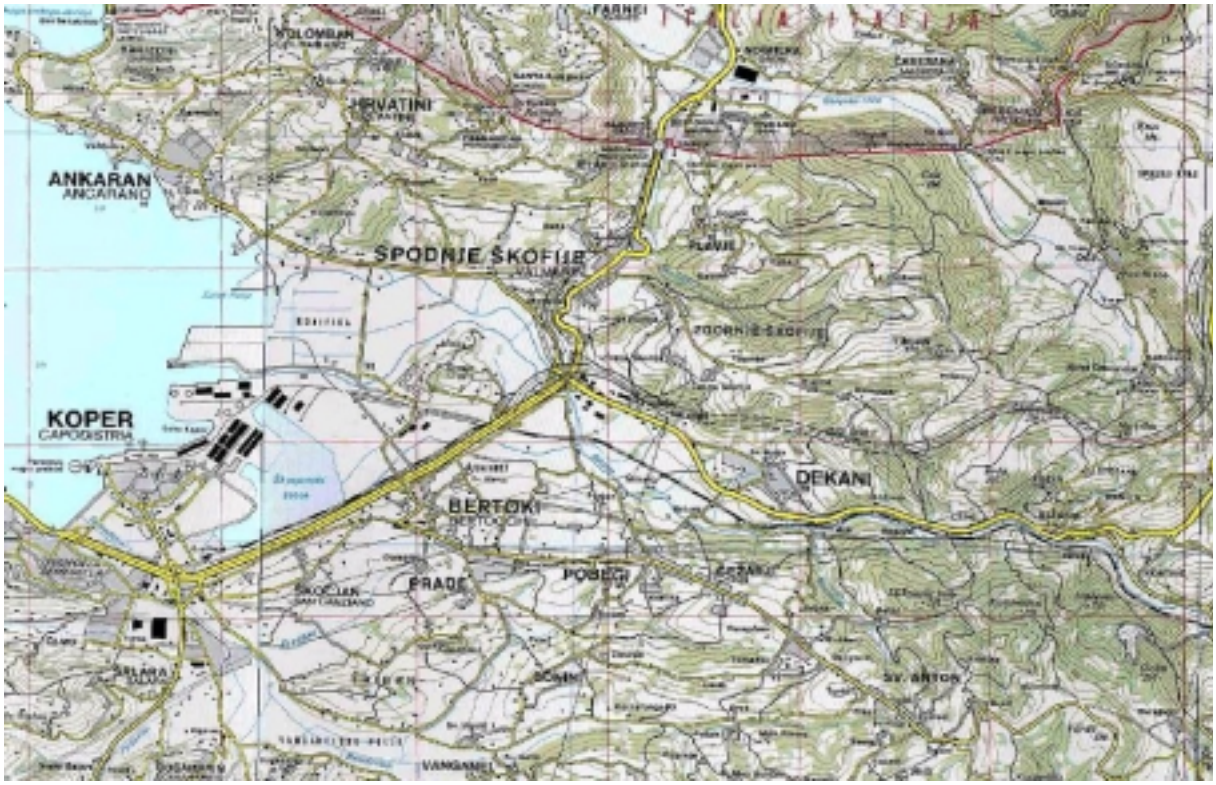


Figure Annex 1.3: *Map of the Municipalities of Izola and Piran*

Figure Annex 1.4: *Map of the Municipality of Hrpelje-Kozina*

Source: Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia