

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME **OF THE** **LJUBLJANA URBAN REGION**

For the period between 2002–2006

Strategic and Implementation parts of the Programme



RRA LUR
Linhartova 13
1000 Ljubljana
phone: +386 1 306 1901
fax: +386 1 306 1903
e-mail: lur@ljubljana.si
Internet: www.rralur.si

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SUMMARY

1 Strategic part of the programme

A proposal to the strategic part of the Regional Development Programme was prepared on the basis of numerous workshops. It is based on joint development programmes of the Interest Region south of the City of Ljubljana and the Enterprising Region (north of Ljubljana), as well as on numerous municipality development programmes.

In comparison with other regions in the world, the Ljubljana Urban Region is characterised by three distinguished competitive advantages, which are worth to be utilised even more efficiently in future, acting as a driving force of the region's competitiveness:

1. Originality of the Slovene language and its culture, as well as a great variety of dialects as an example of European distinctiveness

The Ljubljana Urban Region has a special advantage: as a centre of a young European country, based on the Slovene language and culture, it shows its European competitiveness primarily in the name of its language and cultural originality. It is a country whose foundation was possible since the inhabitants of this part of Europe in course of various historic periods always managed to achieve their inter-connection and persistence in the name of adhering to their native language. The advantage of the Ljubljana Urban Region lies in the fact that through promoting the Slovene language as a trademark for cultural, economic and tourist distinctive features, and particularly for its unique concept of the culture of cohabitation and life-style, it is entering European integrations with projects, marked by the Slovene language and Slovene cultural tradition.

2. Cultural institutions and events known in European and global context

In the region, there are some cultural institutions and events that can be ranked among the most famous and renowned in Europe. The Ljubljana Summer Festival, the Slovene National Theatre Drama, and many others are known to wider public. In future, these organisations and events should - due to their connective function between economy and cultural events - be given special place since they do not only promote region's related activities but also enable creation of high added value in economy.

3. The most preserved ecological network

Regardless of the efforts the whole world is dedicating to nature conservation and sustainable development of cities, an ecological network of the Ljubljana Urban Region is still well preserved. Through preserving the network of nature, settlement and infrastructure, the entire region can ensure a high-quality living environment for the development of all activities, from public to economic.

Through implementing the Regional Development Programme, the region will attempt to utilise three **already established competitive advantages of the region**. All measures proposed in the development programme are directly or indirectly focused on the above mentioned advantages. Along with the programme's implementation, the region will benefit from a high-quality development environment for all development initiatives.

Weak connection between organisations that can influence the region's development were recognised to be the region's key disadvantage. At all workshops the participants proposed - as a great opportunity for development of the entire region - projects aimed at connecting various organisations, which will apart from easier operating of individuals also influence the entrepreneurial spirit and competitiveness within and outside the region.

Co-operation within the region was as therefore proposed to be the first priority of the region that should be accomplished by the end of the programming period in 2006. Along with co-operation, priorities to be accomplished by 2006 are as follows:

Accessibility: Through this task we will ensure high-quality accessibility to services offered by cities and the entire region to all groups of citizens based on the development of public transport, Internet, municipal infrastructure and public services, as well as services ensuring the quality of life.

Education for future: Through gradual introduction of entrepreneurship and clustering of education, research and cultural organisations, as well as companies, we will efficiently fill the existing gap between qualifications of personnel and institutions and the degree they are used efficiently to create an added value.

Opening to the world: The region will be with its European capital actively incorporated in the process of European integration opening the entire region and the state to the world.

Ecological and cultural network: Through establishing the ecological network of natural areas and their protection we will make a long-term benefit of the quality of nature and natural resources as one of key development advantages of the region.

The Regional Development Programme has 17 sub-programmes dealing with development of the region into conurbation, creativity of people and successful companies, as well as the region's recognisability in the world.

An overview of the most important content of the programme:

Vision	Ljubljana Urban Region is a conurbation intertwined with nature, with high quality of life. The region will achieve high level of global competitiveness through supporting creativity and co-operation. The entire region will benefit from Ljubljana being a European capital.
Strategic goals Priorities Sub-programmes	<p>Functioning conurbation Creative people and successful companies Capital region with the highest quality of life in Europe</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Co-operation within the region 2. Accessibility 3. Efficient education and training for creativity 4. Opening to the world 5. Ecological and cultural network <p><u>Co-operation within the region</u> Strengthening regional institutions Support to regional networks Exchange of experience and preparation of joint projects</p> <p><u>Accessibility</u> Sustainable mobility Environmental infrastructure User-friendly Internet content Supply of services for quality of life</p> <p><u>Efficient education and training for creativity</u> Clustering education and research with business Opening culture to the youth Life-long education</p> <p><u>Opening to the world</u> Development of international networks Internationally competitive business zones Support to the international community in the region</p> <p><u>Ecological and cultural network</u> Protection of water resources Efficient spatial planning Nature conservation Development of possibilities for recreation and sports</p>
SUB-PROGRAMMES FOR EU CO-FUNDING	Sustainable mobility (Cohesion) Environmental infrastructure (Cohesion) Clustering education and research with business (ERDF)

2 Implementation part of the programme (summaries of sub-programmes)

2.1 Priority 1: Co-operation within the region

- Goal: With the help of the RDA of LUR and other regional integrations make use of "sleeping" potential of co-operation within the region.
- Projects: The ownership agreement on the RDA of LUR, Regular meetings, Internet portal of joint projects and assistance in project preparation, Donations to joint projects and assistance in preparing these projects, Providing information on projects and on possibilities for them, Conferences and seminars on project management and project preparation.
- Implementation value: 53.245.600 SIT
- Sources of funds: The RDA of LUR 42 %, municipalities 46 %, other 12 %

2.2 Priority 2: Accessibility

- Goal: To ensure high-quality accessibility of services provided by cities and regions to all groups of citizens through the development of communications.
- Projects: Establishment of a regional public transport company, Establishment of a regional co-ordination body for public transport, Preparation of proposals to modify laws and by-laws, Preparation of feasibility study, Construction of the first tram route Kamnik - Dolgi most, Feasibility study and waste management system integration, Feasibility study and water-supply system integration, Wastewater collection and treatment study, Analysis of possibilities and needs related to public services on the Internet and the provision of services via Internet, Mini Slovenia, Innovative and integrated development of tourist service in rural areas, Development of entrepreneurial approach in rural areas.
- Implementation value: 37.005.466.000 SIT
- Sources of funds: Municipalities 4 %, other 96 %

2.3 Priority 3: Efficient education and training for creativity

- Goal: To fill the existing gap between qualifications of personnel and institutions and the degree they are used efficiently in order to create an added value.
- Projects: Regional network of technology parks, Cluster of tourist organisations, Cluster of wood-processing industry, Cluster of metal-processing industry, Cluster of micro-service companies, Improved marketing of cultural activities, Information point for cultural activities, Conurbation of knowledge and new vocations, Internet in schools, Internet knowledge exchange.
- Implementation value: 918.690.000 SIT
- Sources of funds: The RDA of LUR 3 %, municipalities, 18 %, other 79 %

2.4 Priority 4: Opening to the world

- Goal: To integrate actively the region with a European capital into the process of European integration opening the entire region and the state to the world.
- Projects: Opening and functioning of a regional office in Brussels, Analysis of possibilities to open business zones for international competitiveness, Feasibility study and implementation plan, Establishment of a private international school.
- Implementation value: 123.848.000 SIT
- Sources of funds: The RDA of LUR 54 %, municipalities 46 %

2.5 Priority 5: Ecological and cultural network

- Goal: To utilise quality of nature and natural resources, as well as cultural heritage as one of the key development advantages of the region.
- Projects: Slovene Creators Path, Inventory and programme for protection and use of cultural monuments, Demographic analysis and the region projection related to possibilities for settlement and public services, Traffic analysis and the region projection, Land consolidation, Regional spatial concept, Protection of the Ljubljana Marshes, Protection of the Kamnik-Savinja Alps – a concept, Protection of smaller areas of natural values within the region, Regional network of cycling trails (preparation and implementation), Footpath network, Regional network of water routes (preparation).
- Implementation value: 1.019.260.000 SIT
- Sources of funds: The RDA of LUR 3 %, municipalities 72 %, other 25 %

3 Programme's financial implementation

There are 48 projects proposed in the Regional Development Programme, whose total implementation value amounts to 39.120.509.600 SIT (173.099.600 EUR). The largest project is upgrading the Kamnik - Dolgi most railway route. Its value is estimated to 34.849.200.000 SIT (154.200.000 EUR).

Estimates of funds the region will invest in the preparation of projects (start-up funds amount to 33.599.646.000 SIT) and their implementation (implementation funds amount to 5.520.863.600 SIT) are presented for an individual project as well as for the entire programme.

It is expected from the allocation of funds that the Regional Development Agency of the Ljubljana Urban Region will invest (in work and financial means) 158.516.400 SIT (701.400 EUR), i.e. 1 %, municipalities will invest 2.400.165.200 SIT (10.620.200 EUR), i.e. 6 %, while 36.561.828.000 SIT (161.778.000 EUR), i.e. 93 % will be acquired from other sources. The calculation is valid for the programme including modernisation of the railway. Without it, the financing structure of the Regional Development Programme implementation will be as follows: the RDA of LUR will invest 158.516.400 SIT (i.e. 4 %) in the programme's implementation, municipalities will contribute 1.270.165.200 SIT (i.e. 30 %), while 2.844.436.000 SIT (i.e. 66 %) will be acquired from other sources.

The region will in this way invest its own funds into preparation and implementation of projects, while most funds will be acquired through tenders published by the Ministry of

Transport, the EC E-Content tender, the Ministry of Culture, the EU programme Culture 2000, the Ministry of the Information Society, the EC Delegation Slovenia, the Ministry of the Economy, the Ministry of the Environment, Spatial planning and Energy, and the EU programme Life Natura. With the purpose of financing implementation of the Regional Development Programme, municipalities will on annual basis allocate on average 1,28 % of the budget. The share of funds determined in this way is not unreachable, however it represents the framework upon which municipality councils will have to agree and appropriately allocate a share of funds for investments into regional development.

Municipalities will invest 2.558.681.600 SIT (11.321.600 EUR) in implementation of the project. A major share of these funds will be used for preparing projects or for their co-financing. Projects prepared in this way will be then presented to potential investors or submitted to various tenders published by European institutions, Slovene government or other similar institutions.

The region presumes that through preparing competitive projects it will acquire a major share of funds. While implementing all determined projects, these funds will exceed 36 billion SIT (without railway 5,5 billion SIT), which is twice the amount the region will invest.

BACKGROUND TO THE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

4 Objective of the Regional Development Programme of the Ljubljana Urban Region

At the break of the millennium, the Central-Slovene Region, i.e. the Ljubljana Urban Region has been facing development challenges, difficult to foresee, since the whole Europe (along with Slovenia) is a part of great economical and political changes in the increasingly globalised and inter-dependent world. As a region in which the state capital is situated, the Ljubljana Urban Region is, apart from the fact that it creates relatively the largest share of gross national product in the state, extremely exposed in the process of Slovenia's integration in the European Union. Entering the EU represents a historical opportunity for the region that will become one of central administrative, academic and business centres of the EU.

The Regional Development Programme represents a framework or a basis for co-operation for all who want to co-operate in development of the region, particularly those whose influence on the region's development is most evident. Entering the EU, the programme objective is to solve some key structural problems of the region, ensuring its success and competitiveness in future. Besides, on the basis of the Regional Development Programme municipalities, economy and other development partners will be able to start implementing their own projects. Preparing projects, they will base upon mutually agreed guidelines presented in the Regional Development Programme.

The Regional Development Programme prepared for the Ljubljana Urban Region follows three main goals of the region's development:

1. Functioning conurbation
2. Creative people and successful companies
3. Region with a European capital, with the highest quality of life in Europe

Through using the "sleeping potential"- co-operation between development partners, which nowadays proves to be the weakest point of the region in all areas, the region will achieve competitiveness of public services as well as business and social activities.

In order for the region to achieve the set goals, co-operation of numerous and diverse organisations and individuals, who directly or indirectly influence the region's development, will be required.

5 Sectoral policies and their measures

A variety of measures is proposed in the Regional Development Programme of the Ljubljana Urban Region. These measures will encourage establishment of high-quality living and business environment in the region. With the exception of some cases, the programme does not deal with individual sectors, for we believe that development of sectors will be faster and more efficient exactly in high-quality environment, which can be utilised simultaneously by all those who wish and desire to work and grow in quality environment. Measures presented in the Regional Development Programme are of horizontal nature since instead of vertical functioning through an individual sector, they operate through more sectors. In this way,

measures serve more organisations at the same time, as well as encourage inter-sectoral relations leading to higher added value and faster development. In our opinion, the region will develop fast only if it enables the development of good business relations, high-quality living environment and fast and efficient communications with the world.

6 Legal basis

The Regional Development Programme of the Ljubljana Urban Region was prepared on the basis of the Act on Promotion Balanced Regional Development (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 60/99). The Regional Development Programme is a program and implementation document, in which priority development tasks of the region are determined, as well as programmes and projects for their achievement.

Goals of promoting balanced regional development determined by the act are as follows:

- encouraging sustainable economic, social and spatial aspect of development, reducing differences in economic development and possibilities for living between the regions, with the emphasis on integrated approach to rural development;
- preventing development of new areas with bigger development problems;
- preserving settlement on the whole territory of the Republic of Slovenia considering polycentric system of settlement;
- promoting development of environment-friendly economy and protection of natural goods, natural values, cultural heritage and other public goods.

In order to prepare the Regional Development Programme, provisions of the Instruction on minimum mandatory content, methodology for the preparation, and on the method for monitoring and evaluating the Regional Development Programme (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 52/2000, 111/2000) were considered.

7 Preparation of the Regional Development Programme

On 5th February 2002, after a longer period of negotiations, all municipalities of the Ljubljana Urban Region signed the contract on financing the preparation of the Regional Development Programme of the Ljubljana Urban Region for the period 2002-2006.

The Ljubljana Urban Region was to begin to prepare the Regional Development Programme among the last, **which is - on one hand - bad** since the programme has been prepared only in the middle of the programming period (2001 - 2006), while **on the other hand it is good**, since other Regional Development Programmes have already been prepared and their implementing has brought some experience facilitating work of the Ljubljana Urban Region in the preparatory phase of the programme.

The Regional Development Agency of the Ljubljana Urban Region, responsible for preparing the Regional Development Programme, was established in 2001. As an organisation it is dealing with programming and regional development for the first time. However, all the Agency's employees and its external partners have a lot of knowledge and experience that will contribute to high-quality implementation of the regional programme, while the organisation itself **has yet to build its role within the region.**

The strategic and implementation parts of the Regional Development Programme were prepared on the basis of **numerous discussions** with representatives of companies and municipalities, representatives of the RS Government, public utilities, school representatives,

organisations for technological development, youth organisations, different cultural organisations, associations of farmers and entrepreneurs, as well as numerous other organisations. In order to prepare the Regional Development Programme, strategic workshops were organised for the following areas:

1. Creative people,
2. High-quality living (health, culture, etc.),
3. Space and environment - a competitive advantage,
4. Added value in future,
5. Region in the world,
6. Rural areas as a potential for high-quality living,
7. Utility services for a competitive region,
8. Efficient mobility.

Besides workshops, more than 50 meetings were organised during the preparatory phase of the Regional Development Programme, while more than 100 individuals and organisations participated in the preparatory process of the Regional Development Programme.

7.1 Programme Committee

To monitor the preparation of the Regional Development Programme in terms of its content, the Programme Committee for the preparation of the Regional Development Programme was established on 2nd April 2002. On its first session, the committee confirmed a proposed plan for the preparation of the development programme and assigned responsible entities for individual programme contents. By the end of the preparatory phase of the Regional Development Programme, the Programme Committee met 5 more times. **Strategic part of the Regional Development Programme** was confirmed by the Programme Committee on 2nd July 2002, while **the programme's implementation part** was confirmed on 23rd October 2002. **The entire Regional Development Programme** was confirmed by the Programme Committee on 10th December 2002 and submitted for further discussion on municipality level, as well as into the procedure of ex-ante-evaluation, carried out by the Ministry of the Economy.

7.2 Development programmes of municipalities

Before the preparation of the Regional Development Programme began, **joint development programmes** had been prepared **for the areas south and north** (Enterprising region) **of the capital city**, while the City Municipality of Ljubljana prepared its **programme of sustainable development**. These three programmes together with development programmes of individual regions served as a basis for preparing the Regional Development Programme. Due to the region's size and different opportunities, the entire region has in comparison with smaller confined areas, the programmes content was not only integrated but **new opportunities and development programmes were added to the regional programme**.

SUMMARY OF PROBLEM ANALYSIS OF INDIVIDUAL SECTORS AND OF THE ENTIRE REGION¹

7.3 Geographic characteristics

The region, which comprises 24 municipalities² (Borovnica, Brezovica, Dobropolje, Dobrova-Polhov Gradec, Dol pri Ljubljani, Domžale, Grosuplje, Horjul, Ig, Ivančna Gorica, Kamnik, Komenda, Litija, Logatec, Lukovica, Medvode, Mengeš, the City Municipality of Ljubljana, Moravče, Škofljica, Trzin, Vodice, Velike Lašče, Vrhnika), lies in the Central part of Slovenia bordering on the Kamnik-Savinja Alps in the north, the Posavje Mountains in the east, and forested karst plateaus and poljes extending from the west to the south-east. In spite of its high level of urbanisation, the region shows a great variety from the geographical, demographic, as well as from economical point of view.

7.4 Population and settlement

One fourth of Slovene population lives in the Ljubljana Urban Region (490.956 inhabitants). During the last 20 years, the region's population has been increasing at a double rate compared to the Slovene average. The share of active population (15-65 years) amounts to 65 % and is above-average, while the share of population older than 60 years amounts to 19 %, which is below the national average. In 2000, natural and migratory increments were above the average, combined amounting to 3,6 per 1000 inhabitants.



Map: Territorial division of Slovenia on the SKTE 2 level
Source: GURS, SURS, ARR
Regional Development Agency of the RS

Most inhabitants, i.e. 4/5 of the total number of population, live in the region's central part (municipalities of Ljubljana, Domžale, Mengeš, Medvode) with 90 % of all jobs in the region. Settlement is concentrating in settlements with favourable traffic connections, particularly along the main roads in the directions Maribor-Ljubljana-Koper and Brežice-Ljubljana-Kranj (the so called traffic cross of Slovenia). To the south and south-east, the region is more sparsely settled. Due to extreme abundance of forests and less favourable traffic connections, the possibilities for living and working are worse here, which is reflected in higher level of emigration, especially of younger inhabitants. Lately, the processes of urbanisation, sub-

¹ The Šmartno pri Litiji municipality became an independent municipality in 2002. Therefore, it was not considered an independent municipality in the preparation and elaboration of the RDP of LUR, but a constituent part of the Litija municipality.

² The Šmartno pri Litiji municipality became an independent municipality in 2002. Therefore, it was not considered an independent municipality in the preparation and elaboration of the RDP of LUR, but a constituent part of the Litija municipality.

urbanisation and conurbation have influenced the settlement of the Ljubljana Urban Region. The region's conurbation is developing in the surroundings of Ljubljana, particularly towards Domžale and Kamnik. Dispersed settlement is characteristic of the region's suburban and rural areas, creating difficulties in the provision of public utility and traffic services to settlements. From the total number of flats (174.567 in 2000), almost one half are smaller flats (one or two-room flats) with the average surface of 48,4 m². Relatively new dwelling units prevail since 70 % of them were built less than 40 years ago. Older buildings are preserved especially in rural areas and centres of cities and villages.

7.5 Employment

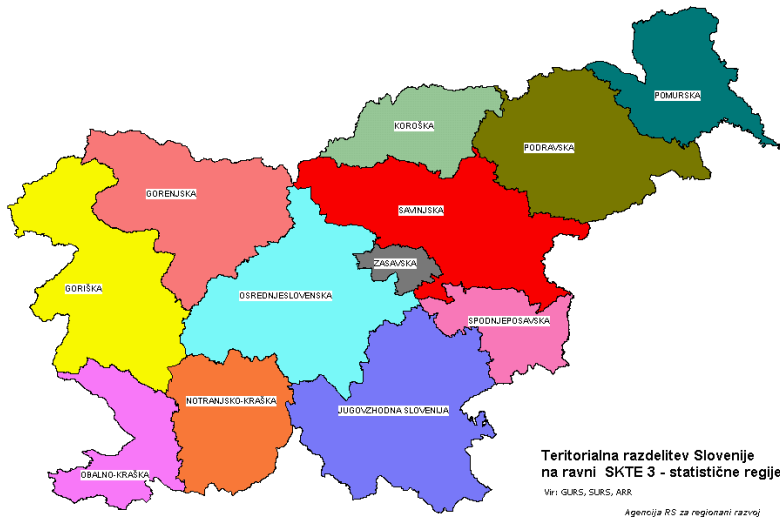
Twenty-five per cent of all active population of Slovenia is employed in the Ljubljana Urban Region. The region's unemployment rate is 4 % below the national average, while the share of people with higher or high education seeking employment is increasing among the unemployed. More than a half of all registered unemployed people are older than 40 years. Almost 8.000 inhabitants commute to work to the neighbouring regions, while almost 30.000 people commute daily from the neighbouring regions to the Ljubljana Urban Region. The average gross salary in the region, the average basis for income tax per inhabitant and the human development index considerably exceed the national average. The average basis for income tax, for example, is 1,7-times higher than in the Pomurje region where it is the lowest in Slovenia.

Regarding the number of years of education (11 years), the educational structure of the region's inhabitants is above the average. The share of employed people with high or higher education (20 %) is considerably above the Slovene average (14 %). The city of Ljubljana, employing 1/3 of all employees with higher or high education, stands out.

Educational structure is largely a result of developed high education system since there are 29 high education institutions, where approximately 28 % of all students in Slovenia studied during the academic year 2000/2001. Among these students, 29 % came from the Ljubljana Urban Region. Apart from the above-mentioned institutions, there are *15 scientific and research institutions* in the region. In the Ljubljana Urban Region, the income generated from research activities per capita (in 1997) is considerably higher (150 %) than the Slovene average.

7.6 Economy

The Ljubljana Urban Region is the most developed region among Slovenia's statistical regions. According to 2001 data, the region generated 38,3 % of the total added value of Slovenia. The amount of gross national product per capita amounted to 2,46 million SIT in 1999, surpassing the national average by 34 %. The percentage represents 91 % of the average of the EU member states. The region's economic structure is similar to the average structure of more developed European countries with prevailing service sector.



Map: Territorial division of Slovenia on the SKTE 3 level – statistical regions

Source: GURS, SURS, ARR

Regional Development Agency of the RS

44,3 % of all Slovenia's enterprises with 32,1 % of all employees are active in the region. These are mainly small companies (91 %), bigger companies represent only 3,5 %. The share of added value, generated in service sector, amounts to 61,8 % and is the highest among all statistical regions, while the shares of added value, generated in industry and agriculture, are below the average. Within the service sector the most important areas are: trade, real estate business, rental and business

services, traffic, warehousing, communications and financial intermediation. In comparison with the end of 2000, the number of business subjects increased by 1.750 subjects (4 %) last year. In Slovenia's Business Register there were 45.547 business subjects registered in the Ljubljana Urban Region on 31st December 2001. In 2001, 16.479 enterprises submitted their final accounts; the same year these enterprises generated income in the amount of 4.215.921 million SIT, i.e. 41,6 % of the national income. Funds of the Ljubljana Urban Region enterprises represent 42,3 % of all funds, while the average growth of corporate assets in the period 1997-2001 amounted to 14,7 %. Regarding the export of enterprises, the region ranks the last among the Slovene regions, while the import amounts to 40 % of Slovenia's total import. The export is mainly directed to Germany and Italy, while the share of countries from former Yugoslavia and Eastern Europe is increasing.

Service sector is the region's most important sector, in which 78,4 % of enterprises were active, generating 70,2 % of the region's income or 61,8 % of net added value. Industry is export-oriented, its most important branches are manufacturing industry, chemical industry, production of electrical and optical equipment, furniture production and recycling. Trade development in the Ljubljana Urban Region has recently experienced very fast structural changes due to the intense ownership re-structuring and entering of foreign trade corporations. Trade development indicators considerably improved, however the unplanned construction of huge hypermarkets redirected consumer flows from the city centre to these recently developed trade centres.

Business outcome of the entire region was positive during the years 1997-2000, however it was negative in 2001 (-75.897 million SIT). In 2001, the negative business outcome was

generated in industry, while agriculture and service sectors generated net profit. Business efficiency of the region's enterprises, particularly economy and profitability, was in 2001 influenced by negative business outcome of electricity companies. During the 1997-2001 period, economy decreased, the average growth rate of the period amounting to -0,5 %. Along with it, the profitability of funds dropped during the same period (on average by 2,5 % annually, which is below the Slovene average). The above-average productivity per employee, the above-average growth level of productivity of the employed during the 1997-2001 period (Ljubljana Urban Region, 11,4 %, Slovenia 11,0 %), and high capital intensity of enterprises are characteristic for the region. The investment activity is on the level of the national average.

The region can be ranked among relatively more indebted regions. Compared to 2000, liquidity situation in the Ljubljana Urban Region deteriorated in 2001. Most enterprises having unsettled obligations were from the areas of trade, motor products repair and consumer goods (more than 40 % from all registered enterprises), followed by enterprises from real estate and processing sectors.

An average gross salary earned in regional enterprises was 213.761 SIT (i.e. it was by 12,2 % higher than the average salary in Slovenia, being the result of high presence of tertiary and quaternary sectors with high education structure of the employed. In 2001, the increase in salaries in the region (11,3 %) - compared with 2000 - was higher than in Slovenia (11,0 %). During the same period, prices of basic necessities increased by 8,4 %.

Agriculture and forestry contribute substantially to the region's landscape image and enable employment or additional source of income to certain groups of inhabitants. The Ljubljana Urban Region is characterised by intensive agriculture on fertile plains and river valleys, while agriculture on terraces and sunny slopes of mountainous areas is more extensive. Dairy, cattle farming and fodder plants prevail, while in the mountainous areas fruit growing is also developed. Agriculture is the main activity for 1/3 of farmers. In mountainous regions forestry is one of main activities since most area is covered by forests (in some municipalities as much as 75 % of their area is covered by forests). Most agricultural land is covered by pastures and meadows. There are 9.417 farms in the Ljubljana Urban Region, representing 10 % of all farms in Slovenia, while their size is above the national average. The age structure of farmers in the Ljubljana Urban Region shows that 36,7 % of farmers are older than 64 years and only 5,5 % of farmers are younger than 35 years.

Tourist visits to the region have been increasing lately, while the number of beds decreased. In Ljubljana, most guests are business people, coming for business, political-administrative duties or to participate in various congresses and meetings. Recently, classical city tourism has been becoming popular again since particularly during summer holidays the number of tourists whose aim is to visit the city and its events is increasing. Visitors to other places of the Ljubljana Urban Region are mainly attracted by excursion tourism. Cultural landscape and well preserved nature are possibilities for development of recreational tourism. Most visitors are local inhabitants and inhabitants of Ljubljana and its surroundings. Tourist attractions, services and facilities are mainly dispersed and not connected.

7.7 Infrastructure

7.7.1 Municipal infrastructure

Most settlements in the region are connected to **water-supply network**. This rather obsolete network requires renovation in many sections in order to reduce great losses of drinking water on the way from pumping stations to the users.

Besides, some water resources are periodically polluted. The pollution mainly originates from agriculture, settlement and industry, particularly due to old pressure. Apart from larger public water-supply systems in the discussed area, mainly in mountainous parts, there are local water-supply systems or wells. There are also many individual water-supply systems for individual houses. Smaller wells mainly face difficulties related to bad water quality and low capacity, that is why during the summer some places are supplied with water from water tankers.

Most **wastewater** in the Ljubljana Urban Region is collected in sewage systems. These are mainly of mixed types, intended for joint collection of municipal, industrial and rain waters. On the plains, urbanised areas have well developed sewage network, there are only individual hamlets which are not connected to it. In bigger settlements, wastewater is directed to wastewater treatment plants, whose dimensions are mainly inappropriate or they lack all treatment stages. The biggest wastewater treatment plants are the Domžale - Kamnik central treatment plant and the Ljubljana central treatment plant; wastewater from several neighbouring municipalities is treated there. Municipal and industrial wastewater is directed to wastewater treatment plants, however the quantity of industrial wastewater has been decreasing lately due to transition to other technologies or establishment of proper wastewater treatment plants in industrial plants.

Settlements and hamlets in higher mountainous regions direct their wastewater into septic tanks or directly into soil and watercourses. Septic tanks are frequently inadequate or emptied inappropriately. This inadequate way of wastewater treatment endangers the quality of soil and water, especially in karst areas, water protection areas and on plains with high groundwater level.

Most of the Ljubljana Urban Region has a well provided system of **waste** collection. There are five landfills in the region and - with the exception of Logatec - each landfill is used by more municipalities. Some landfills are inadequate either due to their unsuitable location (Litija) or inadequate design, i.e. operating (unsealed, inadequate treatment of leachate). Capacities of some landfills (Ljubljana - Barje) will only be sufficient for a few years. Separate waste collection is provided in the municipalities of Borovnica, Domžale, Trzin and Vrhnika. For separate waste collection the municipalities of Domžale and Trzin have introduced special ecological islands. Collection of bulk waste and hazardous waste from households is also organised. Illegal dumpsites, where - apart from abandoned cars - huge quantities of construction material are deposited, are a rather serious environmental problem.

The main source of **energy** in the region is the Ljubljana heat and power plant which also supplies a part of Ljubljana with hot water for the use in households. In the Ljubljana Urban Region, a gas network is constructed only in individual larger settlements or their parts (Ljubljana, Domžale, Kresnice, Vrhnika, Logatec). In larger settlements, particularly in the areas where blocks of flats are prevalent, district heating is provided. Municipalities in the area of the Ljubljana Urban Region do not co-operate directly in projects of encouraging the

use of alternative energy sources. According to estimates of the wood biomass use programme in Slovenia, there are more than 25 places in the Ljubljana Urban Region which are appropriate for the introduction of district heating using wood biomass.

7.7.2 Traffic infrastructure

The Ljubljana Urban Region is the crossroads of inter-regional connections, which considerably influences the region's competitiveness within the international environment, particularly with its connection to the trans-European traffic network, which enables taking-over of traffic flows, higher level of accessibility, and consequently, its attractiveness for business investments.

Road traffic: Road motor traffic is prevalent in the Ljubljana Urban Region as well as in the entire Slovenia. The region's road network comprises 153,4 kilometres of highways and 654,6 km of national roads, as well as 1.539,2 km of local roads and 4.331,4 km of public roads. Density and length of highways per km² are above the national average. Ljubljana is an important road crossroads of two European corridors, corridor 5 (Venice - Ljubljana - Budapest - Kiev) and corridor 10 (Munich - Salzburg - Ljubljana - Belgrade - Istanbul); its connections to the east (Ljubljana - Litija - Zidani most) and south-east (Ljubljana - Kočevje - Delnice) are important as well.

The region's traffic density and number of cars per capita are above the national average (more than 451 cars per 1000 inhabitants in the Ljubljana Urban Region). Inter-regional mobility is higher than the national average as well. Pressures on the road network will continue in the future since the number of motor vehicles is constantly increasing in the region, while the road network capacities of the region do not increase. The region lacks integration strategies, considering different traffic models and spatial development policy demands. Due to noise and air pollution, the increase in traffic has negative impacts on the quality of environment.

Apart from the road network, the region has also a considerably well developed **railway network**, which enables international, national, regional (every 6th railway station in Slovenia is in the Ljubljana Urban Region) and local transport.



Map: Traffic infrastructure of the Ljubljana Urban Region and neighbouring regions
(Source: Long-term spatial plan of the RS for the period 1986-2000, Ministry of the Environment, Office for spatial planning)

The total length of railway lines in the region is 185 km. Also in the railway system, Ljubljana is the crossroads of 5th and 10th European traffic corridors. In Ljubljana, there is a crossroads of railway lines coming from five directions:

- from the direction of Jesenice Border - Kranj (electrified single-track main line of order I);

- from the direction of Sežana Border - Postojna (electrified double-track main line of order I);
- from the direction Dobova Border (Maribor Border, Hodoš Border) - Zidani most (electrified double-track main line of order I);
- from the direction of Kamnik - Ljubljana Šiška (single-track regional line);
- from the direction Metlika Border - Novo mesto (main line of order II).

Cargo traffic, generated at the region's railway stations, represents 22 % of the total cargo traffic in Slovenia. Apart from cargo traffic, passenger traffic is important as well. Its substantial share in the region is represented by international traffic, for Ljubljana has direct connections with 18 cities abroad: Belgrade, Bitola, Bucharest, Budapest, Venice, Villach, Vienna, Doboj, Munich, Pula, Rijeka, Salzburg, Skopje, Thessaloniki, Split, Trieste, Zagreb and Zurich.

Air traffic is conducted through the Ljubljana-Brnik Airport, located about 30 km from Ljubljana. The airport connects Slovenia with 19 European countries and Israel. Approximately 900.000 passengers pass annually through the airport and approximately 12,000 tonnes of goods are either dispatched or delivered through it. There is no sports airport in the region.

7.7.3 Communication infrastructure

Communication infrastructure comprises mail, telecommunication services and Internet as the main indicator of the region's level of information development. The Ljubljana Urban Region is well covered with the telecommunication network; according to data provided by Telekom, in the region there is about 1/3 (276.544) of all telephone subscribers in Slovenia. At the same time, the number of mobile telephone subscribers is also increasing.

The Ljubljana Urban Region has also the highest number of Internet users. Its share is substantially above the Slovene average (20 %). 80 % of the region's municipalities have their own web site and similar data can be attributed to companies in the region. 96 % of all high schools in the region have their web sites intended particularly for provision of key information on institutions and communication with other education institutions; the share of primary schools introducing themselves on the Internet is fairly lower (52 %), however still on the level of the national average. Among all Slovene regions, the Ljubljana Urban Region has the highest cumulative share of schools with access to the Internet.

7.8 State of the environment

On average, **air** in the Ljubljana Urban Region is not excessively polluted with SO₂ and smoke. SO₂ and smoke content in the atmosphere increases periodically when the weather conditions during the heating season are not favourable. Measurements, taken in Ljubljana, show that air along the major roads contains increased concentrations of NO_x and O₃. The state of air is probably similar in bigger city centres and along all roads (for example major roads) with similar traffic density. Temperature inversion contributes to worse air quality in the Ljubljana basin, Litija and some other valleys.

During the last decade, air pollution from heating decreased, while pollution originating from traffic increased since road traffic increased substantially. The use of cleaner technologies and fuels causing lower or less harmful emissions (gas, coal with lower SO₂ content for the Ljubljana thermal heat and power plant) is encouraged.

There is a dense network of **watercourses** in the area of the Ljubljana Urban Region. The network is comprised of Alpine rivers in the north and karst watercourses in the south. The largest watercourse is the Sava River, collecting almost all surface and underground waters of the Ljubljana Urban Region. Numerous watercourses (the rivers of Sava, Kamniška Bistrica, Pšata, the Ljubljanica system, Šujica, Rašica, etc.)



frequently flood, that is why they are mainly regulated in the vicinity of settlements and in agricultural areas. Karst areas (the Planina polje, the Logatec polje, Suha krajina) are characterised by numerous sinking streams.

The main reasons for pollution of watercourses are unregulated treatment of wastewater (improper septic tanks, lack of/inadequate wastewater treatment plants, obsolete sewage system, leachate from landfills), agriculture (improper manuring - regarding the period and the quantity, the use of pesticides and herbicides), industry (improperly managed production, accidents) and illegal waste disposal sites. The Sava River, receiving all main rivers of the area, has enough water so that polluted watercourses barely influence its quality in the Ljubljana Urban Region. The Kamniška Bistrica River and the Ljubljanica River at their outflows belong to the 4th quality class, while between Medno and Litija the quality of the Sava River drops only by ½ of the class (from 2nd-3rd to the 3rd quality class).

The Ljubljana plain and the Kamnik-Bistrica plain are a huge reservoir of **groundwater**, receiving water mainly from the Sava River, the Ljubljana Marshes and watercourses of the Kamnik-Savinja Alps. The reservoir is a very vulnerable water resource. Groundwater is the main drinking water source for most inhabitants of the Ljubljana Urban Region (Ljubljana, Domžale). Most of the southern part of the Ljubljana Urban Region is supplied by water from karst springs. The groundwater quality has not deteriorated lately. It still contains high concentrations of nitrates, while concentrations of the pesticide atrazine in groundwater on the Kamnik-Bistrica plain and the Ljubljana plain exceed permitted values. The use of pesticides (especially atrazine for corn protection), fertilising during improper periods and in inadequate quantities, as well as inadequate stables and slurry tanks, are one of the main sources of groundwater pollution in the Ljubljana Urban Region. Besides agriculture as business activity, small gardens in big settlements (in Ljubljana on water protection zone, Domžale, etc.) impact considerably the groundwater quality due to extensive use of pesticides and agrichemicals. A great risk for groundwater due to the region's importance as regards its traffic role is represented by transport of hazardous substances, industry, settlement and landfills.

Most municipalities protect their water resources with water protection zones, however in some places these are not properly determined or supervised. With reference to protection of water resources, illegal waste disposal sites in abandoned gravel pits and karst caves are particularly dangerous. Catchment areas of water resources extend across the Ljubljana Urban Region boundary (for example in the areas of the Krim Mountains and the Ljubljana Marshes), that is why they are being influenced by activities in neighbouring regions.

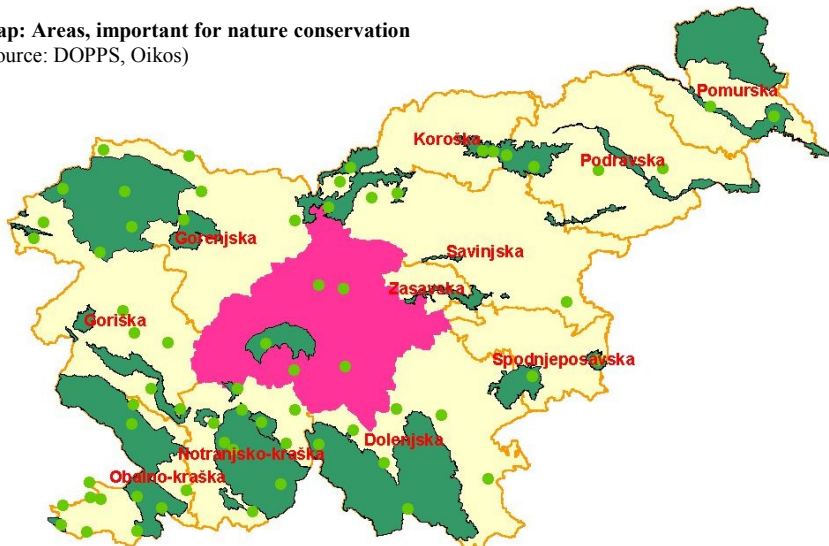
Region's soil structure and quality

are very diverse. For plains along rivers (the Ljubljana plain, the Kamnik-Bistrica plain, etc.) thick deposits of carbonate gravel, representing abundant aquifers, are characteristic. Some areas, such as the Ljubljana Marshes and some river valleys, are rather marshy and for this reason less suitable for settlement and agriculture. These areas are mainly covered with meadows and wetlands of high nature protection value. In the region's southern part, rather acid soils, mainly covered with forests, developed on non-carbonate bedrock (the Posavje Mountains). Steep slopes (the Posavje Mountains, the Polhov Gradec Dolomites) are extremely exposed to erosion. For this reason, landslides are frequent during periods of heavy rains.



Fertile soils on plains enable intensive agriculture. For this reason, the soil is overfertilised (exceedingly high concentration of nitrates) and is likely to contain exceeding concentrations of atrazine and frequently also cadmium. Along main roads and bigger heating units, an increase in the content of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and lead is registered. A point-source pollution of the soil is also present due to illegal waste disposal sites (Vir, Prod), improperly managed municipal landfills and emissions from industry. At some locations, the soil is polluted due to old pressures (for example with DDT on the Ljubljana plain, increased contents of Cr due to leather industry) or disposal of sludge from wastewater treatment plant and sedimentation tanks on agricultural areas.

Map: Areas, important for nature conservation
(Source: DOPPS, Oikos)



The Ljubljana Urban Region's **natural environment** comprises extremely diverse habitats: from karst and mountainous meadows to forests and marshy plains. Especially on the plains, natural environment is very fragmented due to high density of population and agricultural land, that is why watercourses with riparian vegetation and

floodplains or marshy areas constitute the main ecological network. Consequently, the islands of natural environment close to settlements, particularly in the vicinity of Ljubljana, are popular places for visitors and are under considerable pressure. Natural environment is particularly endangered by intensive urbanisation and sub-urbanisation, land improvement operations and the increasing intensity of agriculture; it is substantially modified in plain parts of the region.

Wetlands in the Ljubljana Urban Region are endangered and rare habitats, important as areas of rare and endangered animal and plant species, as well as migratory stop-overs for birds. For this reason, most such habitats are protected or proposed for protection. The Ljubljana Marshes (the future landscape park), Mlake near Radomlje (proposed for ecologically important area), the Planina polje, the areas of the Iška and Zala Rivers, the Krka River area, the Kamnik-Savinja Alps (the future regional park) are important for the conservation of various habitats and as a living environment of numerous rare and endangered species. There are several areas of natural values in the region, which are only formally protected (the landscape park of the Polhov Gradec Dolomites). Drainage (especially of floody areas) and intensive production of monocultures contribute to decreasing diversity of flora and fauna in the area. Individual islands of preserved biotopes extending towards the city centres (for example the Rožnik hill and the Golovec hill in Ljubljana, Šumberk in Domžale, etc.) are important for the quality of life in the city.

OVERVIEW AND ASSESSMENT OF ACHIEVED RESULTS OF THE RDP IN PREVIOUS PROGRAMMING PERIOD

8 Development programmes of confined areas

In the Ljubljana Urban Region, development programmes for certain confined areas in the region were prepared prior to the preparation of the Regional Development Programme.

For municipalities lying south of the City of Ljubljana, the institute "Naš laz" prepared **Joint Development Programme**, which describes in detail spatial geography features, demography, economic development and human resources of the municipalities of Brezovica, Dobropolje, Ig, Ivančna Gorica, Logatec, Škofljica, Velike Lašče and Vrhnika, as well as their natural and cultural heritage. The document also presents the region's major development problems: spatial planning, municipal services and infrastructure, small and medium-sized enterprises (SME), agriculture, forestry, tourism and social activities.

For **strategic development guidelines of the interest region's sustainable development**, the document proposes: defining concrete criteria for the introduction of sustainable development, identity strengthening of individual areas, ensuring rational regulation of areas along the corridors, encouraging business activity, care for co-ordination of development activities of inter-municipal importance, investments in municipal infrastructure, ensuring space and municipal infrastructure for trade, agriculture re-structuring, connecting tourist activities, water resources conservation, raising awareness, animation and providing appropriate social infrastructure.

For its long-term development, the City of Ljubljana prepared the programme **Sustainable Development of the Ljubljana City Municipality**. The project was conducted by the Department for urban planning of the Ljubljana City Municipality. The strategy proposes 8 development programmes: (1) Development of potentials for information society, (2) Development of entrepreneurship, (3) Increase of Ljubljana's international competitiveness, (4) Decrease of impacts on the environment, (5) Improved living environment, (6) Integrated public city transport, (7) Ensuring adequate health care and involving excluded groups, and (8) Improved management.

Municipalities north of the City of Ljubljana (www.podjetna.regija.org) prepared their **Joint Development Programme of Enterprising Region**. The enterprising region's goals are as follows: (1) creative people and quality cultural life, (2) high-quality living and friendly environment to family and health, and (3) to become the most developed region in Slovenia, where the basis for income tax will exceed the average of the Ljubljana Urban Region by 10 % by the year 2006. The development programme comprises two main programmes: I. HIGH-QUALITY LIVING, and II. COMPETITIVE ECONOMY, divided subsequently into 16 closely connected sub-programmes. The sub-programme "Efficient mobility for all" is likely to be included into Regional Development Programme of the Ljubljana Urban Region. 6 sub-programmes present key priorities for the area of 8 municipalities (Efficient spatial planning, Quality and connected municipal infrastructure, Quality education and social services, Water resources for future, Competitive business zones, Applicable contents on the Internet), while

the implementation of other sub-programmes will be based on the initiative of development partners in the area.

The total value of the development programme for municipalities situated north of Ljubljana exceeds 46 billion SIT, from which investments present more than 4 billion SIT. Main sources for financing projects, projected in the joint development programme, are concessions granted for infrastructure development, the EU Cohesion Fund, national and municipal funds, followed by public companies, enterprises, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and national and European public tenders.

8.1 Other development programmes

The municipalities of Borovnica, Dobrova - Polhov Gradec, Dol pri Ljubljani, Grosuplje, Litija, and Medvode were not included into joint development programmes. For this reason, their municipal programmes were considered in analysing the state and preparing the proposal of sub-programmes.

9 Evaluation of joint development programmes

The aim of development programmes is to help municipalities accomplish their set goals. Development programmes define key development directions, priorities and programmes municipalities wish to implement in the future, as well as strategies and tools for their implementation.

The above-mentioned development programmes have been only recently adopted by municipality councils, therefore it is difficult to evaluate their results but they undoubtedly helped to establish communication among municipalities and set minimal conditions for their co-operation. Moreover, some municipalities have already applied for joint projects, enabling them to achieve their joint goals and contributing to establishing connections within the region.

10 Connections within the region

All municipalities in the region have at least one connection on the strategic level - the City of Ljubljana, which with its economic power, traffic routes, commuting and other strategic connections, undoubtedly represents a great opportunity for the region's development. Besides, municipalities have already co-operated on several projects where they solved their problems together (for example wastewater management, water sources protection, and similar problems).

In 1994, following the division of municipalities, co-operation between municipalities stagnated in many fields, for the process of dividing property among municipalities frequently brought about more negative than positive effects. However, after 1994 the municipalities remained the same (with the exception of the Municipality of Litija) and so far the municipality authorities have already managed to establish operations that ensure regular provision of public services and enable discussion on development and mutual co-operation.

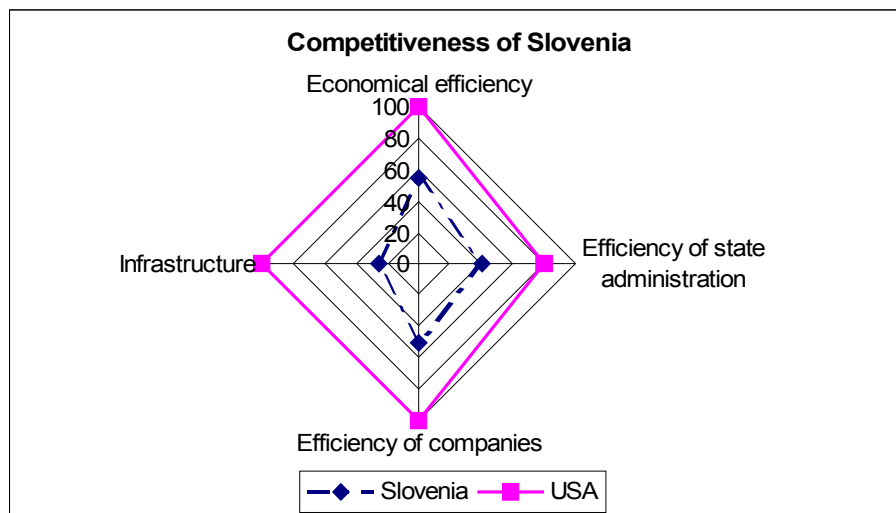
DEFINING PROBLEMS WITH EXPLANATION

11 Slovenia's competitiveness³

Influenced by the process of globalisation, competitiveness of states and regions is becoming more and more important. Like other region, the Ljubljana Urban Region is not isolated from competitiveness trends, influenced by national policies. However, the Ljubljana Urban Region is probably - due to its developed economy and the number of its inhabitants - very close to Slovenia's competitiveness trends. The IMD Competitiveness Yearbook 2002 monitors competitiveness of 49 countries in the world, including Slovenia, on the basis of a variety of indicators.

Competitiveness of Slovenia and other countries is presented in the yearbook through 4 indicators:

- Economical efficiency of the state,
- Efficiency of state administration,
- Efficiency of companies, and
- Infrastructure.



The Ljubljana Urban Region will pay more attention particularly to the areas where the indicators of Slovenia's competitiveness are the weakest, thus contributing not only to the improvement of its own competitiveness but also to competitiveness of the entire Slovenia.

³ Data source is taken from the IMD Competitiveness Yearbook 2002. Competitiveness is measured on the basis of the following groups of indicators: Economical efficiency of the state (national economy structure, international exchange and international investments, employment, prices), Efficiency of state administration (public finances, tax policy, institutional frame, legislation in the area of companies, education), Efficiency of companies (productivity, workforce, finances, management practices, impact of globalisation), Infrastructure (basic infrastructure, technological infrastructure, scientific infrastructure, health and environment, values).

For this reason, a lot of discussion in the Regional Development Programmes is dedicated to improving the working environment of companies and people which work and live in the region, while with sub-programmes, we will try to influence - as much as we can - changes and development of the state administration efficiency and infrastructure.

12 Competitiveness of the Ljubljana Urban Region

The analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats is presented together for all areas since they are intertwined offering one another possibilities for the region's development.

Preparing the SWOT analysis we attempted to get an insight into all important characteristics of the region and its environment with the help of workshops and discussions, while most of our time at all development workshops was dedicated to the region's opportunities and proposals for their use.

12.1 Internal characteristics of the Region

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p><u>Culture</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the region, there are a lot of cultural institutions and creators, as well as preserved cultural heritage of national and local importance. All of them can offer to inhabitants of Slovenia and the region all types of cultural life and education. Moreover, the region has a well-developed infrastructure, important for the development of culture. Cultural life is also developed in rural areas, offering extraordinary possibilities for rural development. The region's economic position has indirect positive impacts on the development of culture and moreover, there are a lot of people in the area involved in cultural organisations on volunteer bases. <p><u>Technological development</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 1/3 of all jobs in Slovenia are in the Ljubljana Urban Region. The region is geographically well situated and has rather well established transport connections with other regions. Moreover, there are numerous companies in the region. A lot of organisations, involved with development, are concentrated in the Ljubljana Urban Region. Consequently, there are a lot of high-educated people in the region. <p><u>Rural areas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to the region's general development, the infrastructure is relatively well developed. Due to the vicinity of bigger employment centres, there are a lot of jobs with diverse structure in the area. Well preserved nature offers top-quality living environment to inhabitants and good possibilities for recreation. Inhabitants are oriented into entrepreneurship, they are hard-working and open to new ideas. The Ljubljana Urban Region's central position within Slovenia is favourable and attracts new people, activities and capital. <p><u>Space</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central position, good traffic connections, and developed infrastructure demand active and interdisciplinary spatial planning. In spite of relatively high urbanisation of the region, the environment is considerably well preserved particularly outside main centres. <p><u>Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Ljubljana and its surroundings there are a lot of different education institutions, along with the biggest Slovene university. Education level of inhabitants is relatively high for Slovene circumstances; the majority of Slovenes with high level of 	<p><u>Culture</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connections between cultural organisations are bad, that is why they are not organised well. Bad connections bring about worse conditions for long-term planning and worse competitiveness of some cultural organisations. Bad connections indirectly influence worse accessibility to cultural events in rural areas and the utilisation of cultural infrastructure. Due to high number of preserved mobile and immobile cultural heritage, it is quite hard to find funds for its maintenance and presentation to people. Entrepreneurship in the area of culture is not well developed, which is reflected in weaker appearance on the market where people daily acquire a lot of information, while culture is getting lost in the abundance of other information. The region also does not utilise to proper extent its advantages and possibilities. <p><u>Technological development</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The culture of entrepreneurship is not well developed in the region. Moreover, a big lack of connections between organisations in the region, which take care of technological improvements and those utilising technological improvements, is felt. This lack contributes to even harder transfer of knowledge and technological development into companies. Technological development is therefore centralised in few high-education (and similar) institutions, which - besides worse development of knowledge - renders difficult also the development of technological development market. Organisations dealing with technological development and development of entrepreneurship (they are financed from the national budget) compete instead of co-operate with each other (PCMG, PC, Technology Park, the Jožef Stefan Institute, etc.). Bigger research institutions hinder flows of different types of information in order to gain priority over the others instead of gaining priority through creativity. Educational system is entirely inflexible and does not respond to market needs, which is - as a consequence - evident from the creativity of people and their capabilities for work in the business sector. Public administration with higher salaries enables competition on the workforce market. For this reason, it is much better and easier to get employed in public administration than to work in a company. <p><u>Rural areas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job concentration is too high in bigger employment centres, while there is a lack of business centres in rural areas. Activities are not connected, there are no joint goals, policies and strategies of economic, social and spatial development of

Regional Development Programme of the Ljubljana Urban Region
Strategic and Implementation parts of the Programme

<p>education lives in the region.</p> <p><u>Municipal services</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The region has abundant drinking water resources, assuring high water quality in public water-supply systems. • Municipal infrastructure, such as water-supply systems, sewage system, telecommunications, gas network and hot-water system (in Ljubljana), is well developed in city areas. • Existing public utilities have an adequate professional potential for the development of activities. <p><u>Traffic</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ljubljana is the crossroads of traffic corridors 5 and 10. • Road and railway infrastructures serving the region's long-term needs are practically constructed. • Spatial settlement structure with concentrations along traffic corridors enables development of public transport. • Due to the fact that most settlements are located on plains and due to their intertwining with natural area, the region offers good possibilities for cycling and hiking. 	<p>the region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The region is administratively divided into 24 municipalities, that is why it is extremely difficult to reach agreements due to different interests. • Spatial planning is inadequate, limiting rural development. Conflicts frequently arise between farmers, which are the users of most land, and other inhabitants in the countryside. • Urbanisation of rural areas is too fast, inadequately planned, and for this reason in many places uncontrolled. This is the cause for bad municipal infrastructure of rural settlements. • Tourist and recreation potentials of rural areas are insufficiently utilised, providing information to potential visitors is inadequate. • Agriculture is uniformly oriented. It does not utilise sufficiently market opportunities, farmers are neither connected nor organised. <p><u>Space</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regardless the legislation, uncontrolled settlement still continues to appear in the region. • Pressures for urbanising rural areas are getting more intense, depopulation of Ljubljana continues. • There is a lack of co-operation between spatial planners in individual municipalities. • The role of capital in directing spatial development is too strong. <p><u>Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively high potentials of human resources and educational system are not sufficiently utilised for economic development. • Due to non-market system of financing and administrating of educational sector, co-operation between education institutions is weak. Similarly, connections between education and companies are extremely weak as well. <p><u>Municipal services</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipalities face substantial differences in price and standard of municipal services, which are the result of different price policy, organisation and ownership of infrastructure facilities. • Municipal infrastructure in rural areas is not sufficient. As a consequence, the quality of services is lower, and environmental pollution appears as well (water, waste). • In some areas, the organisation of municipal activity, which does not reflect real expenses through the service price, does not encourage accomplishing set goals, as for example reducing waste quantities or water consumption. • Some drinking water resources are endangered due to the use of pesticides in agriculture and pollution in the areas of dispersed settlement. <p><u>Traffic</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the last decade, the use of cars in the region increased to the level of Western Europe, leading to the increased air pollution with photochemical smog, while roads remain jammed despite the construction of highways. • With the increased use of cars the use of public transport in the region decreases, and simultaneously also the provision of services.
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12.2 Characteristics of the region's outer environment

<p>Opportunities</p> <p><u>Culture</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through connections between cultural institutions and people working in the area of culture, we could make better use of infrastructure in order to enable its functioning. Connections could improve accessibility to cultural events in rural areas, and along with modernised operations it would also lead to better competitiveness of culture and its integration into economic processes. Due to high number of cultural institutions in the city and in rural areas, our region has better possibilities for development of cultural tourism than other regions. Visitors of cultural events will be offered to visit different cultural events, lectures on our cultural heritage, tradition and countryside, as well as general education for life. Through education for entrepreneurship and establishing connections in the area of culture, we will achieve better conditions for work, high quality of cultural services and better position of culture on markets. Culture can be one of the most important areas for young people to get involved in social life, where they like keeping company and indirectly participate in general development of the region. New technologies are special opportunity for the development of culture; they enable culture to equally compete with other types of social life and education. <p><u>Technological development</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of services since they are the essence of development and the fundamental part of business operations. In the region, there are 3000 scholars of the Zois scholarship fund but they are not well organised at present. A special exchange offer was organised for them not long ago. Connection between educational and research systems with business through the market would bring better results and transfer of knowledge in companies. Through learning for co-operation, we would improve entrepreneurial culture and our sense of markets, on which we can successfully sell services and technological development. The establishment of development centres networks and centres of distinction, where research institutions would be connected to educational system and companies. The development of technology parks and incubators with high schools, which adapt faster to markets and educate the young who have a lot of open opportunities. <p><u>Rural areas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourist activity could develop more successfully due to the vicinity of bigger urban centres if providers were better organised and if the provision of information was more efficient. The market vicinity can be an opportunity for farmers, as well as for craftsmen. Due to the market size and variety, there are more market niches, which the providers of crops, products and services in the country should know how to utilise efficiently. The vicinity of Ljubljana is also an opportunity for intensive exchange of ideas. Business-education centres should be established in rural areas, accelerating their development. Due to good information flow, high expert activities can be organised in smaller centres. These activities can complement functions of bigger settlements, while in some areas they can assume a leading role. <p>12.2.1 Space</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forming the conurbation – a network structure of urban and green areas which also share individual functions. Forming functionally rounded areas and quarters which take into account the area's character and needs of inhabitants. <p>12.2.2 Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnerships between education and economy. 	<p>Threats</p> <p><u>Culture</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Too strong commercialisation of culture could cause depreciation of culture and gradual loss of the region's identity. If modern management is not introduced in culture and if the lack of connecting people persists, fewer and fewer people will be employed in culture. Culture can also lose its important position in the region's economic development. Too strong influence of politics on cultural institutions could reduce the quality of culture and indirectly decrease interest for work and cultural events. <p><u>Technological development</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If education system and technological-development institutions do not begin to adapt to market demands immediately, companies will start losing their competitive advantages and sooner or later begin to search for new development centres. Human resources will consequently lag behind demands and needs of companies in the period of fast and intense globalisation process. The closing-up of the regional market against foreign direct investments can lead to technological isolation of the region and deterioration of its competitiveness. In this case, we can expect "braindrain" of high-quality people to other European regions, where they will be given different attention than in our country. Uncontrolled and unpaid "drain" of knowledge from national development institutions to companies founded by research people in order to earn more. During the education period students are taught to be egoistic and do not learn about team work, that can be a rather important threat to the region. <p><u>Rural areas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uncontrolled urbanisation is a threat leading to high expenses of providing infrastructure. It is also a threat to farms in a sense of inadequate delimitation of urbanised and agricultural land. The lack of connections and pursuing local interests hinder development of the region and also the countryside. Improportional development and concentration of economic power in the cities can cause that rural areas will become sleepy suburbs of Ljubljana and other urban centres in the Ljubljana Urban Region. <p><u>Space</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuation of uncontrolled construction. Settlement continues to expand without control, formation of formless metropolis. Spatial development without any clear strategy, with different criteria in individual areas. Yielding to capital interests in spatial planning of areas. Too strong influence of the capital in planning and the lack of co-operation in solving spatial projects of wider importance. <p><u>Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entering the EU can lead to even more intense "braindrain" of top-quality personnel. Due to restructuring of economy and more extensive demands for competitiveness, unemployment increases, and for individuals with low or vocational education it is even harder to find work. <p>12.2.5 Municipal services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the present inadequate policy on municipal infrastructure and prices continues, a serious lag in necessary maintenance and investments can be expected, and in long-term jeopardises the quality of municipal services. Most drinking water resources are in shallow gravel acquifers, where pollution might occur relatively easily, resulting in supply disturbance. <p><u>Traffic</u></p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Partnerships within education.▪ Development of secondary schools and colleges in the Ljubljana surroundings. <p>12.2.3 Municipal services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Achieving economy of scale and reduction of risks through connections between infrastructure systems.▪ New technologies, as for example small biological treatment plants. <p>12.2.4 Traffic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ New technologies - tram on the railway. <p>Connection of public transport with cycling, hiking and service centres.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Entering the EU; cargo road transit will considerably increase, which can cause traffic jams on highways and consequently the need for construction of additional road infrastructure if an improved offer of public transport will not be able to take over a significant share of passenger transport in the region.▪ Setting tollbooths without co-operation of the region and its municipalities could bring changes in the use of local roads and wider spatial changes.
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PRIORITIES, GOALS, AND DESCRIPTION OF STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE GOALS⁴

13 Already developed competitive advantages of the region

In comparison with other regions in the world, the Ljubljana Urban Region is characterised by three distinguished competitive advantages, which are worth to be utilised even more efficiently in future, acting as a driving force of the region's competitiveness:

13.1 Originality of the Slovene language and its culture, as well as a great variety of dialects as an example of European distinctiveness

The Ljubljana Urban Region has a special advantage: as a centre of a young European country, based on the Slovene language and culture, it shows its European competitiveness primarily in the name of its language and cultural originality. It is a country whose foundation was possible since the inhabitants of this part of Europe in course of various historic periods always managed to achieve their inter-connection and persistence in the name of adhering to their native language. The advantage of the Ljubljana Urban Region lies in the fact that through promoting the Slovene language as a trademark for cultural, economic and tourist distinctive features, and particularly for its unique concept of the culture of cohabitation and life-style, it is entering into European integrations with projects, marked by the Slovene language and Slovene cultural tradition.

13.2 Cultural institutions and events known in European and global context

In the region, there are some cultural institutions and events that can be ranked among the most famous and renowned in Europe. The Ljubljana Summer Festival, the Slovene National Theatre Drama, and many others are known to wider public. In future, these organisations and events should - due to their connective function between economy and cultural events - be given special place since they do not only promote region's related activities but also enable creation of high added value in economy.

13.3 The most preserved ecological network

While the whole world is devoting its efforts to nature conservation and sustainable development of cities, an ecological network of the Ljubljana Urban Region is still well preserved. Through preserving the network of nature, settlement and infrastructure, the entire region can ensure a high-quality living environment for the development of all activities, from public to economic.

Through implementing the Regional Development Programme, the region will attempt to utilise three **already established competitive advantages of the region**. All measures proposed in the development programme are directly or indirectly focused on the above mentioned advantages. Along with the programme's implementation, the region will benefit from a high-quality development environment for all development initiatives.

⁴ Determination of priorities, review of assessed goals of the Regional Development Programme, and description of selected strategies to achieve goals.

14 Region's vision

The Ljubljana Urban Region is a conurbation, intertwined with nature. The region will achieve high level of global competitiveness and high-quality living through encouraging creativity and co-operation.

The entire region will benefit from Ljubljana being “a European capital”.

15 Priorities

The region's priorities in the programming period by 2006 are as follows:

Co-operation: With the help of the Regional Environmental Agency of the Ljubljana Urban Region and other regional connections make use of “sleeping” potential of co-operation within the region.

Accessibility: To ensure high-quality accessibility to services offered by cities and the entire region to all groups of citizens based on the development of public transport, Internet, municipal infrastructure and public services, as well as services ensuring the quality of life (culture, sport, education, kindergartens, etc.).

Education for future: Through the introduction of entrepreneurship and clustering of education and research institutions with companies, we will efficiently fill the existing gap between qualifications of personnel and institutions and the degree they are used efficiently to create an added value.

Opening to the world: Actively integrate the region with a European capital in the process of European integration opening the entire region and the state to the world.

Ecological and cultural network: To make a long term-benefit of the quality of nature and natural resources, as well as cultural heritage as one of key development advantages of the region through establishing and preserving the ecological network.

16 Strategies

Strategy 1: Integration of structural projects in the National Development Programme and their implementation

The Ljubljana Urban Region offers three structural projects in the Regional Development Programme. These projects can be included into the first period of financing provided from structural funds of the EU. Proposed projects are intended for a large number of people and they open new development perspectives of the region:

- Project in the area of **public transport**, with which the region will solve the problem of traffic jams on streets and enable easier access to public institutions, business zones and nature.
- Project for **modernisation of school system and establishing connections between it and research and development organisations, as well as economy**, with which we will to a great extent influence the competitiveness of education.
- Project for modernisation of municipal infrastructure, with which we will influence the quality of life in cities and rural areas.

We propose the projects should be included into Joint Programme Document (JPD), which will serve as a basis for using structural funds.

Strategy 2: Co-operation

Co-operation between organisations (cultural, education, municipalities, and other) and co-operation of these connected organisations in more extensive European and global networks was proposed to be the biggest opportunity for development in each field of the Regional Development Programme. Through co-operation, organisations will become more competitive, meeting market demands and achieving cost-efficiency.

Strategy 3: Operating and development of the Regional Development Agency

For efficient co-operation within the region and connecting the entire region in global networks, it will be necessary to strengthen operations of the Regional Development Agency so that it will be able to prepare projects and implement them.

Currently, the Agency does not operate in full extent (regarding its personnel and working premises). In its current extent, it will have difficulties following the future opportunities brought to the region by its position and capabilities as well as by entering the EU.

It will therefore be necessary to reinforce the Agency with new personnel and to strengthen it financially so that it can prepare and implement projects of high quality.

Strategy 4: Joint projects

Through the Regional Development Programme municipalities and other development partners will acquire basis for co-operation; through confirming it, they will agree upon the framework of future joint projects. Through joint projects and funds for their implementation municipalities will more easily achieve better economical effects of projects they will implement.

ANALYSIS OF ACCORDANCE OF REGIONAL PRIORITIES WITH NATIONAL GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The table presents programmes and sub-programmes of the Ljubljana Urban Region and their accordance with national priorities and programmes. A more detailed analysis of accordance is enclosed in Appendix.

REGION'S PROGRAMMES, SUB-PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMMES ON THE NATIONAL LEVEL	
1. Priority: Co-operation within the region	
1. Sub-programme: STRENGTHENING REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS	The sub-programme is in line with the priority of the National Development Programme <i>Strengthening balanced regional development</i> . Through connecting we will achieve more efficient functioning of all development partners.
2. Sub-programme: SUPPORT TO REGIONAL NETWORKS	The sub-programme is in line with two priorities of the National Development Programme <i>Information society, infrastructure and quality of living, and stimulating the entrepreneurial sector and development of competitiveness</i> . Through the programme we will try to influence co-operation in culture and development of the information society.
3. Sub-programme: Exchange of experience and preparation of joint projects	Through the programme we will achieve more efficient preparation of projects and their connecting, which is the goal of the <i>Information Society Programme</i> .
2. Priority: Accessibility	
1. Sub-programme: SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY	The sub-programme is designed within the framework of the National Development Programme priority, i.e. <i>Information society, infrastructure and quality of living</i> , through which Slovenia (with the programme Traffic infrastructure) wants to influence development of the railway network as the means of sustainable travelling and transport.
2. Sub-programme: MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE	The sub-programme supports activities of the state in the field of the National Development Programme priority, i.e. <i>Information society, infrastructure and quality of living</i> , aimed at the improvement of waste management system and the development of systems for protection of water resources.
3. Sub-programme:	The sub-programme is aimed at the National

USER-FRIENDLY NETWORK CONTENT	Development Programme priority, i.e. <i>Information society, infrastructure and quality of living</i> , where better data availability and development bases will be achieved through the development of applications.
4. Sub-programme: PROVISION OF SERVICES FOR HIGH-QUALITY LIVING	The sub-programme corresponds to the National Development Programme priority <i>Knowledge, human resources development and employment</i> . Through the sub-programme we want to ensure equal opportunities and social involvement, as well as to improve health condition of active population on the basis of rural development.
3. Priority: Efficient education for high-quality living	
1. Sub-programme: Clustering of educational and research institutions with business, and adjusting social services to the needs of modern way of life	Through connecting enterprises and educational system we will achieve goals of the National Development Programme priority <i>Stimulating the entrepreneurial sector and development of competitiveness</i> , more precisely the programmes <i>Knowledge for development and Adaptability of companies and individuals</i> .
2. Sub-programme: Opening culture, particularly to the youth	Through the sub-programme we wish to achieve also the goals of the programme <i>Development of culture and conservation of natural and cultural heritage as a factor of development employment on the regional level, and the programme Entrepreneurship in culture</i> .
3. Sub-programme: LONG-LIFE EDUCATION	The sub-programme is in line with the National Development Programme priority <i>Knowledge, human resources development and employment</i> , i.e. with the programme <i>Employment possibilities and long-life learning, and the programme Knowledge for development</i> .
4. Priority: Opening to the world	
1. Sub-programme: ESTABLISHING INTERNATIONAL NETWORKS	The sub-programme aims to achieve International co-operation in research and development, which is the aim of the priority <i>Stimulating the entrepreneurial sector and development of competitiveness</i> of the programme <i>Knowledge for development</i> .
2. Sub-programme: INTERNATIONALLY COMPETITIVE BUSINESS ZONES	This sub-programme similarly aims at <i>Stimulating the entrepreneurial sector and development of competitiveness</i> ; more specifically at the increase of competitive capability of companies.
3. Sub-programme: Support to international community in the	There is no corresponding programme in the National Development Programme.

region	
5. Priority: Ecological and cultural network	
1. Sub-programme: PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE	The sub-programme is in line with the programme <i>Development of culture and conservation of natural and cultural heritage as a factor of development employment on the regional level.</i>
2. Sub-programme: EFFICIENT SPATIAL PLANNING	The sub-programme does not directly correspond to any of the programmes presented in the National Development Programme, while it indirectly supports most programmes proposed by the state in the programming period.
3. Sub-programme: Protection of natural values	The sub-programme is in line with the programme <i>Development of culture and conservation of natural and cultural heritage as a factor of development employment on the regional level.</i> Some of the programme's sections are also sustainable development and introduction of natural protected areas: the Snežnik regional park, the Kamnik-Savinja Alps, the Ljubljana Marshes landscape park.
4. Sub-programme: Development of possibilities for recreation and sports	The sub-programme supports Programme 3 <i>Stimulating entrepreneurship and using entrepreneurial opportunities</i> ; Stimulating the development of tourism, and the priority, <i>agriculture restructuring and rural development</i> ; Programme 3: Rural development; Diversification of agricultural and non-agricultural activities to ensure alternative income in rural areas.

GOALS WITH EXPLANATION

17 General goals of the Region

General long-term goals of the region are as follows:

Functioning conurbation: Spatial development of the region which will simultaneously enable good accessibility of public services and vicinity of preserved nature to all inhabitants of the region. On average, more than 80 % of people will have access to public areas and public transport within 3000 meters of air distance by the year 2006.

Creative people and successful companies: Development of human resources and economy, which will ensure long-term welfare in the region and competitiveness in the world, while by 2006 the added value per employee will increase by 10 %.

Region with a European capital with the highest quality of life in Europe: Ljubljana will become one of the EU capitals, and through connecting people and preserving nature in the region it will ensure top quality living and working conditions anywhere in the region, where life expectancy will be above the EU average.

18 Goals by sub-programmes

18.1 Priority: Co-operation within the region

18.1.1 Sub-programme: Strengthening regional institutions⁵

The Ljubljana Urban Region is comprised of 24 municipalities, which differ by their size, economic power and proficiency of municipal administrations. The lack of organisations, i.e. bodies that would act on a regional level does not prevent solving regional problems through inter-municipal co-operation, however it causes unnecessary efforts and brings additional unnecessary costs arising from constant adjustments and the results of unadjusted policies between municipalities. For this reason, municipalities signed an agreement on preparation of the Regional Development Programme and authorised the RDA of LUR to prepare it. However, the programme itself and some projects, determined with this programme, as for example interurban railway / tram / and regional waste disposal, are without established regional institutions practically non-implementable. If necessary, regional institutions will be established or strengthened in accordance with Article 143 of the Constitution of RS, that is with voluntary decision of individual municipalities. If required by the nature of an activity, municipalities from neighbouring regions that could benefit from membership will be invited to co-operate.

Sub-programme goals

- To train the Regional Development Agency to implement successfully the Regional Development Programme;

⁵ For each programme the table shows to which strategic goals an individual programme contributes through enforcing individual priorities. The goal of preparing sub-programmes and projects is to contribute to a highest possible number of priorities and goals at the same time.

Goals and priorities supported by the sub-programme:	Functioning conurbation	companiesSuccessful people and	Quality of life
Co-operation	☺	☺	☺
Accessibility	☺	☺	☺
Training	☺	☺	☺
Opening to the world	☺	☺	☺
Ecological network	☺	☺	☺

- If necessary, to establish and train other regional institutions, from whose operations the entire region could benefit, and decrease costs incurring from operations of municipal and other organisations for activities proposed in this sub-programme.

Tools for implementing sub-programme

Monetary contributions for functioning and investments;
Training of personnel of the Regional Development Agency of the Ljubljana Urban Region;
Use of companies' services within and outside the region.

Partners

RDA of LUR, Municipalities, Public companies and other public utilities providers, Economy

Indicators of success

The number of projects on regional level

18.1.1.1 Implementation project: An agreement on the RDA ownership and signing contracts with co-founders

Background

The Regional Development Agency of the Ljubljana Urban Region was founded as a public institute, established by the City Municipality of Ljubljana. Based on the contract for preparation of the Regional Development Programme, the Regional Development Agency of the Ljubljana Urban Region carries out preparatory activities of the Regional Development Programme for all 24 municipalities.

Other municipalities of the Ljubljana Urban Region have not established their development agencies, however, some of them had prepared joint development programmes for smaller areas within the region, which were later included in the Regional Development Programme of the entire region.

Solution

In future, when the agency will start to prepare and implement projects, the agency's ownership and administrative structure will be an important basis for ensuring the development of projects and their financing.

The Regional Development Agency of the Ljubljana Urban Region must therefore ensure more extensive participation of the region's municipalities through contracts on joint foundation or contracts on long-term involvement and co-operation.

In this way, it will be easier for the agency to ensure transparency of procedures and design projects which are in the interest of areas belonging to more municipalities.

Measures

Steps	Project owner	Input
Agreements with municipalities	RDA of LUR	10 days
Preparing the contract and its adjustments	RDA of LUR	10 days

Project data

Goal:	RDA's functioning in the interest of all municipalities
Indicator:	Signing a new contract with at least 13 municipalities
Area of implementation:	All municipalities

Project owner:	RDA of LUR
Project value:	
• Start-up costs	
• Implementation costs	4.000 EUR
Source of funds:	RDA in work of its personnel (20 days)
Implementation time frame:	June, 2003

18.1.1.2 Implementation project: Regular meetings of the municipality representatives and the Programme Committee

Background

Implementation of the Regional Development Programme will mainly depend on co-operation between municipalities and other development partners. Projects proposed in the Regional Development Programme will be modified with regards to changing needs of municipalities and other development partners. Regarding their content, some projects proposed in this programme have not been defined yet, implying project partners should elaborate joint project bases to prepare concrete content. Similarly, specific projects have already been prepared (or are being prepared), meaning they will be appropriately activated or upgraded.

Solution

In co-operation with development partners at development conferences, the regional agency will present proposals of implementation projects and check them through extensive public discussion. This manner of preparing and presenting projects is not only attractive for larger public groups, but it also enables development of other new project proposals and assessments of all implemented activities.

Measures

Steps	Project owner	Input
Preparation of meeting topics and meetings	RDA of LUR	20 work-days
Implementation of development conferences	RDA of LUR	40.000 EUR

Project data

Goal:	To improve co-operation through at least 4 development conferences per year
Indicator:	At least 4 regional projects applied per year
Area of implementation:	All municipalities
Project owner:	RDA of LUR
Project value:	
• Start-up costs	16.000 EUR
• Implementation costs	40.000 EUR
Source of funds:	RDA in work of its employees (20 days) Municipalities and other competent authorities, 40.000 EUR for implementation of development conferences
Implementation time frame:	All years

18.1.2 Sub-programme: Support to regional networks

In the region, there are a lot of active national, municipal, economy, non-governmental, voluntary, cultural, sports and other organisations. Many of them are members (or they used to join) of regional organisations (Chamber of Commerce). Many organisations have similar goals and problems, that is why a possibility for exchanging experience or achieving the economy of scale while achieving their goals would be useful to them. Network connecting is based on the initiative of those who feel the need for it, but the region can ensure establishing such connections through small supports.

Sub-programme goal

To support mutual communication and co-operation of local communities, economy and civil society.

Tools for implementing sub-programme

Funding supports;
Organising gatherings, meetings and conferences.

Partners

RDA, Economy, Non-governmental organisations

Indicators of success

The number of organisations, included in networks in the region

Goals and priorities supported by the sub-programme:	Functioning conurbation	companiesSuccessful people and	Quality of life
Co-operation	☺	☺	☺
Accessibility	☺	☺	☺
Training		☺	☺
Opening to the world		☺	☺
Ecological network	☺	☺	☺

18.1.2.1 Implementation project: Internet portal of joint projects and assistance in preparing projects

Background

While planning projects, we encounter the problem of accessibility of information on project financing, information on already implemented projects and projects prepared by other development partners in all municipalities of the Ljubljana Urban Region. Dispersal makes work more difficult since the responsible individuals in municipalities, experts and stakeholders are still involved with data gathering from more or less co-operative sources instead of dealing with efficient planning.

Solution

In the region there are technically and professionally well-equipped centres, in which it is necessary to establish an information centre on projects or project initiatives. In order to reduce development costs, it is wise to introduce a uniform system or at least to organise well and closely connect information systems of municipal administrations.

Connecting an information system does not imply that all data should be physically kept in one place only, but it simply means that the system user can in simple way acquire data from one place (for example from one Internet page) and that data on the same topic (for example financing of projects) is recorded identically in municipalities so that it can be processed by the same application.

Measures

1. Information system concept

- defining content of the information system (considering also the content of other measures of the Regional Development Programme),
- determining accessibility of individual information,
- manner of data maintenance,
- defining applications for data use,
- necessary equipment (existing systems should be sufficient),
- estimate of costs for transfer of individual content to information system.

2. Data base set-up

- data bases formation,
- establishing connections between individual data servers on different locations,
- transfer of existing data to data bases,
- formation of a central access point to enable access to all data through the Internet.

3. Organisation of maintenance

- setting rules for providing data, acquired through public procurements and from all public institutions,
- agreements with other organisations, acquiring data on projects (Agency of the RS for regional development, etc.),
- appointing responsible individuals in municipalities who would be responsible for maintaining the system.

SYSTEM'S CONTENT

The information system is likely to include at least the following data groups:

- information on project financing sources prepared by development partners,
- instructions and procedures to prepare project applications,
- information on implemented projects, prepared by development partners, along with attached documents which have been prepared (application, reports, project appraisal from the client).

Project data

Goal:	To achieve a larger number of joint projects prepared by development partners through an easier access to joint projects and information on project possibilities
Indicator:	Set portal with at least 2.000 accesses per year
Area of implementation:	All municipalities
Project owner:	RDA of LUR
Project value:	
• Start-up costs	11.600 EUR
• Implementation costs	49.200 EUR
Source of funds:	Start-up costs: RDA of LUR - 2.000 EUR and Municipalities 9.600 EUR for project concept. Implementation costs: 19.200 EUR by municipalities and 30.000 EUR from e-Content
Implementation time frame:	June, 2004

18.1.2.2 Implementation project: Donations to joint projects and assistance in preparing the projects

Background

In preparing Regional Development Programmes, the beginning of implementation of agreed projects is of key importance. Among development partners it will be necessary to select those who will really apply together to invitations to tenders and start preparing operations supporting the region's development.

During the initial phase, some smaller projects can be supported by the RDA, initiating the process of preparing projects and implementing the Regional Development Programme. Besides, other bigger projects would be worth of being supported if they are implemented for the area of more municipalities and if more users gain benefit from them.

Moreover, it will be necessary to provide assistance to some organisations in preparing projects since most organisations are not familiar with project work yet. This kind of assistance can be provided by the RDA and its personnel.

Solution

The establishment of the project fund, where development partners can apply smaller projects. Such fund can - among other - get connected to other financing sources, and the RDA will in this way start concentrating information and knowledge, while on the other hand, it will influence positively on the implementation of regional development.

Moreover, a team will be set within the RDA that will be able to provide assistance in preparing development programmes.

Measures

Steps	Project owner	Input
Fund's concept, preparation of standing orders and instructions for work	RDA of LUR	30 days
Agreements with municipalities and other financial sources	RDA of LUR	30 days
Assistance in preparing projects	RDA of LUR	30 days
Supervision of projects, project estimates, connecting projects	RDA of LUR	30 days

Project data

Goal:	To encourage preparation and implementation of joint projects of development partners
Indicator:	Fund for joint projects established
Area of implementation:	All municipalities
Project owner:	RDA of LUR
Project value:	
• Start-up costs	24.000 EUR
• Implementation costs	50.000 EUR
Source of funds:	RDA in agreement with municipalities Implementation costs: 50.000 EUR by municipalities
Implementation time frame:	June, 2005

18.1.3 Sub-programme: Exchange of experience and preparation of joint projects

The region's municipalities face a series of very similar challenges due to their geographical proximity, as well as legal demands of Slovenia and the EU. Possibilities for preparing joint projects of smaller number of municipalities or of the entire region, through which joint goals would be achieved, are appearing as well. An intensive exchange of experience between municipalities can substantially facilitate work of individual municipal administrations and in this way increase their efficiency. Besides, it may also contribute to balancing of regulations and equal market conditions. Support given to the preparation of joint projects can also increase efficiency of municipalities' operations, reduce costs of their preparation, and improve success achieved at national and European tenders. Through the connection within the region, municipalities can more easily co-operate in international exchange of experience as well as in international projects.

Sub-programme goals

To improve efficiency of municipal administrations through the exchange of experience;
To complete successfully as many joint projects as possible.

Tools for implementing sub-programme

Exchange of information in printed and electronic form;
Topic and project conferences as well as seminars;
Consultancy support in preparing projects.

Partners

Municipalities, the RDA

Indicators of success

The number of successful joint projects

18.1.3.1 Implementation project: Providing information on projects and on possibilities for projects

Goals and priorities supported by the sub-programme:	Functioning conurbation	Successful people and companies	Quality of life
Co-operation	☺	☺	☺
Accessibility	☺	☺	☺
Training	☺	☺	☺
Opening to the world		☺	
Ecological network	☺		☺

Background

Regardless the installation of the Internet portal on projects, the RDA of the Ljubljana Urban Region will have to continue with informing some of its development partners in writing, since it is not wise to urge all the agency's service users to use the Internet.

Solution

Installation of the system for informing partners about project possibilities in writing. All information will be presented in shorter form than on the Internet.

Measures

Steps	Project owner	Input
Manner of providing information and preparation of an addressee mailing list - a concept	RDA of LUR	2 days
Preparation of brief	RDA of LUR	8 days

summaries from the Internet and mailing		
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Project data

Goal:	Higher project cost-efficiency
Indicator:	More than 10 joint projects for more municipalities together
Area of implementation:	All municipalities
Project owner:	RDA of LUR
Project value:	
• Start-up costs	2.000 EUR
• Implementation costs	
Source of funds:	RDA of LUR (10 days in work of the Agency's employees)
Implementation time frame:	March, 2003

18.1.3.2 Implementation project: Conferences and seminars on project management and project preparation

Background

Municipalities co-operate in preparing development projects and in operating activities of development agencies. Through development planning, municipalities strive to recognise their development possibilities and use them. Only the municipalities which will prepare competitive projects for their development activities and present them appropriately to potential providers of funds will be successful.

During the preparation process of the Regional Development Programme, many Slovene municipalities prepared a series of development projects, however the most important are their competitiveness and implementation as well as expected results.

In order to know some basic rules of project work, those who prepare projects should be familiar with project management, planning and project supervision.

Being familiar with the project work will enable:

- better co-operation on projects,
- preparation of competitive projects,
- responding to public tenders,
- earmarked and efficient use of funds.

Solution

Organising and implementing education on:

- Methods for evaluating projects and determining priorities,
- Methods for planning projects,
- Documentation submitted for public tenders,
- Methods for presenting public tenders,
- Methods for writing applications,
- Sources of financing,
- Methods for evaluating applications,
- Methods for project monitoring and reporting systems.

Measures

Steps	Project owner	Input
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Preparing education	RDA of LUR	400 EUR
Implementing education	RDA of LUR	38.800 EUR

Project data

Goal:	Higher project competitiveness and shorter period for preparing applications
Indicator:	Success of at least 30 % of projects submitted to tenders
Area of implementation:	All municipalities
Project owner:	RDA of LUR
Project value:	
• Start-up costs	400 EUR
• Implementation costs	38.400 EUR
Source of funds:	RDA of LUR in work of its employees (2 days) Municipalities (for implementation of education) 38.800 EUR
Implementation time frame:	Every year

18.2 Priority: Accessibility

18.2.1 Sub-programme: Sustainable mobility

During the period of the last 10 years, municipalities surrounding Ljubljana have been subject to intensive suburbanisation process. While in the last 10 years the number of inhabitants in Ljubljana decreased by 1 %, in other municipalities the number of inhabitants increased. Within the same period, more highway sections were constructed within the framework of trans-European corridors and the number of cars increased very rapidly. Consequently, service centres, accessible only by cars, developed, the use of public transport decreased, while traffic on minor roads and streets is getting denser.

Increasing personal transport, hazards of local roads and the lack of public transport considerably contribute to decrease in mobility and creativity potentials, especially of children, youngsters and older people. Our dependency on cars for commuting also sets a high threshold for entering the work-force market in the entire region.

The City of Ljubljana has already prepared an outline project for reintroducing tram in Ljubljana. It is a technical solution, enabling ride on the existing railway lines outside the city as well as on streets within the city. In the very city centre there is a possibility for the underground tram route, however its economical justification still needs to be considered.

Sub-programme goals

- To ensure quality and competitive public transport (inter-urban railway and tram, bus) for all social groups;
- To reduce needs for investments into roads and parking places;
- To reduce air pollution;
- To decrease emissions from greenhouse gasses;
- New quality jobs and concentrated services in development zones along public transportation nodes.

Tools for implementing sub-programme

Goals and priorities supported by the sub-programme:	Functioning conurbation	companiesSuccessful people and	Quality life
Co-operation	☺	☺	
Accessibility	☺	☺	☺
Training	☺	☺	☺
Opening to the world			☺
Ecological network	☺		☺

A concept of the regional spatial plan - its preparation and approval as well as determination of the railway course and concentration of land use;

A concession - an initiative addressed to competent authorities to grant concessions for implementing transport by rail;

Investments in infrastructure - co-operation of municipalities in investments through ensuring land and co-financing;

Local provisions - to regulate parking regimes, fines for wrong parking, regulation conditions and services at the stops.

Partners

Slovenian Railways, City Municipality of Ljubljana, Ljubljana Airport, Ministry of Traffic, Directorate of the RS for Roads, Directorate for Railways, the EU Cohesion Fund, Transportation companies (Kambus, LPP – Ljubljana public transport company), the Gorenjska region, Concessionaires

Indicators of success

Travelling times by means of public transport

Access to public transport with at least 30 min frequency for an average of at least 80 % of people

18.2.1.1 Implementation project: Establishment of a regional public transport company

Background

During the period of the last 10 years, municipalities surrounding Ljubljana have been subject to an intensive suburbanisation process, mainly in rail traffic corridors. These corridors coincide with denser settlement and prevailing dispersed construction. Irrational land use, numerous daily migrations by passenger cars, causing decrease in the use of public transport, increasing crowds on minor roads and streets and environmental pollution are the consequence of dispersed settlement. A general finding is that the region's public transport is unsatisfactory.

The City of Ljubljana has already prepared an outline project of reintroducing tram in Ljubljana. It is a technical solution enabling ride on the existing railways lines outside the cities as well as on the streets within the city. In order to introduce an integrated system of public transport in the region, it is not only necessary to establish a joint co-ordination body, but also to plan numerous other activities, such as to prepare feasibility studies, projects and to acquire financial means and to lobby among national and the EU bodies.

Solution

Companies currently engaged with the public transport in the region, i.e. the Ljubljana public transport company, the Slovenian Railways, and Kambus will establish a joint company, which will be in charge of preparing and implementing the public transport system and investments. The Ljubljana public transport is ready to invest 100 million SIT of start-up costs in a joint company, the Slovenian Railways is expected to invest 100 million SIT as well, while Kambus is likely to invest 20 million SIT. With these funds, an expert team could be established in 2003 that would manage projects preparation. During the 1st preparatory phase, the feasibility study will be prepared as well as the regional spatial concept of public transport for a site plan, as well as an appropriate and adjusted local provision on service of a public transport company. The company will operate under supervision of the regional co-ordination body for public transport.

Measures

Steps	Project owner	Input
Establishing a company	Holding of the City of Ljubljana - Ljubljana public transport company, Slovenian Railways, Kambus	100.000 EUR

Project data

Goal:	To establishing a regional public transport company
Indicator:	Established company
Area of implementation:	All municipalities
Project owner:	Holding of the City of Ljubljana, Ljubljana public transport company, Slovenian Railways, Kambus
Project value:	
• Start-up costs	100.000 EUR
• Implementation costs	See projects: Feasibility Study and Construction
Source of funds:	Holding of the City of Ljubljana, Ljubljana public transport company, Slovenian Railways, Kambus
Implementation time frame:	March, 2003

18.2.1.2 Implementation project: Establishing a regional co-ordination body for public transport

Background

A high number of passenger cars causes traffic jams and obstacles in regional traffic. This contributes considerably to decrease in quality of the region's public transport, particularly bus transport. As a consequence buses run irregularly and their average travelling speed is low. All this additionally encourages inhabitants of the Ljubljana Urban Region to drive within the region by their own cars, making them feel they use their time freely even though each time they drive to the city they get stuck in a traffic jam.

The public utility of public transport in the region is - regarding its organisational structure - fragmented since it is being implemented by various companies. Additionally, traffic management is also divided among municipalities, while national authorities also have some competence in the area of traffic. For this reason, all previous attempts to introduce joint tickets and to co-ordinate timetables failed to be successful.

Solution

Through the introduction of an integrated system of public transport with adjusted timetable, adjusted public transport prices, the region's ticket system and connections of public transport with parking places, the use of public transport will undoubtedly increase. For such system and for future planning of public transport development, a joint co-ordination body is required to carry out regulation in the field of public transport.

Current providers will also have to transfer their authorisations to a new authority in order to enable functioning of such a co-ordination body. In this way, legal basis for efficient functioning of co-ordination will be ensured.

Measures

Steps	Project owner	Input
Agreements with authorised providers and preparation of	RDA of LUR	20 work-days

bases for the establishment of a co-ordination body		
Establishment and functioning of a co-ordination body	RDA of LUR	100.000 EUR

Project data

Goal:	Efficient consultation and public transport planning
Indicator:	Co-ordination committee established
Area of implementation:	All municipalities
Project owner:	RDA of LUR
Project value:	
• Start-up costs	4.000 EUR
• Implementation costs	96.000 EUR
Source of funds:	RDA in work of its employees (20 days) Municipalities and other competent authorities - 96.000 EUR for committee's functioning
Implementation time frame:	December, 2003

18.2.1.3 Implementation project: Preparation of proposals to modifications of laws and by-laws

Background

The City of Ljubljana has already prepared and presented a project proposal to modernise public passengers transport in Ljubljana and in the region.

In order to introduce an integrated public transport system in the region, it is necessary to adjust appropriately the national legislation and municipal regulations on public utilities in the field of public transport.

Solution

The region will start an initiative for the adoption of a new act on petrol tolar in the Parliament. According to this act, a share of funds from petrol tax will be allocated for public transport in municipalities. The act should be based on a principle that access to public transport is the same right as access to public roads, being constructed by the state and municipalities. Through assigning 10 SIT per litre of petrol for this purpose and through allocating funds in accordance with the number of inhabitants, our region will invest 19 billions a year and in 10-15 years it will manage to construct an integrated public transport system without any major difficulties: in cities high capacity infrastructure such as tram, in rural areas smaller buses, vans, or even taxis, however the same ticket will be valid for transportation by each of the mentioned transport means. The adoption of such act will be useful also to other Slovenia's regions since public transport is a general problem we should tackle in the future. Following the act adoption, local or regional regulations will be appropriately adjusted.

Measures

Steps	Project owner	Input
Preparation and adoption of the act on ensuring funds for public transport	Regional public transport company	10.000 EUR
Preparation of local and	Regional public transport	10.000 EUR

regional regulations	company	
Adoption of local and regional regulations	Municipality Councils Regional co-ordination body for public transport	

Project data

Goal:	To ensure legal framework for integrated regional system of public transport
Indicator:	Modified legal framework for operating
Area of implementation:	All municipalities
Project owner:	Regional public transport company
Project value:	
• Start-up costs	
• Implementation costs	20.000 EUR
Source of funds:	Regional public transport company
Implementation time frame:	December, 2004

18.2.1.4 Implementation project: Preparation of feasibility study

Background

It is evident from the so-far conducted studies dealing with the problem of substantially high number of cars and consequent traffic jams that modern tram is a solution to the mobility problem in medium-sized cities. The Ljubljana Urban Region must direct its inhabitants to the use of public passenger traffic, however this can be achieved only if we provide quality public transport to the region's population. Our activities should be especially concentrated on management of public transport coming from Vrhnika, Logatec, Kamnik, Domžale, Litija, heading to Ljubljana.

Solution

Based on the outline project and opinions from municipalities as well as from other stakeholders, the feasibility study of the traffic system will be prepared, with a special emphasis on better co-ordination of the existing public transport services (buses and railway) and on preparation of the priority investment on the Kamnik - Dolgi most route. All potential providers of funds - the EU, the EBRD, the EIB, and national financial institutions will be involved with the preparation. The study will also foresee possibilities for the uniform ticket system, connections between rail and bus traffic as well as parking places. Possibilities for the development of business and service activities along railway, tram and bus stops will also be examined.

Measures

Steps	Project owner	Input
Preparing terms of reference	Regional public transport company	10.000 EUR
Providing funds	Regional public transport company	10.000 EUR
Implementing the study	Municipality councils, Regional co-ordination body for public transport	500.000 EUR

Project data

Goal:	To preparing the feasibility study for a new public transport system for the entire region
Indicator:	Elaborated study
Area of implementation:	All municipalities
Project owner:	Regional public transport company
Project value:	
• Start-up costs	20.000 EUR
• Implementation costs	500.000 EUR
Source of funds:	Regional public transport company
Implementation time frame:	June, 2004

18.2.1.5 Implementation project: Tram route construction (1st phase: Kamnik - Dolgi most)

Background

The City of Ljubljana has already prepared an outline project of reintroducing tram in Ljubljana, speaking in favour of the fact that only such a mean of public transport is comfortable and fast which does not have to compete for its space on the road. This is undoubtedly the modern tram, which will along with the railway ensure a direct connection between the city of Ljubljana and cities and settlements in the Ljubljana Urban Region. Rail network construction will take 10-15 years.

Referring to this outline solution, the 1st construction priority is the Kamnik - Dolgi most route, due to the number of passengers and a clear route. Then it is necessary to begin as quickly as possible the construction of the route leading towards Vrhnika and Logatec as well in the direction to Litija.

Solution

Based on the feasibility study and spatial outline plan, the reconstruction, i.e. construction of the Kamnik - Dolgi most tram route will begin within the period of the Regional Development Programme implementation. From Kamnik to Črnuče the tram route will follow the existing railway track, while from Črnuče to Dolgi most it will be constructed on city streets. A station for changing transport mode (for the Primorje region) will be constructed at Dolgi most. Along the route, on sites, determined in a spatial outline plan, stops with parking places will be constructed enabling development of service and business activities.

Based on the feasibility study, the established co-ordination body for public transport together with the public transport company will make a decision on the most convenient manner of purchasing rail-track vehicles - options include loan, leasing or concession operating.

Measures

Steps	Project owner	Input
Project design	Regional public transport company	1 million EUR
Acquiring land	Regional public transport company, Municipalities	5 million EUR
Acquiring permits and environmental impact assessment	Regional public transport company	200.000 EUR
Acquiring investment funds	Regional public transport company and a regional co-	100.000 EUR

	ordination body	
Selecting a rail-track vehicles supplier	Regional public transport company	200.000 EUR
Selecting construction works contractors	Regional public transport company or a regional co-ordination body in case of concession	200.000 EUR
Construction works	Contractors	140 million EUR
Supervision of construction	Regional public transport company	1 million EUR
Rail-track vehicles	Supplier	6,5 million per year

Project data

Goal:	To construct tram route
Indicator:	Beginning of construction
Area of implementation:	Kamnik, Domžale, Trzin, Ljubljana
Project owner:	Regional public transport company
Project value:	
• Start-up costs	147,7 million EUR
• Implementation costs	6,5 million EUR per year
Source of funds:	Regional public transport company, Municipalities, the State, EBRD, EIB, EU Cohesion Fund, EU Structural Fund
Implementation time frame:	December, 2006

18.2.2 Sub-programme: Municipal infrastructure

Municipalities own municipal infrastructure on their territories and are individually responsible for investments into infrastructure although water supply and sewage systems often connect more municipalities. Moreover, municipalities also share ownership on some public companies, providing water supply and waste management services on their territories. However, the services are not connected and therefore inefficient. Infrastructure in cities is relatively well developed, while in the country investments in infrastructure lag behind the need of developing settlements and business sector, representing a heavy burden on municipality budgets. In many areas, it is quite impossible to take advantage of synergetic effects and economy of scale due to dispersal.

In the area of waste management and drinking water supply, the existing organisation does not encourage reducing of waste or water consumption since companies collecting waste or supplying water are at the same time operators of landfills and water resources. For this reason expenses of waste disposal and water supply are not transparent, while investments and conservation are left to municipalities. In cases where waste collectors or water suppliers are charged for disposed waste or supplied water, they are also economically motivated to reduce quantities of waste or consumed water. Such examples are the municipality of Vrhnika and the municipality of Borovnica which lack their own landfill sites but have a very well developed system of separate waste collection.

Sub-programme goals

- To ensure quality public utility services for inhabitants and business at convenient, cost-effective prices;

- To connect primary water-supply systems in the region;
- To ensure cost-effective wastewater treatment in the areas of dispersed settlement (i.e. in rural areas);
- Separate waste collection and waste recycling;
- To ensure the exchange of experience and co-operation between municipalities and public utility companies in the area of public utility regulations, setting prices and service standards.

Goals and priorities supported by the sub-programme:	conurbation Functioning	Successful people and companies	Quality of life
Co-operation	☺	☺	☺
Accessibility	☺	☺	☺
Training	☺	☺	☺
Opening to the world		☺	
Ecological network	☺		☺

Tools for implementing sub-programme

Local regulations on public utilities;

Capital strengthening of public utility providers;

Investment and management concessions;

Public companies;

Optimal spatial distribution of infrastructure on the basis of spatial instruments.

Partners

Municipalities, Public companies, Telecommunication operators, Distributors of electricity and gas, Cable television operators, Investors into communication infrastructure

Indicators of success

A share of inhabitants connected to individual type of available infrastructure;

Sustainability of supply and demand for public utility services;

A share of recycled waste.

18.2.2.1 Implementation projects: Feasibility study of waste management system integration, Projects and measures for waste management system integration, management system, Integration of waste management system in the region⁶

Background

There are some waste management companies and 5 landfills operating in the region. Waste management systems in individual municipalities are very different; some of them have already introduced separate waste collection, the others have not done it yet. Waste management has been therefore carried out in very different ways and we cannot say it is managed rationally in the Ljubljana Urban Region. This particularly holds for projects related to waste quantities reduction, which have not even started yet, and projects related to waste separation, which - as already mentioned - are being implemented in only a few municipalities. Non-hazardous waste landfills in the region are mainly full and - in the long run - will not prove sufficient for disposal of waste generated by the region. Preparation and implementation of the separate waste collection system on the territory of the entire region will have to be initiated immediately, as well as the projects of waste quantities reduction and system integration of public utility companies in order to achieve more efficient management of waste residues.

Solution

The region's public utility companies dealing with waste management have already been co-operating, these co-operation activities are mainly limited to the project level, while joint

⁶ Projects are logically inter-related, that is why they are presented as one issue.

waste management has not been tackled so far. During discussions held with representatives of public utility companies, a need for integrating waste management has been expressed. Specialisation for individual segments of waste is important for public utility companies, meaning that in an integrated system one company will take care of an individual type of waste in the entire region.

In this way the region will get some waste collection centres and one central disposal site or waste management centre. Projects for construction of a new regional centre in the region have already been initiated, which will be considered in further steps, although the projects at the moment are not being carried out.

Measures

Steps	Project owner	Input
Feasibility study of waste management system integration	Public utility companies	72.000 EUR
Projects and measures for waste management system integration	Public utility companies	480.000 EUR
Construction of the central waste management system in the region along with the system of collection centres	Public utility companies	3.000.000 EUR

Project data

Goal:	Efficient waste management
Indicator:	At least 40 % of waste recycled
Area of implementation:	All municipalities
Project owner:	Public utility companies and Municipalities
Project value:	
• Start-up costs	72.000 EUR
• Implementation costs	3.480.000 EUR
Source of funds:	Public utility companies through loans
Implementation time frame:	Study, December 2003 Projects, June 2005 Implementation, June 2006

18.2.2.2 Implementation projects: Feasibility study of water-supply system integration, Projects and measures for regional water-supply system integration, Water-supply system integration in the region⁷

Background

Due to its position at the foot of the mountains, the Ljubljana Urban Region is rich in water resources. However, their long-term safety and quality are endangered due to urbanisation, intensive agriculture, industrial pollution and river regulation in the past. Many settlements are located on flood-prone areas and flood safety is rising more and more concern regarding the uncertainty of possible effects of climate changes.

⁷ Projects are logically inter-related, that is why they are presented as one issue.

The region is well-supplied with drinking water, while water quality in different parts of the region is substantially different. Due to intensive agriculture and industrial pollution, some groundwater wells have already been abandoned, while the quality of water resources is not stable and depends on weather conditions.

In the region there are a few hundreds of local water-supply systems which are not under control and water from these systems is microbiologically inadequate according to rare measurements. For the region's development, it will be of key importance to ensure long-term healthy drinking water in sufficient quantities for all inhabitants and to prevent the impact of new urbanisation on water resources.

Solution

The first step to the integral protection of water resources is to get a clear overview of the situation in the entire region. On one hand this means a comprehensive overview of quantity and quality of the existing water resources and determination of their importance for water supply on regional, not only municipal level, while on the other hand it is necessary to identify potential new water resources. At this moment a key strategic information is *what is the quantity* of good-quality water that can be supplied to inhabitants and industry, and *where* are the prospective water resources.

To protect water resources against the impacts from agriculture, it is especially important to educate farmers on farming the most extensive water catchment areas and to carry out efficient control. Within the entire region we tend to introduce a constant good farming practise: intensive theoretical and practical education of farmers in co-operation with the Agricultural Extension Service for due application of manure in appropriate quantities as well as for use of appropriate pesticides and agrichemicals. In co-operation with the Agricultural Inspectorate, the introduction of watertight and adequately-sized manure and slurry tanks is surveyed. The region will provide assistance to farmers in acquiring funds from environmental programmes for investments in related infrastructure.

Infrastructure enabling a more centralised pumping and distribution of water in most of the region will be constructed. In this way safe supply will be ensured in case individual water resources become polluted or get out of use. Mixing water from different resources will ensure appropriate water quality. In a long run the entire system will be jointly managed since in this way an optimal use of water resources will be assured in the best possible way.

Through sustainable management of watercourses, where large enough retention areas will be ensured, flood-safety will be ensured as well. In carrying out water management measures, the rivers will be managed in the way to make them also suitable for recreation.

Measures

Steps	Project owner	Input
Feasibility study of water-supply system integration	Public utility companies	72.000 EUR
Projects and measures for regional water-supply system integration	Public utility companies	480.000 EUR
Water-supply system integration in the region	Public utility companies	3.000.000 EUR

Project data

Goal:	Ensured long-term quality drinking water in sufficient quantities
Indicator:	Regional water-supply system integrated into a single organisation

Area of implementation:	All municipalities
Project owner:	Public utility companies and Municipalities
Project value:	
• Start-up costs	72.000 EUR
• Implementation costs	3.480.000 EUR
Source of funds:	Public utility companies through loans
Implementation time frame:	Study, September 2003 Projects, June 2005 Implementation, December 2006

18.2.2.3 Implementation project: Wastewater collection and treatment study

Background

The region is rather rich in water resources, however their long-term safety and quality are endangered due to urbanisation, intensive agriculture, industrial pollution and river regulation in the past. The river basins of the Sava, Ljubljanica, and Krka Rivers, on which wastewater treatment plants have not been set-up yet, are the ones that need quick and systematic management the most. Besides agriculture management and industrial pollution, construction and appropriate functioning of treatment plants should be also taken care of.

The construction of the water treatment plant Šentvid pri Stični appears to be the priority project also due to the possibility of acquiring funds from international sources. For the construction of this water treatment plant, a letter of co-operation was signed by 23 municipalities lying in the Krka River basin. The implementation requires 180 million SIT, while project documents have already been prepared. In the following year, the municipality of Ivančna Gorica will also acquire a construction permit, while the sewage system has already been constructed.

Solution

On the regional level it is necessary to provide for the preparation of treatment plant construction programmes and particularly to introduce a system of treatment plant construction which will not represent a burden to municipality budgets and will be at the same time adjusted to the needs of the Slovene legislation on municipal wastewater treatment.

The study will have to answer the following questions:

- What kind of system for wastewater collection and treatment system needs to be constructed for an individual basin?
- In what way should municipalities participate in construction and how should they acquire other funds for construction?

Measures

Steps	Project owner	Input
Brief analysis to prepare terms of reference	Public utility companies	30 days
Wastewater collection and treatment study	Public utility companies	72.000 EUR

Project data

Goal:	Efficient wastewater treatment
Indicator:	Prepared feasibility study
Area of implementation:	Basins of the Sava, Ljubljanica, and Krka rivers

Project owner:	RDA and Municipalities
Project value:	
• Start-up costs	72.000 EUR
• Implementation costs	
Source of funds:	Municipalities in the river basins of the Sava, Ljubljanica, and Krka rivers
Implementation time frame:	December, 2005

18.2.3 Sub-programme: User-friendly web content

The use of Internet services in the region is low, particularly because there are only a few services available and because not many inhabitants are capable of using this technology. There are some positive examples in the region, for example electronic banking and the spatial plan of the Vodice Municipality. Otherwise, Internet administrative procedures are practically not developed, municipalities do not use much or they do not have spatial information systems, there is an insignificant share of ordering products for extensive consumption, while companies communicate at most via e-mail and do not have joint services.

Sub-programme goals

- To enable non-stop free physical access to computers with access to the Internet to inhabitants;
- To enable municipalities to provide services and public information via Internet.

Tools for implementing sub-programme

Joint fund for e-Contents;
Concessions;
The EU tenders;
Co-operation with administrative units due to administrative procedures;
Co-operation with e-Ministry; and
Investments made by municipalities.

Goals and priorities supported by the sub-programme:	conurbation	Functioning	Successful people and companies	Quality of life
co-operation	☺	☺	☺	☺
Accessibility	☺	☺	☺	☺
Training	☺	☺	☺	☺
Opening to the world	☺	☺	☺	☺
Ecological network	☺	☺	☺	☺

Partners

Individual providers of services

Indicators of success

A share of municipalities' administrative procedures and administrative units operating via Internet;

A share of inhabitants regularly using Internet services in the region.

18.2.3.1 Implementation project: Analysis of possibilities and needs related to public services on the Internet and the provision of services via Internet

Background

With the possibility to apply for extremely application-oriented international projects, Slovene companies will not acquire only co-financing from the European Commission, but also assistance in establishing international contacts. The Ministry for the Information Society took the responsibility to manage this project on the national level. Our goal is to provide assistance in organising as many project groups as possible to apply for projects successfully.

In this way funds from national budget, intended for approaching the programme, will be returned back to Slovenia in an applicative project support to enrich some digital contents.

Funds foreseen for the 2001-2006 period amount to 23 million EUR contributions from the European Commission. Projects will support development and use of digital contents on the Internet. The sub-programme goal is to include regional projects in European initiatives through the e-Content programme. For this reason the entire programme is based on the contents of this European tender. The e-Content tender supports the third goal of e-Europe: "encouraging the use of the Internet". The Republic of Slovenia will become member of the e-Content programme which is being implemented by the European Commission. The programme was approved with the Council's decision on 22nd December and includes encouragement and promotion of the use of the European digital contents on global networks, as well as expansion of multilingual society and cultural diversity in information society.

Solution

The e-Content programme is based on three main areas:

- improving access to information and promoting the use of public-sector information;
- multilingual and culturally diverse enrichment of digital contents; and
- increasing dynamics of the digital content market.

The programme and projects will be market oriented and will support the access to high-quality Internet contents and services. Projects included in these contents are considered to be of short-term nature (from 24 to 36 months). Solutions on the existing technology will be developed, as well as new business partnerships and business models.

Research projects, offline multimedia applications and projects longer than 3 years are not suitable for the e-Content programme.

All measures within the e-Content programme must consider the principles set in the Directive 95/46/EC on personal data protection.

Improving the access to information and promoting the use of public-sector information

Public information is a key source for development of business and civil sector of the European Union. On the basis of international agreements key governmental Internet contents are the following: set-up of useful public contents, including legislation, cultural, environmental and traffic information, development of balanced approach to providing information through sectors, including the European Union. The e-Content programme will contribute to better utilisation of public information in Europe through the support given to projects and other activities that will be particularly intended for increasing possibilities for the Internet use.

Multilingual and culturally diverse enrichment of digital contents

Development of multilingual and culturally diverse information as well as access to it are a key condition for the development of mass market of Internet products and services. Research and development activities often do not ensure transfer of technological improvements in business solutions.

That is why activities will be directed into encouragement of co-operation between diverse language areas on the European level, with which competitiveness with the support to development, production and distribution of quality multilingual contents in culturally diverse Europe will be enabled.

Increase in dynamics of the digital content market

In order to avoid market fluctuations in the area of Internet services and to reduce their negative consequences on the economic growth and employment, the e-Content programme will support three extensive areas that can increase market dynamics:

- the access to existing and available capital markets,
- a uniform European approach towards solving copyright issues,
- support to the development of joint vision of market trends and expected development.

These themes together represent the 3rd group of measures which will be supported by the e-Content programme, while all these three areas contribute to the establishment of favourable environment for development, distribution and commercialisation of the European Internet web content.

Measures

Steps	Project owner	Input
Analysis of needs and possibilities related to contents we would need on the Internet, as well as preparing the application for E-Content programme tender	Municipality of Mengeš	12.000 EUR
Project start-up, access to public services on the Internet	RDA of LUR	448.000 EUR

Project data

Goal:	To assure functioning of public services on the Internet
Indicator:	Possibility for access to site information in at least 15 municipalities
Area of implementation:	All municipalities
Project owner:	RDA of LUR
Project value:	
• Start-up costs	12.000 EUR
• Implementation costs	448.000 EUR
Source of funds:	Municipalities for start-up costs 12.000 EUR Municipalities for implementation 48.000 EUR e-Content programme 400.000 EUR
Implementation time frame:	Analysis, June 2004 Implementation, September 2006

18.2.4 Sub-programme: Provision of services for high-quality living

High-quality living in the capital and its surroundings is based on diverse choice of quality services; from culture, entertainment, education, to natural beauties, sports, recreation, catering and quality food. In Ljubljana and its surroundings there is a diverse offer of services, which can still be improved and enriched. Through the development of entrepreneurship, infrastructure and joint marketing, it is possible to increase the access to services and in this way improve their economy.

Sub-programme goals

- To ensure highly diverse provision of services for high-quality living;
- To ensure infrastructure and market conditions for economic success of service providers;
- Concentrated offer on accessible locations.

Tools for implementing sub-programme

Information on services;
Co-operation between providers;
Marketing;
Ensuring locations and infrastructure;
Clustering.

Partners

Cultural organisations and associations, Companies, Education, Commerce, Tourism, Sport organisations and associations, Agriculture, water, forest and natural values managing authorities, Municipalities, National authorities

Goals and priorities supported by the sub-programme:	Functioning conurbation	Successful people and companies	Quality of life
Co-operation		☺	
Accessibility	☺	☺	☺
Training	☺	☺	☺
Opening to the world	☺	☺	☺
Ecological network	☺	☺	☺

Indicators of success

The number of eco-farms

18.2.4.1 Implementation project: Mini Slovenia

Background

The number of visitors coming from Ljubljana, its surroundings and from abroad is increasing in the Ljubljana Urban Region. Neither in the region nor elsewhere in Slovenia there is a thematic park where Slovenia would be presented on a small scale, which would be interesting from educational, national as well as from tourist aspect.

Solution

Following the example of Minimundus in Klagenfurt, the construction of the thematic park “Mini Slovenia”, in which the most famous buildings and institutions will be presented. Since the project is of tourism/educational character, it does not represent a pollution threat to the environment. In fact, the environment is enriched with a park, on which miniature buildings from the entire Slovenia will be set. Considering the fact that Slovenia will become a part of the EU, the most characteristic buildings of the EU member states will also be set in the park. For this reason, discussions with individual cultural ministries of the EU countries regarding the provision of plans or miniatures have already begun.

Project data

Goal:	Implementation of a new tourist product
Indicator:	Implemented project
Area of implementation:	Each municipalities individually for the areas with special development problems
Project owner:	Ljubljana Association for Tourism
Project value:	
• Start-up costs	
• Implementation costs	1.100.000 EUR

Source of funds:	
Implementation time frame:	June, 2006

18.2.4.2 Implementation project: Innovative and integrated development of tourism in rural areas

Background

The area is rich in natural and cultural heritage and outstanding possibilities for recreation, however it lacks an integrated presentation of all tourist attractions, services and facilities and their organisation, i.e. their innovative integration and marketing.

Solution

It is of utmost importance to organise joint presentation with detailed maps and access descriptions in foreign languages, as well as to organise transportation, excursions, i.e. car rentals and bicycle rentals after the establishment of a cycling trail network. A joint information point and maintained web site are also important.

Through tourism, tradition will be preserved through revival of handicraft and domestic crafts of the early settlers. Possibilities for private accommodation and tourist farms will be expanded, and especially for the youth, cost-free lodging will be enabled in exchange for a few hours daily work on the farm or care for other guests. All this will be interesting from the viewpoint of education as well as experience, since tourist attractions, services and facilities will remind us of a certain historical period (for example of lake dwellers in case of the Ljubljana River). Integrated rural development programmes were implemented in individual villages. It would be wise to connect them and include their results into joint marketing activities.

Measures

Steps	Project owner	Input
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • integration of natural and cultural heritage in tourist attractions • review and interconnection of integrated rural development programmes in the region regarding their integration in tourism • integration of agriculture in tourism activities • the Ljubljana region tourist map • proposal of tourist attractions from the viewpoint of encouraging recreation and healthy lifestyle • presentation of all tourist attractions in the area in publications and on web sites • elaboration of content proposal regarding information points on characteristic tourist locations • organisation of the information point 		

Project data

Goals:	<p>Natural and cultural heritage is innovatively included in tourist attractions</p> <p>Agricultural products are offered to tourists through original and penetrative marketing</p> <p>Tourist attractions, services and facilities of the area are presented in publications and on web sites</p> <p>The information point is established</p>
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Indicator:	Good frequency of visits Great demand and sale of products Numerous tourists involved in cycling and horse riding Sales of publications and a great response to web sites Established information point on a suitable location
Area of implementation:	Rural municipalities of the Ljubljana hinterland
Project owner:	RDA of LUR
Project value:	
• Start-up costs	3.000 EUR
• Implementation costs	27.000 EUR
Source of funds:	
Implementation time frame:	October, 2003

18.2.4.3 Implementation project: Development of entrepreneurial approach in rural areas

Background

Specific conditions in rural areas require that factors hindering or accelerating entrepreneurial development in characteristic area types are taken into consideration.

Areas with well developed entrepreneurial sector need only guideline measures, while in less developed areas, particularly those affected by depopulation, it is hard to develop entrepreneurial sector without various promotion/stimulation measures.

Solution

Entrepreneurial approach should be adjusted to characteristics of development problems and guidelines for entrepreneurial development in individual types of areas. For this reason, it is necessary to:

- evaluate diversity of various activities in individual areas;
- establish evidence of entrepreneurship types which are not sufficient in individual areas of the region;
- make an overview of workforce by individual sub-areas, with a special attention to the surplus or shortage of jobs also as regards the main sectors of activities;
- define the most evident development problems and propose possible types of entrepreneurial development.

For individual geographic areas and problem series we will try to specify instruments for the development of entrepreneurship in different fields:

- domestic craft with the use of unutilised local resources;
- marketing of agricultural and livestock products for direct use;
- introduction of ancillary activities in agriculture.

Measures

Steps
Education (co-operation between municipalities in developing the entrepreneurial approach, forming a regional model to develop entrepreneurship, promoting examples of good practise to develop entrepreneurship, entrepreneurship characterised by specifics of rural areas, transfer of good practice, marketing, eco-tourism, environmental protection, e-operating, web sites, management)
Professional preparation and implementation (entrepreneurial organisation and approach to rural development, considering different area types, development of ancillary activities on farms, integrated marketing of the area, joint trademark, set-up of adjustable data bases)

Project data

Goal:	1 – Implementing education 2 – Encouraging the development of entrepreneurship in different area types 3 – Development of ancillary activities 4 - Trademark introduction 5 - Set-up of adjustable data bases
Indicator:	1 – Implemented and well-attended courses, seminars, excursions 2 – Implementing various entrepreneurial approaches by area types 3 - The area has a good offer and good economic results of ancillary activities 4 - Many farmers take part in trademark 5 - Key stakeholders in rural areas have access to adjustable data bases
Area of implementation:	All rural municipalities of the Ljubljana hinterland
Project owner:	RDA of LUR
Project value:	
• Start-up costs	5.000 EUR
• Implementation costs	30.000 EUR
Source of funds:	
Implementation time frame:	November, 2003

18.3 Priority: Efficient education and training for creativity

18.3.1 Sub-programme: Clustering education and research institutions with business, as well as adjusting social services to the needs of the modern way of life

The extent and structure of local high school centres in the Ljubljana area does not suffice local needs, that is why almost a half of high school pupils commute to high schools located outside their territory. Business is affected by the lack of adjusted education programmes in the area with development needs, while other problems are motivation and qualifications of young people for entrepreneurship. The young and people with high education with their knowledge and skills represent the region's development potential, however this potential is not adequately used to increase an added value. Therefore, the experts qualifications should be improved and make them more flexible so that they could successfully lead the companies. During the period of globalisation, life-long learning is of crucial importance (i.e to train the adults since technologies change every few years and you cannot expect to do the same or similar job all the time).

A possible solution to the above mentioned problems lies in the development of educational centres around the existing or future schools, where education, research and business organisations could be appropriately mixed. Through education programmes, education and development could be more in line with the needs of companies and the offer of life-long education and employment services will develop too. Concepts for these centres will be presented in regional spatial outline plan, while their development will be directed by councils involving representatives of schools, companies, research institutions and municipalities. Possible locations are Ljubljana Centre, Ljubljana Poljane, Ljubljana Bežigrad, Kamnik, Domžale, Vrhnika, Ivančna Gorica, Grosuplje and Logatec. Besides centres, other connections

should be established between stakeholders, where organisations not located in centre could intercommunicate well, ensuring the market of educational services.

Sub-programme goals

- To train globally competitive experts and entrepreneurs and keep them in the region;
- To establish the network of centres which will offer formal high school and possible higher education, training of adults, employment service (for students and the retired) and entrepreneurial incubator on a single location;
- To increase competitiveness of education institutions and to introduce private sector in education.

Goals and priorities supported by the sub-programme:	Functioning conurbation	companies Successful people and	Quality of life
Co-operation	☺	☺	☺
Accessibility	☺	☺	☺
Training	☺	☺	☺
Opening to the world	☺	☺	☺
Ecological network			

Tools

Spatial outline plan of educational centres, Balancing the offer, Market research, Connected services on the Internet, Business conferences, Education, Risk capital, Connections with education and research institutions, Concessions for private schools

Partners

Companies, the Chamber of Commerce, OZS, Municipalities, High schools, Universities, Competent ministries

Indicators of success

Added value per employee

18.3.1.1 Implementation project: Regional network of technology parks

Background

In the region there are many groups of companies doing business in similar fields of services and production. Ljubljana has its university and there are a lot of high schools in the region, representing good basis for technological and entrepreneurial development. In course of discussions with representatives of companies it turned out that the biggest disadvantage is the lack of creative people that could be in charge of development in companies. The main purpose of the development of technology parks will therefore be to ensure critical mass of human resources and interconnections between companies and research institutions and in this way surpass the existing inadequate use of research in entrepreneurial projects.

Solution

Stimulation of co-operation between companies in production and service sectors will develop through regular business conferences and through ensuring joint business functions (if needed). An example of such functions are market research and Internet marketing. We expect that such co-operation will be useful particularly to small and medium-sized companies, while it can also offer interesting opportunities to bigger companies.

Within the region, a location will be determined for the development of technology centres, where education institutions and business organisations will be appropriately mixed. In order to implement the sub-programme we will first of all analyse needs of the business sector and

verify its readiness for co-operation. Only in this way education will be adjusted to the needs of a company through new education programmes. The centres will be designated in the regional spatial outline plan and will be developed in accordance with the geographical pattern in the entire region. On this basis potential local or high-school institutions will be on this basis invited to move or to introduce a new programme on this location.

Measures

Steps	Project owner	Input
Project outline plan, preparation of the implementation programme	RDA of LUR and Ljubljana Technology Park	100 days
Agreement with municipalities and initial investment	RDA of LUR and Ljubljana Technology Park	24.000 EUR
Lease of space and beginning of centre's activities	RDA of LUR and Ljubljana Technology Park	1.480.000 EUR

Project data

Goal:	Technologically developed region
Indicator:	At least two new functioning technology parks in the region
Area of implementation:	All municipalities
Project owner:	RDA of LUR and Ljubljana Technology Park
Project value:	
• Start-up costs	44.000 EUR
• Implementation costs	1.480.000 EUR
Source of funds:	Start-up costs - RDA of LUR and Ljubljana Technology Park (100 days) and Municipalities 44.000 EUR Municipality's implementation costs - 480.000 EUR, the EU 1.000.000 EUR
Implementation time frame:	December, 2005

18.3.1.2 Implementation project: A cluster of tourist organisations

Background

The number of inhabitants in the Ljubljana Urban Region is increasing and consequently also the needs for tourism, sport and recreation facilities. At the same time, the size of green areas on plains is decreasing, while the possibilities for tourism are still not sufficiently utilised. The number of visitors to the area coming mainly from Ljubljana and its surroundings is also increasing along with favourable traffic connections.

Therefore, large catchment area of visitors offers a possibility for successful marketing of tourist sights and attractions, sport and recreation activities, particularly together with local cultural, ethnological and historical attractions as well as bars and restaurants.

Mountainous - Alpine part of the region (for example the Kamnik Alps, Rašica and the Posavje Mountains, the Polhov Gradec Dolomites) offers great possibilities for a higher number of visitors who want to spend their spare time actively (hiking, mountaineering, biking and skiing). Due to thermal water in some locations in the region there is a possibility for developing thermal spa resorts.

Sports infrastructure in the region is unequally distributed since some places lack sports centres and recreation areas. Numerous local associations and tourist agencies are active, while in the cities individual tourist companies are particularly important, however they - as a

rule - do not connect to achieve more successful use of all given possibilities, promotion and marketing.

Solution

Due to numerous providers of tourist, sports and recreational activities, it is necessary to connect all of them in cluster. Providers of tourist activities organised in this way can provide mutual exchange of information and promotion of offer by themselves.

Connecting will be also aimed to organise joint actions, to establish guide service (tourist and alpine guides) and to provide education on financing and marketing tourist activities.

The Institute for Tourism of the Ljubljana City Municipality has already begun connecting tourist providers; this connecting, however, needs to continue and to expand to other parts of the region.

Measures

Steps	Project owner	Input
Organisation of tourist providers cluster and its expansion to the entire region	RDA of LUR and Ljubljana Institute for Tourism	100 days
Cluster formation and functioning	RDA of LUR and Ljubljana Institute for Tourism	24.000 EUR
Cluster's activities, promotion, joint presence on the market	RDA of LUR and Ljubljana Institute for Tourism	300.000 EUR

Project data

Goal:	Connected tourist providers and joint marketing in order to increase added value per employee in tourism
Indicator:	Access to information on integrated tourist attractions, services and facilities on one location for the entire region
Area of implementation:	Each municipality individually for the areas with special development problems
Project owner:	RDA of LUR and Ljubljana Institute for Tourism
Project value:	
• Start-up costs	20.000 EUR
• Implementation costs	324.000 EUR
Source of funds:	Start-up costs: RDA of LUR and Ljubljana Institute for Tourism (100 days) Implementation costs: Municipality 24.000 EUR and the EU 300.000 EUR
Implementation time frame:	June, 2004

18.3.1.3 Implementation project: A cluster of wood-processing industry

Background

A core of wood-processing industry that needs to be supported and provided assistance in development has already begun to emerge in the region. There are numerous companies operating in the field of wood-processing and related industry. Tradition of wood-processing industry in the region as well as in the entire Slovenia is long, while in the past several bigger commercial companies were established in this sector.

Solution

Similarly to other types of production, it is possible to establish better connections between companies also in this area, which in the future could lead to more concrete co-operation for joint presence on the market. For companies which will be organised in clusters it is at first necessary to find out the needs and then to begin organising joint services. In order to develop the wood-processing sector, it will be necessary to interconnect production with commercial, marketing, forestry and other related organisations.

Measures

Steps	Project owner	Input
Organisation of wood-processing cluster and its expansion to the entire region	RDA of LUR and Development centres of Litija, Kamnik and Ljubljana	100 days
Cluster formation and functioning	RDA of LUR and Development centres of Litija, Kamnik and Ljubljana	24.000 EUR
Cluster's activities, promotion, joint presence on the market	RDA of LUR and Development centres of Litija, Kamnik and Ljubljana	300.000 EUR

Project data

Goal:	Connected wood-processing industry and joint marketing in order to increase added value
Indicator:	Joint presence on foreign markets and joint marketing
Area of implementation:	All municipalities
Project owner:	RDA of LUR and Development centres Litija, Kamnik, Ljubljana
Project value:	
• Start-up costs	20.000 EUR
• Implementation costs	324.000 EUR
Source of funds:	Start-up costs: RDA of LUR, Development centres Litija, Kamnik, Ljubljana (100 days) Implementation costs: Municipality 24.000 EUR and the EU 300.000 EUR
Implementation time frame:	October, 2006

18.3.1.4 Implementation project: A cluster of metal-processing industry

Background

A core of metal-processing industry that needs to be supported and provided assistance in development has already begun to emerge in the region. There are numerous companies operating in the field of metal processing and in related areas. Like wood-processing industry, metal-processing industry has very long tradition in the region and in the entire Slovenia. In course of history, areas known by craftsmen and small entrepreneurs developed particularly due to this industry sector.

Solution

Through regular business conferences and through ensuring joint functions we will encourage companies to co-operate, from which particularly small and medium-sized companies can

benefit. At the same time, co-operation can offer interesting possibilities also to bigger companies. An example of such functions are market research and Internet marketing.

For the development of metal-processing sector, it will be necessary to interconnect production, commercial, marketing and other related organisations.

Measures

Steps	Project owner	Input
Organisation of metal-processing cluster and its expansion to the entire region	RDA of LUR and Development centres of Litija, Kamnik and Ljubljana	100 days
Cluster formation and functioning	RDA of LUR and Development centres of Litija, Kamnik and Ljubljana	24.000 EUR
Cluster's activities, promotion, joint presence on the market	RDA of LUR and Development centres of Litija, Kamnik and Ljubljana	300.000 EUR

Project data

Goal:	Connected metal-processing industry and joint marketing in order to increase added value
Indicator:	Joint presence on foreign markets and joint marketing
Area of implementation:	All municipalities
Project owner:	RDA of LUR and Development centres of Litija, Kamnik and Ljubljana
Project value:	
• Start-up costs	20.000 EUR
• Implementation costs	324.000 EUR
Source of funds:	Start-up costs: RDA of LUR, Development centres of Litija, Kamnik and Ljubljana (100 days) Implementation costs: Municipality 24.000 EUR and the EU 300.000 EUR
Implementation time frame:	October, 2006

18.3.1.5 Implementation project: A cluster of micro-service companies

Background

On the national market there is a considerable lack of programmes for promoting sales and expansion of distribution channels for products and services, offered by small and medium-sized companies. Such possibilities are even fewer abroad since entering foreign markets is demanding and expensive. Small companies, especially the ones run by women and families, with complementary service activities started to connect in the region.

Solution

A decrease of financial inputs into research of new markets, optimised use of funds for promotion and advertisement, complementarity of technological resources of companies joining the cluster, at the same time maintaining autonomy of individual economic subjects, will be ensured through stimulating co-operation of service companies connecting directly or indirectly to activities and programmes of professional engagement of women and family entrepreneurship.

Regional Development Programme of the Ljubljana Urban Region
Strategic and Implementation parts of the Programme

Measures

Steps	Project owner	Input
Organisation of micro-service cluster and its expansion to the entire region	Institute for development of family and women entrepreneurship	100 days
Cluster formation and functioning	Institute for development of family and women entrepreneurship	24.000 EUR
Cluster's activities, promotion, joint education, joint presence on markets	Institute for Development of family and women entrepreneurship	235.000 EUR

Project data

Goal:	Connected micro-service companies and joint marketing in order to increase added value
Indicator:	Joint presence on foreign markets and joint marketing
Area of implementation:	All municipalities
Project owner:	Institute for development of family and women entrepreneurship
Project value:	
• Start-up costs	20.000 EUR
• Implementation costs	259.000 EUR
Source of funds:	Start-up costs: RDA of LUR and Institute for development of family and women entrepreneurship (100 days) Implementation costs: Municipalities 24.000 EUR and the EU 235.000 EUR
Implementation time frame:	December, 2005

18.3.2 Sub-programme: Opening culture, particularly to the youth

There are numerous cultural organisations in the region and the offer of cultural events is well provided for. Traditional offer of cultural events of many societies is also rich, however young people miss other, different events (for example rock concerts, festivals, tournaments, fairs, courses, meeting other people through hobbies, cinema, parties, etc.) that would attract them too. In the area of culture, organisations strive for more connections and co-operation that will contribute to better organisation and successful operation of cultural institutions. In culture, entrepreneurship and awareness of quality and markets on which culture offers its services is indispensable. In order to connect the young with other groups, it is especially important to diversify activities in culture and possibilities for creative functioning of different groups.

Goals and priorities supported by the sub-programme:	Functioning conurbation	companiesSuccessful people and	Quality of life
Co-operation	☺	☺	☺
Accessibility	☺	☺	☺
Training	☺	☺	☺
Opening to the world	☺	☺	☺
Ecological network			

In contrast to Ljubljana, involving young people in rural area is more successful. On the other hand, cultural organisations in rural areas organise their activities with more difficulties.

Sub-programme goals

- To expand the offer of cultural services particularly through sub-cultural activities;
- To open public cultural institutions to more users and activities.

Tools for implementing sub-programme

Co-operation between societies;
Premises for functioning of societies;
Education for projects;
Existing municipal budget items partly directed into project-oriented functioning of societies;
Marketing society programmes.

Partners

Students' clubs, Cultural centres, Youth centres, Pensioner clubs, Libraries

Indicators of success

The number of public premises, intended for work of culture groups, the number of cultural events

18.3.2.1 Implementation project: Improved marketing of cultural activities

Background

There are a lot of cultural organisations in the region, organising numerous cultural activities and preparing interesting projects. There is a lot of cultural events, however the lack of market orientation is frequently felt in the organisation of offer which is consequently less known and accessible to potential users. Numerous premises, suitable for various cultural events and projects, are not accessible enough, particularly to the young, i.e. for alternative culture. Municipalities could - through improved marketing of their premises - ensure more easily funds for maintaining these premises and at the same time improve cultural events.

Cultural organisations are not adequately connected, particularly with potential patrons and organisations dealing with marketing of culture and art. Better co-operation, exchange of experience and better knowledge on project preparation will help organising better and more successful activities and operations of cultural institutions.

Solution

Cultural organisations and municipalities will improve project preparation and marketing of their premises, as well as cultural activities. In this way, a share of funds that cultural organisations acquire from other sources (sponsors, patrons, EU programmes, tickets) and not from budget will increase. Municipalities will allocate a share of their budgetary funds, which are currently intended for culture through fixed items, into projects. "Day of Culture of the Ljubljana Urban Region" will be organised once a year; its purpose will be to present cultural organisations and to facilitate meeting of cultural organisations that carry out and fund cultural activities (municipalities, Ministry of Culture, foundations, sponsors/patrons) and education institutions).

Measures

Steps	Project owner	Input
Programme for marketing premises, owned by municipalities, for cultural activities	Municipalities	40 work-days (total)

Education for marketing of cultural activities	RDA of LUR	10 work-days
Organising the regional Day of Culture	Associations of cultural organisations	40 work-days (10 every year)

Project data

Goal:	To make cultural activities accessible to wider public
Indicator:	The number of visitors of cultural events
Area of implementation:	Each municipality individually for areas with special development problems
Project owner:	Associations of cultural organisations
Project value:	
• Start-up costs	32.000 EUR
• Implementation costs	36.000 EUR
Source of funds:	RDA of LUR in work of its employees (10 days) Municipalities and other competent authorities 80 work-days and 40.000 EUR for education and organisation of the regional Day of Culture
Implementation time frame:	December, 2003 for start-up

18.3.2.2 Implementation project: Information point for cultural activities

Background

The variety of cultural events, projects and activities in the region is rather rich, so that everyone can find something to his liking. However, there is no common source of information that would comprise the entire culture offer, consequently information is not clearly presented. Such amount of information, collected from very dispersed sources, makes the users' decision-making on the choice of activities and participation even more difficult. At the same time, it also affects decisions of potential financers on which activities they would like to support. Besides, cultural activities are not sufficiently connected, which hinders planning and implementing bigger, more complex projects.

Solution

Cultural organisations and municipalities will join to establish together an information site that will function as a joint information point of cultural activities (where, when, who, cost), which will facilitate the access to information and visiting cultural events. The culture point (site, contact point) is conceived as an information office based on the use of modern communication means - Internet, E-mail, SMS. Besides, this culture point will also introduce the system of acquiring and providing information on:

- up-coming and open tenders in the area of culture;
- free premises for cultural activities, conditions and prices of use;
- providers of different cultural activities and services, particularly with the aim of exchanging experience and connecting similar organisations.

The main task of the information point will be to provide information to users and organisations dealing with culture, as well as to facilitate marketing of cultural activities. Following its establishment, it will be financed through the marketing of services and advertising space.

Measures

Steps	Project owner	Input
Establishing the information point	Associations of cultural organisations	60 work-days (total)
Functioning of the information point	Associations of cultural organisations	360 wok-days

Project data

Goal:	To insure information flow that will improve co-operation and connections among users, providers and financers of cultural activities
Indicator:	Established information point
Area of implementation:	All municipalities
Project owner:	Associations of cultural organisations
Project value:	
• Start-up costs	62.000 EUR
• Implementation costs	78.000 EUR
Source of funds:	Associations of cultural organisations and municipalities in work of employees (420 work-days for implementation), and 56.000 EUR for establishing the office and overhead expenses arising from its activities (without work)
Implementation time frame:	June, 2003

18.3.3 Sub-programme: Life-long education

Based on data from 2000, there are slightly more than 19 % of inhabitants older than 60 years in the region. Health condition of older people is improving due to better health care and higher quality of life, that is why their needs and possibilities for active participation are changing.

The older could be more actively involved in social and economic life of the region. They could share their rich knowledge and experience with other people, they could also organise and provide various services which would implement their incomes.

Older people are mostly organised particularly in clubs where they take part in various activities only on amateur and volunteer basis. The lack of ancillary activities (education, business organisation, etc.) that would connect them with the society and the region's development is strongly felt.

Goals

- Along with general education organise education for older people in the fields of special knowledge, important for the region's development;
- Establish the knowledge exchange that will provide information on knowledge and services offered by older people.

Tools

- Education;
- Knowledge exchange;

Goals and priorities supported by the sub-programme:	Functioning conurbation	companiesSuccessful people and	Quality of life
Co-operation		☺	☺
Accessibility	☺	☺	☺
Training	☺	☺	☺
Opening to the world		☺	☺
Ecological network			

- Co-operation between pensioner clubs, self-assistance groups.

Partners

Self-assistance groups, Municipalities, Student resource centres, Chamber of crafts and commerce

Indicators of success

The number of participants involved in education programmes

The number of people involved in knowledge exchange

18.3.3.1 Implementation project: Conurbation of knowledge and new vocations

Background

In the region, there is a range of service providers in the field of employment, regular education as well as life-long education, including the national Employment Office. The demand for these services is growing along with growing dynamics of the workforce market. At the same time, the provision of services is improving through implementation of national programmes, such as Centres for information and vocational consulting. If we want to increase workforce dynamics and ensure the access of services to a larger number of people from different target groups, the existing facilities of these centres are not adequate.

Solution

To establish a network of information centres on central locations within the region that will enable access to services related to employment and education to the widest range of users. These centres will be supported by one or more web portals and a network of consultants and information providers.

The information centre will be interactively equipped consulting station in the existing public institution or in its immediate surroundings (the Ivan Cankar Cultural Centre is proposed for Ljubljana, entrance from Erjavčeva cesta). Everything that is necessary to know about additional education - life-long education - will be available on one location. The target audience of these centres will be:

- seekers of new employment and the related additional education;
- the unemployed;
- people who want to carry out their own projects or activities and need to be consulted; and
- those who need guidance in the search of their professional career.

Individual consulting service facilitating guidance in the area of vocational training, employment and project organisation with mentors will be available on the same location or upon prior agreement. A portal of web content, accessible free of charge, will be developed through the implementation project. Based on the experience from the pilot project carried out in the Ivan Cankar Cultural Centre, programmes of similar centres on other locations within the region will be prepared, i.e. in the areas with high concentration of schools and in municipality centres.

In order to support the project, the Project Board of the Regional Development Agency will be established, involving all interested service providers, representatives of municipalities, business and education sectors. This ensures the project interdisciplinarity, strength, complexity, its openness for active and creative co-operation of otherwise rather dispersed sources to channel concentration and synergy of resources into a service-oriented process.

The results of co-operation in the project will be as follows:

- established conurbation of knowledge and new vocations in the function of direct benefits for target public;
- the Ljubljana Urban Region can eventually become a sample regional model, transferable to other regions;
- the co-operation network between stakeholders in the area of information communication service development, education, employment and project management - economy promotion;
- additional development and concentration (portal) of relevant web content (e-Learning, e-Work, Employment).

With this project the region will run for participation in the programme "Improving Digital Literacy of the Unemployed", which is being prepared by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia as a part of the PHARE programme for the year 2003.

Measures

Steps	Project owner	Input
Operating of the Project Board (including service providers in the area of employment and education)	RDA of LUR	10.000 EUR
An overview of existing services and possibilities for connecting them	RDA of LUR	
The concept of accessibility and joint marketing of services	RDA of LUR	
Identifying potential locations for new centres in the region	RDA of LUR	
Establishing the information centre in the Ivan Cankar Cultural Centre	RDA of LUR	300.000 EUR
Interconnecting information centres	RDA of LUR	100.000 EUR
The network of centres programme in the region	RDA of LUR	100.000 EUR

Project data

Goal:	To enable education to all social groups
Indicator:	At least 50 new jobs annually
Area of implementation:	All municipalities
Project owner:	RDA of LUR
Project value:	
• Start-up costs	10.000 EUR
• Implementation costs	500.000 EUR
Source of funds:	Start-up costs: 10.000 EUR Implementation costs: 50.000 EUR municipalities, candidacy to the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs, Phare Programme 2003
Implementation time frame:	January, 2004

18.3.3.2 Implementation project: Internet to schools

Background

In the workshop held with high schools they pointed out that schools should be better equipped with computer equipment and connections to the Internet. The Ministry of the Information Society annually issues tenders for school equipment.

Solution

The RDA will help primary and secondary schools to prepare an application to tender issued by the Ministry of the Information Society and agree on co-financing the project with municipalities.

Measures

Steps	Project owner	Input
Preparing the application for the entire region for tender issued by the Ministry of the Information Society	RDA of LUR	20 days
Agreement with municipalities on co-financing	RDA of LUR	10 days

Project data

Goal:	Equipped schools
Indicator:	Prepared application by tender submittance deadline
Area of implementation:	All municipalities
Project owner:	RDA of LUR
Project value:	
• Start-up costs	12.000 EUR
• Implementation costs	440.000 EUR
Source of funds:	RDA in work of its employees (30 days) To implement the project the Municipalities co-finance 40.000 EUR, the Ministry of the Information Society 400.000 EUR
Implementation time frame:	June, 2003

18.3.3.3 Implementation project: Internet knowledge exchange

Background

Based on data from 2000, there are slightly more than 19 % of inhabitants older than 60 years in the region. Health condition of older people is improving due to better health care and higher quality of life, that is why their needs and possibilities for active participation are changing.

Older people could be more actively involved in social and economic life of the region. They could share their rich knowledge and experience with other people, they could also organise and provide various services which would improve their incomes.

They are mostly organised in pensioner clubs where they take part in various activities only on amateur and volunteer basis. The lack of the entrepreneurial spirit, i.e. being organised for business, in order to form groups that would offer their knowledge on the market, is strongly felt.

Solution

Co-operation between pensioner clubs and other societies in the area will be established. Based on co-operation, the knowledge exchange will be organised. Its basic task will be providing information on knowledge and experience of people, i.e. on services that could be provided or carried out by older people. The knowledge exchange will enable them to gather according to their interests and to organise themselves into groups that could carry out different services, while other people will be able to benefit from access to information on those older persons who wish to share their knowledge and experience with others or wish to use them efficiently in some other way. The knowledge exchange will be organised in a way that information will be accessible to everyone, enabling connecting according to the interests of older people and other social groups. After such knowledge exchange becomes functional, its activities and operations will expand to the entire area of the Ljubljana Urban Region.

Education for elders will be organised in the areas of business management, project management, marketing, organising activities, learning languages, etc. so that they will be able to begin connecting, marketing and implementing their services more easily. Telecommunication, i.e. Internet support, enabling assistance at home will also be organised.

Measures

Steps	Project owner	Input
Preparation of project and its concept	RDA of LUR	50 days
Implementation of the Internet offer – demand portal		40.000 EUR

Project data

Goal:	To involve older people in business and social life
Indicator:	Established Internet knowledge exchange web site with at least 1000 accesses during the 1 st year
Area of implementation:	All municipalities
Project owner:	RDA of LUR
Project value:	
• Start-up costs	20.000 EUR
• Implementation costs	40.000 EUR
Source of funds:	RDA in work of its employees (50 days) EU Delegation, Small Project Programme 40.000 EUR
Implementation time frame:	June, 2005

18.4 Priority: Opening to the world

18.4.1 Sub-programme: Establishing international networks

Municipalities and other organisations in the region have already been participating in many international networks, however the importance of international co-operation will increase with Slovenia joining the EU. In order to represent its interests, the region will - if possible in co-operation with other regions - ensure that its representation office in Brussels is open. Its task will be to monitor project opportunities for partners in the region, to monitor and to provide information on the development of European policies and to support the process of integrating partners in international processes.

The region will - in co-operation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs - strive to attract headquarters of at least one European institution and will assure site and premises for this purpose.

Sub-programme goals

- To promote the region and its interests within the framework of the European Union;
- To ensure the region will be recognised in the world;
- To attract at least one European institution into the region.

Tools for implementing sub-programme

Presenting the region abroad;
Membership and co-operation in international networks and organisations;
Ensuring sites and premises to international organisations in the region, organising events.

Partners

The RDA of LUR, Municipalities, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International organisations and networks

Goals and priorities supported by the sub-programme:	Functioning conurbation	companiesSuccessful people and	Quality of life
Co-operation		☺	☺
Accessibility		☺	☺
Training		☺	☺
Opening to the world		☺	☺
Ecological network		☺	☺

Indicators of success

Success at international tenders
Headquarters of an European institution in the region

18.4.1.1 Implementation project: Opening and functioning of the regional representation office in Brussels

Background

Slovenia will become a full member of the EU in 2004 and as a result the extent and complexity of international connections will essentially increase. Many regions in the EU are opening their representation offices in Brussels in order to gain and co-ordinate regional and local projects, to connect and to exchange experience with other regions, to lobby in the field of policies, affecting regions and municipalities, and to organise business activities in the EU.

At present, Slovenia has its diplomatic and business representation offices in Brussels, however these two offices in their existing form will not be able to ensure all services needed for successful functioning of the region in Europe.

In the near future, the Ljubljana Urban Region has to establish regular communications with organisations of the European Commission and business representation offices in Brussels. For this reason it has to ensure its appropriate presence in Brussels.

Solution

We suggest the representation office should be open in Brussels, where the region's representative will be responsible for regular communications with institutions located in Brussels. His/her tasks will be as follows:

- monitoring the EU's regional policy,

- monitoring opportunities for financing projects from European funds,
- informing regions and municipalities on events in Brussels,
- representing the region in activities and operations of the EU institutions and other organisations,
- promoting the region in European networks,
- establishing co-operation with other regions in Europe and in the world,
- promoting the region as a business location, and
- contacts with multi-national corporations.

In initial phase there are more options for organising a representation office. The region can either join the existing offices of other partner European regions, the Slovene business representation office, it can establish its own representation office or connect with other Slovene regions. The first step in establishing the representation office will be the decision of the most favourable institutional possibility and the selection of a representative. The representative will have to be at the same time able to creatively co-operate in the implementation of the Regional Development Programme projects, to establish the office and create identity of the Ljubljana Urban Region in Brussels. The representation office should function in a way that after an initial investment it would be able to cover expenses from services carried out for the region and municipalities.

Measures

Steps	Project owner	Input
Organising and preparing the office	RDA of LUR	30 days
Office functioning	RDA of LUR	250.000 EUR

Project data

Goal:	To represent the region in Brussels
Indicator:	Open office
Area of implementation:	All municipalities
Project owner:	RDA of LUR
Project value:	
• Start-up costs	6.000 EUR
• Implementation costs	250.000 EUR
Source of funds:	RDA of LUR (30 days in work of the Agency's employees) Municipalities 250.000 EUR for office functioning
Implementation time frame:	June, 2003

18.4.2 Sub-programme: Internationally competitive business zones

One of important obstacles for the development of economy in Slovenia is the lack of business locations, further aggravated by long procedures for acquiring building permits. In the region, we have good experience with business zones in merchandise trading centre - BTC, in Logatec, Vrhnika, Grosuplje, Trzin and elsewhere. These zones enabled development of one of the most dynamic business regions in Slovenia and attracted private capital. There are many areas in the Ljubljana Urban Region, where economy development will be possible on new as well as on re-used locations, but it is important to prepare locations and to search for international investments for start-up operations.

Sub-programme goal

To ensure an offer of business locations at competitive prices with ensured infrastructure and support services, suitable for investments of national and foreign companies.

Tools for implementing sub-programme

Regional spatial plan concept, municipality spatial plans, locational plans;
Investments made by municipalities and other investors;
Concessions;
Marketing business zones.

Partners

Public utility companies, Private investors, Consenting authorities

Goals and priorities supported by the sub-programme:	Functioning conurbation	companies Successful people and	Quality of life
Co-operation	☺	☺	☺
Accessibility	☺	☺	☺
Training		☺	☺
Opening to the world	☺	☺	☺
Ecological network	☺	☺	☺

Indicator of success

The price for land intended for business purpose is 15 EUR/m²

18.4.2.1 Implementation project: Analysis of possibilities for opening business zones for international competitiveness, feasibility study and implementation plan

Background

In the region, it will be necessary to review the possibilities for development of business zones, which will be able to ensure international competitiveness. Mid- and long-term development, management and operating plans for business zones in the region will be developed on this basis.

Development of small and medium-sized companies and entrepreneurship is one of priority goals set in the National Development Programme. It is of key importance for Slovenia to stimulate the entrepreneurial sector and competitiveness. One of the instruments used for stimulating the entrepreneurial sector is formation of organised and efficient business zones, which is in line with the strategy of the National Development Programme for stimulating entrepreneurship.

Well-organised and efficient business zones are the most basic form of assistance in growth of entrepreneurship. In comparison with conditions in the neighbouring Austria and other smaller countries of the EU such as Ireland, Denmark and others, the availability of business zones infrastructure in Slovenia is not sufficient neither in terms of in quality nor quantity.

In the region it will be necessary to choose locations on the basis of general criteria valid for the business zones selection:

- Physical characteristics (location and size),
- Legal status, including spatial plan and ownership,
- Social-economical matters, taking into consideration human factors (for employment) and capacity of regional development agencies and municipalities.

Only internationally competitive business zones will adequately respond to investors needs and adequately enter international markets. Land prices in business zones in neighbouring

countries are extremely low and generally do not exceed the value of 6-7 EUR/m². We should, among other things, also ensure such price conditions.

Solution

Business zones study will be elaborated in the region. The study will cover the following topics:

- Suitable locations and the implementation procedures plan,
- Zone profile as regards the needs of European and local markets and possibilities of individual locations,
- Construction plans for zones,
- Organisational solutions to zone management and support offered to entrepreneurs in these zones,
- Ways of financing the implementation and functioning of business zones,
- Marketing plan for zones and marketing plan for support given to entrepreneurs in zones, and
- Other issues.

The study will separately include and represent solutions for areas with special development problems.

Measures

Steps	Project owner	Input
Outline of study	RDA of LUR	30 days
Study preparation and inclusion of zones into municipality spatial plans	RDA of LUR	250.000 EUR

Project data

Goal:	To construct and initiate functioning of at least 2 internationally competitive business zones
Indicator:	At least 30 % of companies with foreign capital inputs in business zones
Area of implementation:	Each municipality individually for areas with special development problems
Project owner:	RDA of LUR
Project value:	
• Start-up costs	12.000 EUR
• Implementation costs	250.000 EUR
Source of funds:	Start-up costs: RDA of LUR (60 work-days) For implementation: 250.000 EUR provided by region municipalities
Implementation time frame:	June, 2004

18.4.3 Sub-programme: Support to international community in the region

Since Slovenia gained its independence, the international community in Ljubljana and its surroundings has been constantly increasing, however it is still relatively small in comparison with other European capitals. The number of foreigners in our country will increase with Slovenia's joining the EU and with the increased presence of international firms and organisations in the region. With reference to the quality of life, safety, standard of various services and knowledge of foreign languages, the Ljubljana Urban Region can compete with

world metropolises. However, in supporting the environment for international community in the Ljubljana region, there is a lack of international schools that would meet expectations of foreigners, while also the system of working permits is causing inconveniences. Besides, we could essentially improve the region's competitiveness in the world with small investments into promotion of the region as a business location and through support to the functioning of the international community.

Sub-programme goals

- Establishment of suitable international kindergartens and schools;
- Friendlier procedures regarding working permits;
- Diverse functioning of various types of the international community organisations;
- On global scale, recognition of the Ljubljana region as a topmost location for living and working.

Tools for implementing sub-programme

Ensuring locations and - if possible - buildings for schools;
Concessions;
Dialogue with national authorities;
Support to international community networks;
Co-operation with embassies, international companies, non-governmental organisations;
Providing information about the region in other languages.

Goals and priorities supported by the sub-programme:	Functioning conurbation	Successful people and companies	Quality of life
Co-operation		☺	☺
Accessibility		☺	☺
Training		☺	☺
Opening to the world		☺	☺
Ecological networks		☺	☺

Partners

Municipalities, Companies, Embassies, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Education, International clubs

Indicators of success

Evaluation of Ljubljana as a place for working and living on global scale

18.4.3.1 Implementation project: Establishment of a private international school

Background

The number of international organisations and companies with international personnel is steadily increasing in Ljubljana and its surroundings. As one of the European capitals with a high quality of life, the region will in the future attract even more people from the EU states and other parts of the world. The region's attractiveness for international personnel depends on the quality of living, traffic connections, friendliness of legislation related to foreigners and infrastructure which supports the international community. The quality of living in the region is already high and it will even increase through the implementation of other parts of the Regional Development Programme. Regarding traffic, Ljubljana lies in the heart of Europe, while legislation on foreigners will be adjusted to international standards upon Slovenia's entering the EU. In order to support the international community, the region can do most if it ensures appropriate infrastructure.

One of central elements of international infrastructure are international schools, which frequently represent an important factor for people with families and consequently their

companies to make decisions upon moving to a specific region. Ljubljana has international primary and secondary schools, which are constituent parts of the Slovene education system. Most teachers in these schools are Slovenes who are not native speakers of English. Actually, teachers – native speakers of English – are one of the main factors of competitiveness of such schools. In order to increase the region's attractiveness to foreigners and consequently its international competitiveness, it is necessary to establish at least one more private international school.

Solution

In Europe there are numerous education companies managing international schools in different capitals. In some capitals, however, such schools are being established by groups of parents - business people, who get connected with international educational networks, for example the International secondary school final examination. Critical elements for the establishment of such a school are attractive location and favourable price.

The first step in establishing a private international school in the Ljubljana Urban Region will be finding a suitable location (this can be an existing building or a building lot). The location will be then, through tender, given to the most favourable provider in terms of professional qualifications and capital power which should ensure school's functioning with its own funds. In implementing the project, the RDA of LUR will join municipalities and diplomatic representations in Ljubljana interested in establishing the school.

Measures

Steps	Project owner	Input
Searching for investors and school manager	RDA of LUR	150 days

Project data

Goal:	To improve offer in the area of education for foreigners
Indicator:	Functioning school
Area of implementation:	All municipalities
Project owner:	RDA of LUR
Project value:	
• Start-up costs	30.000 EUR
• Implementation costs	
Source of funds:	RDA of LUR (150 days in work of the Agency's employees)
Implementation time frame:	December, 2006

18.5 Priority: Ecological and cultural network

18.5.1 Sub-programme: Protection of cultural heritage

In the region there are a lot of preserved monuments of mobile and immobile cultural heritage that should be appropriately managed and assigned for a suitable use, which would enable maintenance and preservation of the regional cultural heritage. Buildings and objects illustrating life in our country, as well as preserved cultural landscape, are particularly interesting. Cultural heritage is mostly not used for the development of tourism and that could in future represent a new quality in this sector. Cultural heritage needs to be connected also with leisure activities of local population who will be able to get familiar not only with preserved nature but also with cultural buildings.

Sub-programme goal

- To preserve cultural heritage through appropriate restoration and use.

Tools for implementing sub-programme

Regional concept of spatial development and spatial plans;
Municipal decrees;
Concessions and contractual protection (custody, conservation).

Partners

Municipalities, Companies, Ministry of Culture

Indicators of success

The number of buildings, restored for use

Goals and priorities supported by the sub-programme:	Functioning conurbation	Successful people and companies	Quality of life
Co-operation	☺		☺
Accessibility	☺	☺	☺
Training			☺
Opening to the world		☺	☺
Ecological network	☺	☺	☺

18.5.1.1 Implementation project: Slovene Creators Path (Jurčič, Trubar, Levstik, Vega, etc.)

Background

Numerous places in the region are famous for being birthplaces or places where some of well-known Slovene poets, writers or scientists such as Primož Trubar, Janko Kersnik, Josip Jurčič, Jurij Vega, Janez Vajkard Valvasor, worked. Buildings in which these creators were born, worked or lived, are today in different conditions and are not equally known or accessible to wider public. Memorial rooms or even smaller museum collections are set in some of them. In some places tourist paths are established and events are organised connecting places and buildings known by individual creators, such as for example the Jurčič Path and the March from Litija to Čatež. Through better connections of these places, buildings and collections would become even more known and accessible to wider public, increasing the number of tourists visiting them, as well as improving cultural heritage protection.

Solution

Places in which famous Slovene creators lived and worked will be connected through thematic paths following the example of the existing ones. Firstly, a review of such places, locations, and conditions of interesting buildings will be prepared, secondly, a network of paths connecting them will be designed. A uniformed concept of paths, marked and printed as information material, will be designed (maps, fold-outs).

Measures

Steps	Project owner	Input
Analysis of locations and buildings, famous for well-known creators	Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage	60 work-days
Concept of marking and implementing the Path of Slovene Creators	RDA of LUR	120 work-days
Marking and setting, preparing information material	RDA of LUR	100.000 EUR

Project data

Goal:	Educated inhabitants with strong awareness about the region
Indicator:	At least 15 connected places and the number of visitors
Area of implementation:	Municipalities where individual monuments are located
Project owner:	RDA of LUR
Project value:	
• Start-up costs	22.000 EUR
• Implementation costs	118.000 EUR
Source of funds:	RDA of LUR in work of its employees (100 days) Municipalities and other competent authorities 100 work-days for implementation and 100.000 EUR to mark and setup paths and prepare information material
Implementation time frame:	December, 2005

18.5.1.2 Implementation project: Inventory and programme for protection and use of cultural monuments

Background

In the region there are numerous buildings of cultural heritage, which however are not equally preserved. Some of them were professionally restored and are intended for cultural or other activities, some of them unfortunately are dilapidating. The interest in these buildings is extremely high, while their restoration is being aggravated by non-transparent ownership relations, unclear conservation guidelines and the lack of funds and vision regarding the use of buildings after they have been restored.

Solution

The Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage keeps records of buildings belonging to cultural heritage. However, these records are of different quality in different parts of the region, and will be updated so that a high-quality inventory of recorded and protected buildings belonging to cultural heritage, their condition and ownership will be made. Based on this inventory and in co-operation with the above mentioned institute, a programme for protection and use of protected cultural heritage, along with guidelines for protection and use of recorded buildings of cultural heritage, will be prepared.

The programme will also include a priority list for the protection of recorded heritage. The programme will be based on marketing the locations and activities in restored buildings.

The programme for protection and use of cultural heritage will encourage planned introduction of modern techniques and approaches to cultural heritage protection. For this reason, not only the owners of buildings and organisations which will co-finance restoration of buildings will participate in preparing the programme, but also artists and craftsmen dealing with restoration of buildings belonging to cultural heritage.

Measures

Steps	Project owner	Input
Updating inventory of buildings belonging to cultural heritage	Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage	100 work-days
Elaborating preliminary studies for the protection of	Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage	70 work-days

buildings		
Preparing a programme for protection and use of buildings belonging to cultural heritage	RDA of LUR	480.000 EUR

Project data

Goal:	To ensure the use of buildings belonging to cultural heritage through which cultural heritage will be preserved
Indicator:	Prepared programme of use
Area of implementation:	All municipalities
Project owner:	RDA of LUR
Project value:	
• Start-up costs	34.000 EUR
• Implementation costs	586.000 EUR
Source of funds:	RDA of LUR in work of employees (60 days) Municipalities and other competent authorities 140 work-days for implementation and 480.000 EUR for elaborating the programme of protection and use of buildings belonging to cultural heritage
Implementation time frame:	December, 2006

18.5.2 Sub-programme: Efficient spatial planning

Municipalities are responsible for spatial planning on their territories. Infrastructure, natural areas and settlement pattern extend across municipality boundaries and demand planning in wider geographical framework. In the future, municipalities will have to agree upon mutual bases for spatial planning and later adjust joint points where they meet in space.

Goals

- To ensure development of the region as a conurbation;
- To preserve network pattern of spatial use;
- To ensure appropriate provision of locations for business and residential buildings.

Tools for implementing sub-programme

A regional concept of spatial development - determining regional guiding principles;
Municipality spatial plans - determining the use of space;
Spatial documents - a more detailed set-up of locations.

Partners

Representatives of the Economy, Ministry of the Environment, Spatial planning and Energy, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food, Ministry of Transport, Government agencies (Institute for Slovenian Forests, Agricultural Extension Service)

Indicators of success

Goals and priorities supported by the sub-programme:	Functioning conurbation	Successful people and companies	Quality of life
Co-operation	☺	☺	☺
Accessibility	☺	☺	☺
Training	☺		
Opening to the world	☺	☺	☺
Ecological network	☺	☺	☺

Land use structure, variable land use

18.5.2.1 Implementation project: Demographic analysis and the region projection related to settlement possibilities and public services

Background

In contrast to most other regions, population has been increasing in the Ljubljana Urban Region in recent periods, which is also reflected in the need for expanding settlement areas, and in other, mainly road infrastructure development, which is indispensable for a successful connection of settlements with employment centres. While preparing planning documents it is therefore necessary to justify conformity of proposed expansion of settlement areas with the mandatory national settlement guidelines, therefore it is necessary to elaborate preliminary studies for this purpose. Modifications and amendments to spatial elements of the RS long- and mid-term development plan, adopted in March 1999, determine settlement as a mandatory national guideline.

The RS Planning Office published recommendations for general content of studies that have to be submitted by municipalities in order to expand individual settlement areas.

Solution

Preliminary studies will be therefore elaborated to the level of applicability for spatial detailed plan, as determined by Spatial Planning Act (Official Gazettes of the RS No. 18/84, 37/85, 43/89, 29/86, 26/90, 18/93, 47/93, 71/93, 44/97).

One of the important analysis which is necessary to be prepared as a preliminary study in order to modify spatial documents is also a demographic analysis, planned and extensive enough to be useful for other purposes as well (for example development strategies of municipalities).

Based on data from population censuses of the Republic of Slovenia, carried out in 1981, 1991 and 2001, as well as current data from the RS population register, it is possible to acquire 80 % of derived parameters for the needs of mid- and long-term planning.

For individual settlements, municipalities, as well as for the entire region, preliminary projections will be elaborated on the basis of existing trends, with interventions in a projection in those time sequences which are anticipated in the plan, as larger scale construction of flats. Apart from demographic data for past periods, for these projections it is necessary to apply anticipated (planned) demographic inflows (immigration of new inhabitants) so that we dispose of spontaneous development (as a basis for further detailed analyses), as well as with planned and directed development trends. Based on information from the Statistical Office of the RS, whose data base is the basis for all projections, it is possible to acquire - almost without any problems - original data by settlements for proposed population censuses. This data enables us to acquire the following derivatives, important for the elaboration of planning documents.

A settlement should be assumed according to the register of spatial units (RSU), maintained by the Mapping and Surveying Authority of the Republic of Slovenia. Dispersed settlement will be considered as part of a settlement towards which it gravitates. Trends of change will be determined for each settlement; they will be compared with trends of change determined for the municipality and the entire region.

The following analysis will be carried out:

Analysis	Settlement	Municipality	Region
A1 POPULATION number of inhabitants according to censuses, population projection	X	X	X
A2 TRENDS OF PUPULATION GROWTH birth rate, women's fertility, mortality	0	X	X
A2 POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE age groups by 5-year periods, generation structures by sex, active population, average age, median age	X	X	X
A3 HOUSEHOLDS number of households, household types, family types, number of family members	X	X	X
A4 MIGRATIONS migrations within municipality, among municipalities, among states	X	X	X
A5 SETTLEMENT DENSITY geographic analysis	0	X	X
A6 AGRICULTURE number of farms, size of farms	X	X	X

X – To be conducted, 0 – Not to be conducted

All analyses will be presented numerically (data tables), graphically (data graphs, spatial data maps) and textually (analysis explanation, expert appraisal of data).

Measures

Tasks	Project owner	Input
Project co-ordination	RDA of LUR	22 days
POPULATION number of inhabitants according to censuses, population projection		30 days
TRENDS OF PUPULATION GROWTH birth rate, women's fertility, mortality	Selected contractor	68 days
POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE age groups by 5-year periods, generation structures by sex, active populations, average age, median age	Selected contractor	24 days
HOUSEHOLDS number of households, household types, family types, number of family members	Selected contractor	34 days
MIGRATIONS migrations within municipality, among municipalities, among states	Selected contractor	52 days
SETTLEMENT DENSITY geographic analysis	Selected contractor	68 days
AGRICULTURE number of farms, size of farms	Selected contractor	44 days
Presentation of results	RDA of LUR and a selected contractor	24 days

Project data

Goal:	Clear projection of population growth development by municipalities and in the region
Indicator:	Study applicability for preparation of spatial planning documents
Area of implementation:	All municipalities
Project owner:	RDA of LUR and a selected contractor
Project value:	
• Start-up costs	2.000 EUR
• Implementation costs	87.000 EUR
Source of funds:	RDA of LUR (34 days in work of the Agency's employees)
Implementation time frame:	October, 2004

18.5.2.2 Implementation project: Traffic analysis and the region projection

Background

Directing traffic flows is essential for planned development of the region. In order to ensure it, we have to consider all types of transport, which is basically divided into passenger and cargo transport, roads and railway transport, as well as public and individual transport. A special traffic issue in dealing with transport is undoubtedly parking, which is particularly important for bigger cities. Economic development is also directly related to transport since along transport routes, and especially in nodes, possibilities for formation of industrial and business zones develop, contributing to greater employment opportunities and faster economic development.

Solution

In order to prepare the regional concept of spatial development, traffic situation will be analysed and a projection of further development within the region and in connection with neighbouring regions will be prepared.

Generally, road and railway traffic have to be separately studied for transport analyses and projections. Traffic should be of course divided into passenger and cargo traffic.

Trends for the below mentioned areas should be analysed and evaluated in detail:

- connection of smaller centres with regional centres in the area of passenger traffic (daily migrations),
- separately according to public and individual transport,
- transport and parking in Ljubljana,
- transport, connected with the supply of centres, industrial and business zones,
- transit passenger traffic,
- transit cargo traffic.

Data for the analysis is available in different institutions, in principle it should only be gathered and evaluated.

Projections should not only be prepared in different scenarios, but they should also be spatially defined.

Measures

Steps	Project owner	Input
Project co-ordination	RDA of LUR	10 days
Analysis and trends - road traffic	Selected contractor	28 days
Analysis and trends - railway traffic	Selected contractor	22 days
Connecting smaller centres with regional centres in the area of passenger traffic (commuting), separately according to public and individual transport - various projections	Selected contractor	44 days
Transport and parking in Ljubljana - analysis and projections	Selected contractor	34 days
Transport connected with the supply of centres, industrial and business zones - analysis and projections	Selected contractor	28 days
Transit passenger traffic - analysis and projections	Selected contractor	19 days
Transit cargo traffic - state analysis and projections	Selected contractor	12 days
Presentation of results and projections	Selected contractor	24 days

Project data

Goal:	Established trends and prepared projections for traffic in the region
Indicator:	Study applicability for preparation of spatial planning documents
Area of implementation:	All municipalities
Project owner:	RDA of LUR and a selected contractor
Project value:	
• Start-up costs	2.000 EUR
• Implementation costs	66.000 EUR
Source of funds:	RDA of LUR (30 days in work of the Agency's employees), Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Economy, Municipalities
Implementation time frame:	October, 2005

18.5.2.3 Implementation project: Land consolidation

Background

High land fragmentation causes great difficulties in spatial development, particularly in rural areas. The biggest difficulties appear especially in agriculture where fragmented lands prevent economical management, while on the other hand farms themselves are getting spatially confined and they lack space for construction of new farm buildings they need for modern agricultural production. For this reason farms lacking spatial possibilities for development are

bound to stagnate, while in long-term it means regression and abandoning of agricultural production.

Solution

The project objective is to merge lands, which would enable more competitive agriculture and better possibilities for agriculture development. In solutions, different instruments will be used for different purposes. In the surroundings of settlements, lands close to farms should be merged, deparcelled and for certain compensation given to the farms interested in becoming its owners. In this way farms will gain space for their development. These lands will be strictly intended only for the expansion of farms, on which construction of residential buildings, with the exception of buildings intended for residence of farmers who live and work on a farm, will not be permitted. Moreover, it is also reasonable to merge land in order to enlarge property, and particularly to reduce its fragmentation. Since many land owners do not cultivate their lands any more, they are being overgrown - in short, their owners do not manage them in a manner of good tenure.

Neighbouring farmers are interested in expanding their lands, however only in case they become their owners or if they sign long-term contracts and if land fragmentation is reduced. In this case land consolidation can be carried out following the model of classical land consolidation, i.e. upon approval given by the owners. The other possibility is to organise land consolidation on the basis of long-term contracts. In this case, land owners from a specific area will bind themselves to let land for a longer period (20 years). An independent organisation (co-operative, association, agency, ...) will prepare a land consolidation proposal with the help of experts. According to the previously prepared procedure (criteria, lot), this land consolidation will be given in long-term rental to interested farmers. A problem that could arise is that farmers might change their minds in course of land consolidation procedure. For this reason, we suggest that procedure should be determined and appropriate penalties set for those violating it.

We suggest that until 2006 four land consolidation pilot projects should be prepared, i.e. two for land consolidation in the vicinity of settlements and two for land consolidation of agricultural land.

Measures

Steps	Project owner	Input
Overview of the state, needs and determining pilot areas	RDA of LUR	15 days
Presenting the project to farmers	RDA of LUR and a project contractor	80 days
Preparing land consolidation programme	Project contractor	60 days
Documents for land consolidation - a division proposal	Project contractor	50.000 EUR
Signing contracts, i.e. entry in land registry	Project contractor	22.000 EUR

Project data

Goal:	To ensure more rational use of space and development of building zones in settlements
Indicator:	At least 10 land consolidation pilot programmes
Area of implementation:	Municipalities with special development problems

Project owner:	Dobrepolje Municipality
Project value:	
• Start-up costs	2.000 EUR
• Implementation costs	80.000 EUR
Source of funds:	Municipalities, the RS Office for Spatial Planning
Implementation time frame:	June, 2006

18.5.2.4 Implementation project: Regional spatial concept

Background

The Spatial Planning Act, currently in the process of adoption, anticipates that the regional concept of spatial development is prepared for spatial management of common areas of the region. For the Ljubljana Urban Region these are in particular development of settlements and mobility, as well as formation of industrial and business zones. Based on the prepared regional concept for the region's spatial development for these three fields, solutions will be found for long-term development planning of the region. While preparing the regional concept of spatial development, the main priority of the Regional Development Programme, creating a conurbation, has to be taken in consideration.

Solution

The preparation of the spatial development regional concept for the Ljubljana Urban Region in the areas of transport, formation of industrial and business zones and settlement development will be carried out in four phases.

During the first phase an analysis should be carried out presenting the region's current development state in comparison with the region's outer environment, the "internal dynamics", and the region's development characteristics for fields for which the regional concept is being prepared. In the second phase, a proposal for spatial development vision in the fields of transport, formation of industrial and business zones and settlement development should be prepared, which must include general principles, goals and development guidelines, enabling preservation and an upgrade of the most important advantages of the region. A proposal for the regional concept with guidelines and measures for its implementation as well as presentation to the public should be carried out during the third phase. Following presentation to the public, in the fourth phase an amendment to the proposal for the spatial development regional concept for the Ljubljana Urban Region in the fields of transport, formation of industrial and business zones and development of settlements should be prepared. The amended proposal should be then submitted for consideration to municipality councils of municipalities belonging to the Ljubljana Urban Region as well as to the Government of the RS.

Analysis of the current situation

In the analysis, the existing spatial planning and development documents and their impacts on the current situation in the areas covered by the regional concept of spatial development need to be analysed.

For this purpose, it is necessary to analyse particularly:

- Slovenian spatial development policy,
- sectoral development strategies and programmes,
- national spatial plans,
- regional concepts of spatial development of neighbouring regions,
- spatial plans of municipalities.

For specific areas, covered in the regional concept of spatial development, all essential characteristics, important for the development of each specific area, will be dealt with.

A proposal of vision and a regional concept of spatial development in variants

Within this task it is necessary to prepare especially the following content:

- a vision of spatial development,
- baselines for spatial management,
- possibilities for spatial development, based on the evaluation of the existing state, trends, development programmes, and particularly potentials and the region's vulnerability,
- a vision of spatial development - strategic goals and guidelines for the concept of spatial management: in the areas of settlement, transport and establishment of industrial and business zones, which should be based on goals and priorities from the Regional Development Programme,
- spatial development concept by individual systems and areas, designed on the basis of a vision of spatial development.

A proposal of spatial development regional concept along with guidelines and measures for its implementation

During this phase, guidelines, rules, and criteria should be defined for the preparation of municipal plans and spatial documents and for establishing a monitoring system for implementing the spatial development concept, including the preparation of the system of indicators.

The following will be particularly defined:

- guidelines, rules and criteria for preparing municipal plans and spatial documents (mandatory guiding principles) and measures for implementing the regional concept of spatial development,
- indicators and methodology for monitoring the implementation of the spatial development concept.

A proposal of document suitable for discussion and adoption

During the last phase it is necessary to form the concept of regional development so that it will be suitable for presentation to the public and adoption by municipality councils and the Government of the RS.

The contractor's duty is also to prepare public presentations of the regional concept of spatial development in all municipalities.

Measures

Steps	Project owner	Input
Project co-ordination	RDA of LUR	30 days
Analysis	Selected contractor	60 days
Proposal of vision and a regional concept of spatial development in variants	Selected contractor	125 days
Proposal of regional concept of spatial development with guidelines and measures for its implementation	Selected contractor	95 days
Proposal of a document suitable for discussion and adoption	Selected contractor	60 days

Regional Development Programme of the Ljubljana Urban Region
Strategic and Implementation parts of the Programme

Project data

Goal:	Adjusted guidelines and determined areas of development for the studied contents
Indicator:	Regional spatial concept adopted by municipality councils
Area of implementation:	All municipalities
Project owner:	RDA of LUR and the selected contractor
Project value:	
• Start-up costs	5.000 EUR
• Implementation costs	110.000 EUR
Source of funds:	RDA of LUR (30 days in work of the Agency's employees), Ministry of the Environment, Spatial planning and Energy, Ministry of the Economy, Municipalities
Implementation time frame:	June, 2006

18.5.3 Sub-programme: protection of natural values

There are numerous areas in the region with natural values that require protection along with use. Through modern protection of natural values the region can maintain an adequate distribution of natural areas, settlement and infrastructure. Moreover, some new business opportunities will develop through protection of natural values.

There are some areas in the region (the Ljubljana Marshes, the Kamnik-Savinja Alps, Mlake - Blata, the Planina Polje, the Iški Vintgar gorge, the Ljubljanica River with its tributaries, the Polhov Gradec Dolomites, the Krka River, Šmarna gora, etc.), which demand immediate attention and need to be protected.

The region will include natural values in Natura 2000 and apart from inventorisation take care of their quality management in accordance with the Directives on Habitats and Bird Protection.

Goals

- Top-quality landscape;
- Conservation of natural values and management
- New business opportunities;
- Meeting demands of European directives.

Tools for implementing sub-programme

Regional concept of spatial development - defining regional guidelines;
Spatial plans of municipalities - defining land use.

Partners

Municipalities, Companies, Associations and Societies, Institute for Forests of Slovenia, Agricultural Extension Service, Ministry of the Environment, Spatial planning and Energy

Goals and priorities supported by the sub-programme:	Functioning conurbation	companies Successful people and	Quality of life
Co-operation			☺
Accessibility	☺	☺	☺
Training			☺
Opening to the world	☺	☺	☺
Ecological network	☺	☺	☺

Indicators of success

The number of protected natural values with management plans

18.5.3.1 Implementation project: The Ljubljana Marshes protection

Background

The Ljubljana Marshes is a large area south of the capital where numerous wetland habitats and extensive land use are preserved. It is also a habitat of various bird species important on the European level. The Ljubljana Marshes has been rather well researched due to its uniqueness and easy access; numerous studies, analyses and researches of flora, fauna, landscape aspects and ethnological distinctive features were carried out, as well as zoning.

The area of unique habitats and traditional land use is gradually becoming smaller due to new construction, more intensive agriculture and water-management operations. At the same time, the need for recreational activities in nature, as well as for education, is increasing. Entering the EU, Slovenia will have to define areas, important for protection of habitats in European context, as well as areas important for plant and animal species according to the Directive on Habitats and the Directive on Bird Protection, and include them into Natura 2000 network.

Solution

During the first phase a consensus of all municipalities belonging to protected area of the planned landscape park will be reached. A responsible entity for protection activities will be appointed and management plan for the Ljubljana Marshes Landscape Park will be prepared. All municipalities and inhabitants of the future landscape park, non-governmental and expert organisations, as well as wider public will participate in preparing the plan. The plan will also comprise mechanisms for the area marketing and the use of income for environmental-protection purposes, while it should also include the strategy for inclusion of the Landscape park into Natura 2000 network.

At the same time, a relevant regulation for protection will be prepared. With reference to protection it is necessary to reach an agreement on whether protection should be carried on the level of participating municipalities or on the national level since the planned landscape park is a natural value of national importance. Following the adoption of protection regulation, a landscape park manager will be appointed. Municipalities, incorporated in the landscape park, will agree upon financing landscape park activities and reach an agreement with the Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy on co-financing, i.e. on the transfer of protection to the national level. A plan for ensuring funds from municipality budgets for the period of the following 5 years will be prepared.

Measures

Steps	Project owner	Input
Preparing the management plan	Ljubljana City Municipality	92.000 EUR
Preparing the regulation on protection	Ljubljana City Municipality	30 work-days
Selecting the manager and management of the landscape park	Municipalities	64.000 EUR

Project data

Goal:	Through the area use ensure efficient protection of the Ljubljana Marshes
Indicator:	Establishing and managing the Ljubljana Marshes landscape park

Area of implementation:	Municipalities on the Ljubljana Marshes
Project owner:	Ljubljana City Municipality
Project value:	
• Start-up costs	98.000 EUR
• Implementation costs	640.000 EUR
Source of funds:	Municipalities and RDA of LUR in work of its employees, 60 days for the project start-up and 86.000 EUR for preparing the management plan Municipalities - 100 work-days for implementation and 620.000 EUR for selecting manager and for area management
Implementation time frame:	December, 2006

18.5.3.2 Implementation project: Protection of the Kamnik-Savinja Alps - a concept

Background

The Kamnik-Savinja Alps are the highest of the region. The area of the Kamnik-Savinja Alps is very attractive for the development of tourism and recreation since there are some of the most famous skiing grounds, while numerous mountains and peaks are an attractive goal for hikers. Due to their unique flora, fauna and geomorphologic characteristics the Kamnik-Savinja Alps were proposed to be protected as a regional park. In spite of the proposal, however, the preparation of protection of the area ended in a deadlock.

Solution

Municipalities in the area of the proposed Kamnik-Savinja regional park stretching on the territory of more regions, should first reach a consensus on the proposed form of the park and the procedure for its establishment, as well as on opportunities brought by the protection status. Then the action plan for preparing protection and a draft version of the management plan will be prepared. All municipalities and inhabitants of the future landscape park, non-governmental and expert organisations, sports organisations, tourist-recreation companies, as well as wider public will participate in preparing the plan. The plan will also comprise mechanisms for the area marketing and the use of income for environmental-protection purposes, while it should also include the strategy for inclusion of the regional park into Natura 2000 network.

At the same time, a relevant regulation for protection will be prepared. With reference to protection it is necessary to reach an agreement on whether protection should be carried out on the level of participating municipalities or on the national level, for the planned regional park is a natural value of national importance. The regulation will define the way as well as financing of management.

Measures

Steps	Project owner	Input
Agreement between municipalities and preparation of action plan for protection	Municipality of Kamnik	56.000 EUR
Preparing management plan	Municipality of Kamnik	150.000 EUR
Preparing regulation on protection	Municipality of Kamnik	30 work-days

Project data

Goal:	Through the area use ensure efficient protection of the Kamnik-Savinja Alps
Indicator:	Prepared concept for protecting the Kamnik-Savinja Alps, signed contract on co-operation with other municipalities
Area of implementation:	Municipalities in the area of the Kamnik-Savinja Alps
Project owner:	Municipality of Kamnik
Project value:	
• Start-up costs	12.000 EUR
• Implementation costs	200.000 EUR
Source of funds:	Municipalities and RDA of LUR in work of its employees, 100 days for the project start-up and 42.000 EUR to prepare the action plan Municipalities – 60 work-days for implementation and 138.000 EUR to prepare management plan and regulation on protection
Implementation time frame:	September, 2005

18.5.3.3 Implementation project: Protection of smaller areas of natural values in the region

Background

Natural environment on plain areas of the Ljubljana Urban Region is rather fragmented due to dense settlement and agricultural land. Nevertheless, these relatively small areas of natural environment or areas of extensive use are in various habitats, which are very diverse due to the size and fragmentation of the region; from Karst and mountainous meadows and forests to marshy plains. Islands of natural environment surrounding settlements, especially in the vicinity of Ljubljana, are famous hiking areas and are consequently under a considerable pressure. Besides, they are endangered mainly by intensive urbanisation and sub-urbanisation, water management activities and intensified agriculture, developing particularly on the region's plain areas. In the region there are some areas of natural values which are protected, but this protection is only formal and it does not include active management. Some areas have already been proposed to be protected in different forms (for example Mlake near Radomlje, the area of Iška and Zala).

Solution

Well-preserved natural values (endangered habitats, rare and endangered plant and animal species) can be preserved through rational protection and management of the area where they are located. Natural values of national importance will be protected with adequate activities carried out by the state, while natural values of local importance will be protected by municipalities, improving the quality of life of their inhabitants. In case the area extends into neighbouring municipalities, it is wise that municipalities reach a consensus and protect the area together. Municipalities will prepare an appropriate protection regulation which will not only define the manner of management and its financing, but also the preparation of the management plan. Neighbouring inhabitants, non-governmental and expert organisations, sports organisations, tourist-recreation companies, as well as wider public will co-operate in the establishment process of protected areas. While preparing a proposal for protection, an emphasis will be given to opportunities created by protection and active management of the area. The plan will also include mechanisms for the area marketing and the use of income for environmental-protection purposes, while it should also include the strategy for inclusion of

protected area into Natura 2000 network in case it includes habitats, plant or animal species of European importance.

Measures

Steps	Project owner	Input
Municipality initial activities related to protection and public participation	Individual municipalities	78.000 EUR
Preparing management plans	Individual municipalities	230.000 EUR
Preparing a regulation on protection	Individual municipalities	50 work-days

Project data

Goal:	Network of protected areas in the region
Indicator:	At least 15 areas of natural values of local importance established
Area of implementation:	Municipalities of the Ljubljana Urban Region
Project owner:	Municipalities
Project value:	
• Start-up costs	14.000 EUR
• Implementation costs	304.000 EUR
Source of funds:	Municipalities and RDA of LUR in work of its employees, 20 days for the project start-up and 78.000 EUR for initial activities and public participation Municipalities and RDA of LUR, 70 work-days to prepare regulations on protection, municipalities and other competent authorities - 230.000 EUR to prepare management plan
Implementation time frame:	December, 2006

18.5.4 Sub-programme: Development of possibilities for recreation and sport

Modern life demands a lot of time for relaxing, as well as an increase in possibilities for sport and recreation. However, on the plains the size of green areas is decreasing and moreover the expansion of settlements is hindering the possibilities for recreation in nature. With favourable traffic connections the number of visitors from other areas is also increasing. In the region there are good possibilities for successful marketing of sports as well as recreation activities, particularly along with the local cultural, ethnological, historical attractions and bars and restaurants. Interesting parts of the region (e.g. the Marshes, the Polhograjski Dolomiti, the Kamnik Alps, Rašica, the Posavje Mountains, Krim, Šmarna gora and others) offer especially numerous possibilities to larger numbers of visitors for active spending of their free time (hiking, mountaineering, biking and skiing). There is a possibility to establish thermal water spas since thermal water was found in some places in the region.

Sports infrastructure in the region is inadequately distributed for some sites lack sports centres and recreation areas. Numerous local societies and tourist agencies are active, but they - as a rule - do not interconnect in order to successfully utilise given possibilities, to promote or market their activities.

Sub-programme goals

- Established one larger tourist agency for the entire region area;
- Set-up of a basic network of recreation paths that would connect municipalities.

Tools

Regional concept of spatial plan, spatial plans of municipalities, locational plans;
Forest-management plans and management plans for natural values and recreation areas;
Construction and maintenance of infrastructure financed from municipal budgets;
Work of societies and individuals;
Bondage rights on paths;
Local tourist boards;
Tourist taxes;
Initiatives and co-operation between tourist service providers.

Goals and priorities supported by the sub-programme:	Functioning conurbation	companiesSuccessful people and	Quality of life
Co-operation	☺	☺	☺
Accessibility	☺	☺	☺
Training			☺
Opening to the world	☺	☺	☺
Ecological networks	☺	☺	☺

Partners

Municipalities, Associations and Societies, Primary and Secondary Schools, Sport Association (the Association of Recreational and Cultural Organisations), Alpine Association of Slovenia, Tourist Association of Slovenia, Catering industry, Tourist farms, Institute for Forests of Slovenia, Agricultural Extension Service, Companies

Indicators of success

The length of recreation paths

18.5.4.1 Implementation project: Regional network of cycling trails (preparation and implementation)

Background

Cycling is recently becoming a more and more popular recreation activity also in Slovenia. However, due to traffic density and its impact on the environment, it is also becoming a necessary mean of transport to work and between settlements. In spite of this, establishment of cycling infrastructure does not follow development trends and needs of inhabitants. Procedures are time-consuming and cycling trails are frequently not an investment priority. Cyclists are very often left to themselves and their own inventiveness. Some roads and trails do not enable safe ride due to insufficient width and bad quality of roads/trails. As a consequence, cyclists are often deprived of impressions and adventures offered by the area they are cycling across.

Solution

The project aims to organise an integrated cycling network in municipalities belonging to the Ljubljana Urban Region. Within the project, an overview and evaluation of the existing cycling infrastructure will be prepared, proposals for improving the existing and additional cycling trails will be prepared, locations for starting points and resting places will be proposed as well as locations for information signs enabling better orientation to cyclists, and the content of information boards placed at attractions or view points. In designing cycling

connections, the existing region infrastructure will be taken into consideration and busier roads will be avoided. They will be connected to cycling trails in the neighbouring areas.

Due to extensive and demanding works it will not be possible to setup the entire cycling network immediately. For this reason, a plan for gradual set-up will be prepared based on individual works. In order to mark trails and to arrange rest areas and starting points for cycling, an estimate of necessary funds will be prepared, while for more demanding activities, where building permits should be required first, an estimate of funds necessary to acquire necessary documents will be prepared. Documents required for marking tracks and corresponding infrastructure will be prepared considering demands of consenting authorities. In order to promote cycling network and for better orientation of cyclists, a concept of information material will be prepared, in which the entire cycling network and places of interests lying along it will be presented. In the final phase of the project cycling trails will be established according to the locational plan as far as the permitting procedure allows.

Measures

Steps	Project owner	Input
Overview of the state and needs, a concept of cycling trails	RDA of LUR	20 days
Adjusting courses of cycling trails between municipalities and consenting authorities	RDA of LUR	10 days
Preparing cycling trails implementation programme	RDA of LUR	10 days
Documents for setting-up and marking cycling trails	Municipalities	100.000 EUR
Marking cycling trails and their setting-up (where necessary)	RDA of LUR	1.580.000 EUR

Project data

Goal:	Safe and set-up cycling trails – for recreation as well as for commuting
Indicator:	At least 100 km of cycling trails in the region
Area of implementation:	All municipalities
Project owner:	RDA of LUR
Project value:	
• Start-up costs	6.000 EUR
• Implementation costs	1.730.000 EUR
Source of funds:	RDA of LUR in work of its employees, 30 days for the project start-up RDA of LUR - 50.000 EUR for implementation, municipalities and other competent authorities - 1.680.000 EUR for documents and implementation
Implementation time frame:	June, 2006

18.5.4.2 Implementation project: Footpath network

Background

Apart from cycling trails, footpaths are also an important infrastructure enabling leisure activities and a possibility of transport. In the region there are many set footpaths, which are not equally maintained. The region's disadvantage is that no footpath exists which would connect smaller circular local paths.

Solution

The project aims to establish a footpath network as a central path running through the entire region, connecting local footpaths. Due to the extent, it will not be possible to set-up footpaths only with one project, that is why we will – in order to ensure gradual implementation – prepare an implementation programme at first. After that all necessary permits will be acquired and the project implementation will begin.

Measures

Steps	Project owner	Input
Overview of the state and needs, a concept of footpaths	RDA of LUR	20 days
Adjustments between municipalities and consenting authorities	RDA of LUR	10 days
Documents for setting-up (establishing) and marking footpaths	RDA of LUR	10 days
Implementing footpaths	Municipalities	300.000 EUR

Project data

Goal:	Setting-up footpaths as an additional possibility offer for leisure
Indicator:	At least 100 km of maintained footpaths in the region
Area of implementation:	All municipalities
Project owner:	RDA of LUR
Project value:	
• Start-up costs	6.000 EUR
• Implementation costs	330.000 EUR
Source of funds:	RDA of LUR for project preparation, Municipalities for implementation
Implementation time frame	March, 2006

18.5.4.3 Implementation project: Regional network of water routes (preparation)

Background

Rivers are a connecting link between municipalities and the region. Apart from their environmental importance, they are important also from recreation and economic point of view.

In the Ljubljana Urban Region, the Sava, Kamniška Bistrica, Ljubljanica, and Krka Rivers, are almost unused for recreation. The use of the Ljubljanica River in Ljubljana is slightly better organised, while on other rivers we use more the river banks than the rivers themselves.

Some municipalities are already preparing special locational plans for the use of individual rivers, however the integrated approach to the use of rivers has not been elaborated yet. Especially important are river navigation, possibilities for irrigation, floods as a result of river use, and similar activities enabling relaxation on the rivers and along their banks.

Solution

Development functions of the rivers will have to be determined for all river basins; recreation areas, determining potentials for irrigation, protection against floods, as well as determining functions of riparian areas. In order to prepare for the implementation of proposed priority projects, it will be therefore necessary to prepare proposals, outline projects, adjust them with municipalities and later prepare spatial detailed plans.

Measures

Steps	Project owner	Input
Preparing the project (gathering information and proposals of development partners)	RDA of LUR	200 work-days
Preparing building plans and other spatial documents in order to implement projects	RDA of LUR and a selected contractor	50.000 EUR

Project data

Goal:	To enable the use of rivers for recreation (kayak, canoe, fishing, ...) along with preserving natural environment
Indicator:	Prepared programme of establishment of the regional network of water routes
Area of implementation:	Municipalities along the rivers
Project owner:	RDA of LUR
Project value:	
• Start-up costs	6.000 EUR
• Implementation costs	50.000 EUR
Source of funds:	Project preparation - RDA of LUR in work of its employees, 200 days Project implementation - Municipalities, 50.000 EUR
Implementation time frame:	September, 2006

ESTIMATE OF THE GLOBAL PUBLIC FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTING THE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Regional Development Programme of the Ljubljana Urban Region proposes that in comparison with other regions less projects should be implemented in the following 4 years. Only these projects which were proposed at workshops and meetings with development partners were proposed to be implemented. Besides, we believe they are feasible.

There are 48 proposed projects in the Regional Development Programme, whose total implementation value amounts to 39.120.509.600 SIT (173.099.600 EUR). From these projects the largest one is the upgrading of the Kamnik - Dolgi most railway line, whose value was estimated to 34.849.200.000 SIT (154.200.000 EUR).

The estimates of funds to be invested by the region in projects preparation (start-up costs) - 33.599.646.000 SIT and their implementation - 5.520.863.600 SIT) are presented separately for each project and consequently for the entire programme.

In breaking-up the funds we expect that the Regional Development Agency of the Ljubljana Urban Region should invest 158.516.400 SIT (701.400 EUR) or 1 % in work and financial means, municipalities 2.400.165.200 SIT (10.620.200 EUR) or 6 %, while 36.561.828.000 SIT (161.778.000 EUR) or 93 % should be acquired from other sources. The calculation is valid for the programme with the railway modernisation. Without it, the structure of financing the Regional Development Programme implementation will be as follows: the RDA of LUR will invest 158.516.400 SIT or 4 % in the programme's implementation, municipalities 1.270.165.200 SIT or 30 %, while 2.844.436.000 SIT or 66 % will be acquired from other sources.

The region will invest its own funds in projects preparation and their co-financing, while most funds will be acquired through tenders of the Ministry of Traffic, the EC e-Content tender, tenders issued by the Ministry of Culture, the EU Culture 2000 programme, tenders issued by the Ministry of the Information Society, EC Delegation to Slovenia, tenders of the Ministry of the Economy, Ministry of the Environment, Spatial planning and Energy, and the EU Life Natura programme.

The Ljubljana Urban Region does not expect greater financial incentives from the national budget since it is - along with the Primorje region - among the most developed regions in Slovenia. Because of this, the region will count on its own financial sources and means, which can be acquired through tenders issued by Slovene ministries and European agencies. The region will therefore acquire most funds for its development through joining investment funds means of companies and municipalities, while in order to implement the projects, concessions will be granted along with inputs, joint investments of private and public companies will be enabled, and loans will be taken in order to implement set projects.

19 Budgetary perspective for municipal budgets

Distribution of expenses incurring from the implementation of the Regional Development Programme will be carried out with reference to municipalities on the basis of:

- the number of inhabitants (marked by PC),
- proportional distribution of project costs (marked by E), and
- project location or by municipalities, participating in the project implementation (marked by O).

For some projects, it is possible to determine financial sources in detail: these are Construction of the first tram route from Kamnik to Dolgi most, Analysis of needs and feasibility study for wastewater treatment implementation with reference to individual river basins, Slovene Creators Path (Jurčič, Trubar, Levstik, Vega, etc.), Protection of the Ljubljana Marshes, Protection of the Kamnik-Savinja Alps - a concept.

19.1 Estimate of possibilities for financing the Regional Development Programme

In order to finance the Regional Development Programme, municipalities will earmark on average 1,29 % of their annual budget. A more detailed overview of shares is shown in the table below. It is not impossible to reach the indicated shares of funds, which represent the framework upon which municipality councils should agree and earmark them appropriately for investments into regional development.

<i>Municipality</i>	<i>SIT</i>	<i>SIT/year</i>	<i>TOTAL REVENUES</i>	<i>Share of budget (according to 2001)</i>
Borovnica	42.038.284,59	10.509.571,15	407.604.000	2,58
Brezovica	48.452.887,02	12.113.221,75	811.203.000	1,49
Dobrepolje	41.015.082,01	10.253.770,50	536.813.000	1,91
Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	43.946.251,02	10.986.562,76	588.170.000	1,87
Dol pri Ljubljani	41.864.155,68	10.466.038,92	457.783.446	2,29
Domžale	63.609.498,83	15.902.374,71	3.603.350.000	0,44
Grosuplje	52.961.587,16	13.240.396,79	2.232.224.000	0,59
Horjul	40.101.549,46	10.025.387,37	398.480.000	2,52
Ig	43.832.773,86	10.958.193,47	1.568.159.223	0,70
Ivančna gorica	50.902.609,82	12.725.652,45	1.339.717.100	0,95
Kamnik	62.626.568,02	15.656.642,01	3.180.953.497	0,49
Komenda	41.327.339,54	10.331.834,88	570.591.500	1,81
Litija	57.635.928,74	14.408.982,18	2.205.931.000	0,65
Ljubljana	344.806.502,78	86.201.625,69	45.077.287.114	0,19
Logatec	48.583.487,45	12.145.871,86	1.505.495.000	0,81
Lukovica	41.933.551,91	10.483.387,98	716.331.690	1,46
Medvode	51.621.537,75	12.905.384,44	1.650.951.000	0,78
Mengeš	43.578.976,23	10.894.744,06	980.495.000	1,11
Moravče	41.306.027,94	10.326.506,99	522.270.000	1,98
Škofljica	45.455.205,41	11.363.801,35	1.481.690.475	0,77
Trzin	40.193.385,15	10.048.346,29	555.892.946	1,81
Velike Lašče	41.273.919,82	10.318.479,95	443.600.000	2,33
Vodice	40.856.708,51	10.214.177,13	1.302.051.079	0,78
Vrhnika	58.757.781,30	14.689.445,32	2.383.499.000	0,62

We should particularly mention the municipalities of Kamnik, Domžale, Trzin, and Ljubljana, whose shares will modify considerably with the implementation of the Kamnik - Dolgi most tram route modernisation project. For this project, most funds will be acquired from other sources, while municipalities will have to contribute a share of their funds in order to implement this project.

19.2 Budgetary perspective with reference to municipalities for the entire period of the project implementation

	2003	2004	2005	2006
Borovnica	942.294,15	3.954.463,99	4.386.153,49	32.755.372,96
Brezovica	1.733.935,68	4.013.104,10	8.658.872,81	34.046.974,43
Dobrepolje	904.611,18	3.951.672,66	4.182.767,53	31.976.030,65
Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	1.339.311,20	3.983.872,66	6.528.969,85	32.094.097,32
Dol pri Ljubljani	1.005.547,72	3.959.149,44	4.896.013,01	32.003.445,51
Domžale	4.781.022,83	4.238.814,26	21.560.778,54	133.730.517,08
Grosuplje	2.676.309,10	4.082.909,54	13.745.135,96	32.457.232,55
Horjul	769.131,92	3.941.637,16	3.451.546,58	31.939.233,81
Ig	1.163.756,39	3.970.868,60	5.581.449,54	33.116.699,33
Ivančna gorica	2.370.957,38	4.060.290,89	12.097.064,02	32.374.297,52
Kamnik	4.311.032,40	4.204.000,15	21.210.303,99	122.856.753,41
Komenda	1.028.725,74	3.960.866,33	4.328.006,70	32.009.740,77
Litija	3.255.161,45	4.125.787,49	17.640.528,08	32.614.451,71
Ljubljana	40.998.697,42	6.921.604,97	198.776.866,72	1.026.911.209,61
Logatec	2.027.025,48	4.034.814,46	10.240.763,60	32.280.883,91
Lukovica	1.098.259,80	3.966.017,00	4.840.648,55	32.028.626,57
Medvode	2.477.576,27	4.068.188,59	12.672.517,15	32.403.255,73
Mengeš	1.363.386,43	3.985.656,01	6.129.297,52	32.100.636,27
Moravče	1.025.136,88	3.960.600,49	4.311.524,55	32.008.766,02
Škofljica	1.363.984,58	3.985.700,32	6.662.139,22	33.443.381,30
Trzin	837.768,76	3.946.721,37	3.451.019,11	42.498.844,15
Velike Lašče	921.359,17	3.952.913,25	4.419.067,92	31.980.579,48
Vodice	949.471,86	3.954.995,67	3.964.025,95	31.988.215,03
Vrhnika	2.921.547,50	4.101.075,35	15.750.537,84	35.984.620,60

The table shows approximate amounts⁸ municipalities will have to earmark in their municipal budgets in order to implement the Regional Development Programme. The calculation is valid, of course, only upon supposition that all projects foreseen in the programme and carried out in proposed extents by municipalities will be implemented.

20 Private sources of financing the development programme

Based on calculations prepared for the National Development Programme (private financing total - own participation of companies and inhabitants, as well as national and foreign loans), it is estimated that 175 - 234 billion SIT could be expected for the implementation of the Regional Development Programme from the above mentioned sources.

The calculation is based on tables, prepared for the implementation of the National Development Programme, namely the part of the project considering private financing -

⁸ Financial framework of the Regional Development Programme is calculated on the basis of financial estimates of projects, which increases accuracy of estimates. Prices from the year 2002 were taken for a calculation, while inflation movements are not considered in tables.

proper participation of companies and inhabitants, as well as national and foreign loans. From the amount of 1.175.705 billion SIT, according to the table intended for implementing the RDP, funds for strengthening balanced regional development were subtracted. According to calculation it was estimated that the share of LUR is 30 - 40 % of the total amount. Moreover, the calculation considers only a half of the amount, that was foreseen for the implementation of the National Development Programme since the Regional Development Programme will be prepared in the middle of the programming period, that is for the years 2004, 2005 and 2006.

The above-mentioned funds could be acquired for the implementation of the development programme through granting concessions, joint investments and direct investments of economy and individuals into projects proposed in the development programme.

Within these funds, the project "Construction of the 1st phase of the Kamnik - Dolgi most tram route" is of crucial importance for the Ljubljana Urban Region. The project is estimated to 34.849.200.000 SIT (154.200.000 EUR), from which 33.719.200.000 SIT (149.200.000 EUR) should be invested into the project from private sources. Discussions on financial part of the project have already begun, however they are only in the initial phase.

Apart from this project, the following projects are also interesting for private financing:

- Water-supply system integration in the region and Waste management system in the region;
- Analysis of possibilities and needs related to public services on the Internet and the provision of services via Internet,
- Regional network of technology parks,
- Cluster of tourist organisations, cluster of wood-processing industry, cluster of micro-service companies, cluster of metal-processing industry,
- Improved marketing of cultural activities,
- Establishment of a private international school,
- Protection of the Ljubljana Marshes, Protection of the Kamnik-Savinja Alps - a concept, Protection of smaller areas of natural values in the region.

21 Funds from the European Union

The region will also try to acquire funds from EU sources, among which diverse programmes of the EU (Culture 2000, e-Content, Urban, Leader, Leonardo da Vinci) and some sources from **the EU structural funds**, where the following projects will be applied:

- Project for the area of public transport, solving the problem of traffic jams on our roads and enabling an easier access to public institutions and business zones. The project will be proposed to **the Cohesion Fund**;
- Municipal infrastructure modernisation project, influencing the quality of life in cities as well as in rural areas. The project will be proposed for **the Cohesion Fund**;
- Project for modernisation of educational system and its interconnecting with technology parks and economy sector, which will considerably influence creativity of people and use of education and improvements in economy. The project will be proposed for **the European Regional Development Fund**.

Based on the National Development Programme and later a joint programming document, Slovenia expects from the EU (after the accession) - **from 600 to 700 million EUR** for the 2004 - 2006 period. According to statements, given by national representatives, Slovenia expects that during the first period following the accession to the EU, the entire country

should be placed in **Objective 1**. In this way, our region can also acquire funds from the following funds: the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the European Fund for Agriculture, and the Cohesion Fund.

For acquiring funds, projects prepared for implementation (READY TO GO) are of crucial importance, implying the region must begin immediately with projects preparation and prepare them by the end of 2004 so that they will be suitable for applying to mentioned structural funds of the EU.

ANALYSIS OF EXPECTED EFFECTS OF THE PROGRAMME

22 Programme's effects in the area of employment

Based on the calculation of employment potential, the region can expect opening of approximately **1.000 new jobs** in the following 5 years as a result of the implemented Regional Development Programme, particularly planned regional projects:

- Regional network of technology parks,
- Cluster of tourist organisations,
- Cluster of wood-processing industry,
- Cluster of micro-service companies,
- Cluster of metal-processing industry, and
- Improved marketing of cultural activities.

The calculation is based on calculation of employment possibilities, given by each individual project. The number of expected jobs by projects is shown in the table below.

Priorities/Sub-programmes/Projects	Potential number of new jobs
Co-operation within the region	
Strengthening regional institutions	
Ownership agreement on the RDA of LUR and signing contracts with co-founders	0
Regular meetings between municipality representatives and the Programme Committee	0
Support to regional networks	
Internet portal of joint projects and assistance in project preparation	0
Donations to joint projects and assistance in project preparation (preparing these projects)	0
Exchange of experience and preparation of joint projects	
Providing information on projects and on possibilities for them	1
Conferences and seminars on project management and project preparation	0
Accessibility	
Sustainable mobility	
Establishment of a regional public transport enterprise	10
Establishment of a regional co-ordination body for public transport	4
Preparation of proposals to modification of laws and by-laws	0
Preparation of feasibility study	0
Construction of the first tram route Kamnik – Dolgi most	0
Municipal infrastructure	
Feasibility study of waste management system integration	0
Feasibility study of water-supply system integration	0
Projects and measures for waste management system integration	0
Projects and measures for regional water-supply system integration	0
Water-supply system integration in the region	0
Waste management system integration in the region	0
Wastewater collection and treatment study	0
User-friendly web content	
Analysis of possibilities and needs related to public services on the Internet	0

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Provision of services via Internet	0
Provision of services for high-quality living	
Mini Slovenija	0
Innovative and integrated development of tourist service in rural areas	0
Development of entrepreneurial approach in rural areas	0
Efficient education and training for creativity	
Clustering of education and research organisations with business	
Regional network of technology parks	300
Cluster of tourist organisations	100
Cluster of wood-processing industry	100
Cluster of micro-service companies	100
Cluster of metal-processing industry	100
Opening culture, especially to young people	
Improved marketing of cultural activities	40
Information point for cultural activities	0
Long-life education	
Conurbation of knowledge and new vocations	150
Internet to schools	0
Internet knowledge exchange	20
Opening to the world	
Establishing international networks	
Opening and functioning of a regional office in Brussels	3
Internationally competitive business zones	
Analysis of possibilities to open business zones for international competitiveness, Feasibility study and action plan	0
Support to international community in the region	
Establishment of a private international school	20
Ecological network	
Protection of cultural heritage	
Slovene Creators Path (Jurčič, Trubar, Levstik, Vega, etc.)	5
Inventory and programme for protection and use of cultural monuments	0
Efficient spatial planning	
Demographic analysis and the region projection related to possibilities for settlement and public services	0
Traffic analysis and the region projection	0
Land consolidation	0
Regional spatial concept	0
Protection of natural values	
Protection of the Ljubljana Marshes	5
Protection of the Kamnik – Savinja Alps – an outline programme	1
Protection of smaller areas of natural values within the region	3
Development of possibilities for recreation and sports	
Regional network of cycling trails (preparation and implementation)	0
Footpath network	0
Regional network of water courses (preparation)	0
TOTAL	962

23 Effects of programme in the area of public finances

Municipalities will invest 2.558.681.600 SIT (11.321.600 EUR) in implementing the project. Most funds will be used for preparing projects and their co-financing. Projects, prepared in this way, will be then presented to potential investors or submitted to different tenders issued by European institutions, the Slovene Government and other similar organisations.

The region expects that through preparing competitive projects it will acquire a larger share of funds. Following the implementation of all projects, these funds will exceed 36 billion SIT, i.e. they will be 2-times higher than the invested funds.

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK OF IMPLEMENTATION, EVALUATION AND SUPERVISION OF THE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

24 Principles

The implementation of the Regional Development Programme will be based on the following principles:

Subsidiarity: The region will engage in those areas and projects for which it will be evident that business sector itself cannot reach the set goals through market mechanisms and that other levels of public sector (municipalities, state) would be less efficient in their attempts of achieving them.

Partnership: Representatives of municipalities, the state, the European Commission, companies, social partners and relevant non-governmental organisations must be included in the process of preparation and implementation of sub-programmes and projects.

Economical justification and sustainability: Economically viable projects ensuring long-term achieving of the set goals will be implemented.

Concentration: Funds from the region, the state, and the EU will be intended for key projects which will considerably improve the region's development status through their content and extent.

25 Programme Committee

In implementing the Regional Development Programme, the leading role will be assigned to the Programme Committee, composed of representatives of municipalities, social partners and national bodies. The committee's role will be:

- productive co-operation between municipalities and municipal administrations in implementing the programme,
- providing information on the project content and development to development partners,
- ensuring participation of the public in the process of the Regional Development Programme implementation through the Development Forum,
- assigning holders of individual sub-programmes,
- supervising activities and operations of contractors in the framework of the programme.

26 Development Forum

Development Forum is an open mechanism involving participation of development partners and the public. Representatives of municipalities, small economy, large companies, public utilities, social services, education, religion communities and associations, as well as representatives of the Regional Development Agency will co-operate actively in the forum. The forum's aim will be:

- to encourage development partners and the public in preparing the programme implementation and in formulating initiatives for individual projects, and

- to promptly include proposals and initiatives expressed by the public, economy, public sector and non-governmental organisations into programming and spatial documents.

27 Sub-programme holders

Each sub-programme has its holder, assigned by the Programme Committee. As a rule, this is a public sector organisation which is professionally, financially and technically trained to carry out a sub-programme and to interconnect with development partners. A sub-programme holder must invest into implementation at least a share of its proper funds.

The Regional Development Agency will be an important sub-programme holder. In order to carry out its role, it will need appropriate funds and a mandate given by municipalities. The second important sub-programme holders will be municipalities. In this case, an individual municipality will assume co-ordination role and assign the project co-ordinator. In cases where neither the RDA of LUR nor municipalities will act as holders, this role will be assigned to a company or an organisation contributing certain amount of proper funds to the sub-programme implementation.

The RDA of LUR will be in charge of providing information, education, and connecting holders and, in specific cases, it will also co-finance project preparation. Holders will mainly have to find financial sources by themselves, organise them and later invest them into projects they will lead. For this purpose, holders will seek co-financing from the state or the EU, and lead the co-operation process between individual partners engaged in the project. Upon consideration of regulations on public procurements, sub-programme holders will ensure that work is contracted, financial supports granted and investors and concessionaires engaged.

27.1 Regional Development Agency

The Regional Development Agency of the Ljubljana Urban Region will be a central organisation for co-ordination and implementation of the Regional Development Programme. It will provide support to co-operation between municipalities and development partners in the region as well as information on preparation and implementation of the programme and projects. The agency will be also engaged with connecting the region on the international level and for this purpose it will ensure the region's representation office in Brussels.

Based on consistent consideration of subsidiarity and partnership principles, the RDA will – pursuant to decisions taken by the Programme Committee - act as "administrative body" for regional projects, submitted for financing from the EU, and as "holder" of the projects, for which more suitable holders could not be found. According to the European Council regulation 1260/1999 - general provisions on structural funds - Article 9n, "administrative body" is a any public or private authority or body on national, regional or local level, determined by a member state or a member state itself, when it performs this function, in order to administer assistance of from structural funds. The region will initiate the procedure at the Government of the RS, according to which the RDA of LUR will be assigned as the administrative body for projects in the area of the Ljubljana Urban Region. At the same time, it will also ensure adequate personnel and financial capability of the RDA of LUR.

27.2 Other regional organisations

In some areas there is a need for establishing organisations engaged with the implementation of specific tasks on the regional level (for example a co-ordination body for public transport, company for waste disposal, company for water resources). Eventual establishing of these organisations will be carried out within the framework of individual sub-programmes and in

line with consistent consideration of principles of subsidiarity and economic viability as well as based on Article 143 of the RS Constitution and the Local Self-governance Act.

27.3 Concentration of funds

Funds, ensured by municipalities and other development partners for the programme implementation, will be transferred on the account of the Regional Development Agency and will be later invested in project implementation based on this programme and on decisions taken by the Programme Committee.

ENFORCEMENT OF PARTNERSHIP AND EQUALITY PRINCIPLE

The principle of partnership and equality is the most important part of the Regional Development Programme, treated by the programme as one of the first priorities - CO-OPERATION.

28 Supply - Demand

The Regional Development Programme was prepared on the basis of development workshops, meetings and conferences. Only development programmes and projects which were proposed or framed during the above mentioned events are presented in the document. Representatives of both sides, i.e. SUPPLY and DEMAND, were always invited to all meetings where the region's development was discussed. For example, at the workshop on technological development not only the technology park and representatives of the University participated, but also users of these services – representatives of economy sector. In this way, during individual meeting we were able to evaluate both: the supply of certain services, as well as the demand for these services, immediately producing development proposals.

Workshop	Supply	Demand
Creative people	University, Secondary schools, Kindergartens, Ministries, Municipalities	Companies, Students organisations
High-quality living (health, culture, etc.)	Cultural centres, Ministry of Culture, Municipalities, Associations of cultural societies	Associations, Representatives of non-governmental organisations
Space and environment – a competitive advantage	Public utility companies, Municipalities	Associations, Representatives of non-governmental organisations
Added value in future	Ljubljana Technology Park, University of Ljubljana, Secondary schools, Ministry of the Information Society, Ministry of the Economy	Companies
Region in the world	Regional Development Agency, Municipalities	Representatives of embassies and foreign companies
Rural areas - a potential for high-quality living	Agricultural extension service, Municipalities, Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry, Municipalities, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food	Companies in rural areas, Farmers
Efficient mobility	Municipalities, Transport companies, Slovene Railways, Ministry of Transport	Companies, Students organisations, Representatives of non-governmental organisations

29 Organisation

Regarding the content, the elaboration of the Regional Development Programme was monitored by the Programme Committee and the Project Board. Formally, the Regional Development Programme preparation was monitored and supervised by the Programme Committee, comprised of representatives of municipalities, employers, employees, economic and public organisations, as well as 2 representatives of the Regional Development Agency.

During its first session, the Programme Committee appointed also the Project Board, comprised by all representatives of the public that responded to public invitation for co-operation in preparing the Regional Development Programme. Representatives of the organisations which failed to acquire its position in the Programme Committee, representing professional and other public, also co-operated in the Project Board. The Project Board members have co-operated at development workshops and development conferences, where they presented their proposals and ideas related to the Regional Development Programme.

30 Partnership and equality during preparation of the Regional Development Programme

In order to prepare ourselves for workshops for the areas we determined as the ones that could bring most development opportunities, we met with the representatives of economy (Chamber of Commerce of Slovenia, Tosama, the Ljubljana Dairy, Danfoss, etc.), Joint Services of the Government, public utilities (JKP Vrhnika, JKP Grosuplje, JKP Brodnik) and secondary school representatives.

In order to prepare the strategic part of the Regional Development Programme, strategic workshops for the following areas were prepared:

1. Creative people,
2. High-quality living (health, culture, etc.),
3. Space and environment - a competitive advantage,
4. Added value in the future,
5. Region in the world,
6. Rural areas - a potential for high-quality living,
7. Efficient mobility.

Numerous workshops were organised, where more than 100 representatives of different organisations and individuals, active in specific fields discussed at workshops, participated.

INFORMING PUBLIC ON GOALS AND RESULTS OF THE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

31 Regional Development Programme presentations

31.1 <http://www.rralur.si/>

To enable communicating with public home page <http://www.rralur.si/> was set soon after preparations for the Regional Development Programme started. Besides proposals to documents, all events and discussions organised during the programme's preparatory phase are presented on this home page.

The region's achievements, open projects and development proposals discussed in the region will be available on our home page also in the future.

31.2 Fold-out

Following preparation of the Regional Development Programme, a fold-out briefly presenting the programme and the Regional Development Agency will be published. All households in the region will receive the fold-out in the beginning of 2003.

31.3 Newspaper

Apart from brief fold-out presentation, the Regional Development Programme summary will be prepared and published in the beginning of 2003. The summary will be published as a newspaper and will be delivered to those citizens which will subscribe for the newspaper through fold-out.

31.4 Press conferences

The Regional Development Agency will organise press conferences every 3 months in order to present the region's success and projects taking place in the region.

32 Development conferences - development tools

For larger development projects, which will require investing more funds and which are more demanding from organisational aspect, we will - during implementation of the Regional Development Programme - organise more extensive development conferences, on which representatives of numerous organisations, important for the implementation of individual projects will participate.

On these conferences, planners, financiers, municipality authorities and others will present their views on proposed projects and propose how to implement individual development projects.

PARTICIPANTS

33 Programme Committee

The Programme Committee for the preparation of the Regional Development Programme of the Ljubljana Urban Region was responsible for monitoring and directing the programme's preparation in terms of its content. The committee comprised of:

Municipality representatives

The **Municipality of Borovnica**, Alojz Močnik, mayor (acting mayor Slavka Gerdina, secretary), the **Municipality of Brezovica**, Drago Stanovnik, mayor (acting mayor Viktor Poličnik, municipal administration director), the **Municipality of Dobrepolje**, Anton Jakopič, mayor (acting mayor Andreja Babič), the **Municipality of Dobrova - Polhov Gradec**, Jože Brezovec (acting mayor Marjan Pograjc), the **Municipality of Dol pri Ljubljani**, Franc Vončina, municipality secretary (acting Marko Hrovat), the **Municipality of Domžale**, Edvard Ješelnik, municipal administration director (acting director Milan Pirman), the **Municipality of Grosuplje**, Janez Lesjak, mayor, the **Municipality of Horjul**, Ivan Rožnik, deputy mayor, the **Municipality of Ig**, Ciril Podržaj, mayor (acting mayor Lorena Goričan, municipal administration director), the **Municipality of Ivančna Gorica**, Jernej Lampret, mayor (Janez Radoša, municipal administration director), the **Municipality of Kamnik**, Martina Bajde replaced Martina Koncilia, MSc (acting mayor Ivan Pristovnik, municipal administration director), the **Municipality of Komenda**, Tomaž Lamovšek replaced Dr Marta Ciraj, municipality council councillor, the **Municipality of Litija**, Jože Kovič, the **Municipality of Logatec**, Alenka Gorza Jereb, municipal administration director, the **Municipality of Lukovica**, Vinko Pirnat, municipal administration director (acting Katka Mav), the **Municipality of Medvode**, Marjan Oblak (acting Dušan Brekič), the **Municipality of Mengeš**, MSc Tomaž Štebe, mayor (acting mayor Dimitrij Kovačič, municipal administration director), the **City Municipality of Ljubljana**, Jože Dekleva, deputy to the head of the department for urban planning, the **Municipality of Moravče**, Franc Capuder, MSc, the **Municipality of Škofljica**, Dr Jože Jurkovič, mayor (Stanislav Bozjo, acting mayor, secretary), the **Municipality of Trzin**, Tone Peršak, mayor (acting mayor Jorg K. Petrovič, financial and budgetary adviser), the **Municipality of Velike Lašče**, Anton Zakrajšek, mayor, the **Municipality of Vodice**, Anton Kokalj, mayor (acting mayor Peter Lovšin, secretary), the **Municipality of Vrhnika**, Vid Klančar, employee of the spatial planning department.

Employers' representatives

Chamber of Commerce of Slovenia, Ljubljana, Miroslav Samardžija, director, **Chamber of Commerce of Slovenia - Association of Entrepreneurs**, Vili Pšeničny, **Lek Ljubljana**, Dr Alenka Podržaj-Brvar, executive manager, **Tosama Domžale**, Vitomir Osojnik, **Prodnik Domžale**, Marko Fatur.

Employees' representatives

KNSS-neodvisnot (Congress of new trades union of Slovenia), Franjo Matjašič, Drago Lombar, **Pergam**, trades union congress, Jerman Metod, chairman, **Association of independent trades union**.

Representatives of ministries

Ministry of the Environment, Spatial planning and Energy - the RS Office for Spatial planning, Barbara Strajnar, adviser to the director, **Ministry of the Environment, Spatial planning and Energy - the RS Agency for the Environment**, Mateja Klinar, adviser to the director, **Ministry of Education**, Marina Cankar, state under-secretary, **Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food**, Janja Kokolj Prošek, state under-secretary, **Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs**, Sašo Sedmak, state under-secretary,

Ministry of the Economy – National Agency for Regional Development, Dr Aleš Mihelič, state under-secretary (acting Igor Gabrenja).

Representatives of public and private law

Sklad Dela Ljubljana (Ljubljana Labour Fund), Karel Destovnik, director, **Tehnološki park Ljubljana (Ljubljana Technology Park)**, Iztok Lesjak, MSc, director, the **University of Ljubljana, the Faculty of Economics**, Dr Zarjan Fabjančič, associate professor, **the University of Ljubljana, the Biotechnical Faculty**, Dr Andrej Udovč, senior university lecturer, **Holding Ljubljana**, Dr Marjan Rekar, director, **Snaga Ljubljana**, Janko Kramžar, director, **Institute Naš Laz**, Dr Lojze Gosar, director, **the Employment Institute of the Republic of Slovenia**, Cvetka Cvek, director, Metka Cerar, assistant to the director, **SIB**, Tomaž Rogelj, chairman of the board.

34 Expert Group

The expert group for the preparation of the Regional Development Programme was in charge of preparing the Regional Development Programme. Its representatives were: Dr Zarjan Fabjančič (chairman of the Programme Committee), Miroslav Samardžija (vice chairman of the Programme Committee), Dr Alenka Podržaj-Brvar, Dr Andrej Udovč, senior university lecturer, Vitomir Osojnik, Marko Fatur, Lilijana Resinovič, Jernej Stritih.

35 Project Board

The Project Committee appointed the Project Board to direct and monitor the Regional Development Programme in terms of its content and to ensure participation of the public in elaborating the Regional Development Programme. Its appointed representatives were: **B&B Papirnica Vevče (Vevče paper mill)**, Marko Jagodič, **Center za prostorsko sociologijo (Center for Spatial Sociology)**, Dr Drago Kos, **CIUDAD d.o.o. (CIUDAD Ltd)**, Vid Ratajc, **Društvo bolnikov z osteoporozo (Association of patients with osteoporosis)**, Dr Duša Hlade Zore, **Društvo civilnih invalidov vojn Slovenije (Association of wars' civil invalids)**, Zdravko Zore, **Društvo invalidski forum Slovenije (Association Disability Forum of Slovenia)**, Jože Miklavič, **ELASTIK**, Mika Cimolini, **FAGG (the Faculty of Architecture, Construction Science and Geodesy)**, Prof. Peter Gabrijelčič, **FAGG, Katedra za splošno hidrotehniko (Chair of general hydraulics)**, Prof. Dr Mitja Brilly, associate professor Dr Matjaž Mikoš, MSc Aleš Bizjak, **FAGG, Institut za komunalno gospodarstvo (Institute of Municipal Economy)**, senior university lecturer Dr Maruška Šubic Kovač, Alma Zavodnik, MSc, **FAGG, Katedra za prostorsko planiranje (Chair of Spatial planning)**, Prof. Dr Andrej Pogačnik, **Filozofska fakulteta (Faculty of Arts), Oddelek za geografijo (Department for Geography)**, Dr Darko Ogrin, **Filozofska fakulteta (Faculty of Arts), Oddelek za umetnostno zgodovino (Department for Art History)**, Dr Matej Klemenčič, Dr Gaberščik Boris, **GIZ Podjetnost («Spirit of Enterprise», Association of Interest of Small Enterprises of Slovenia)**, Mojca Vadnjal, Gorenčič Valentin, **Institut za razvijanje osebne kakovosti (Institute for Personal Quality Development)**, Greta Bratovš, Koren Irena, Piano Jože, **Kalona Brodnik and associates**, Alenka Kalona, **KGZS-Zavod Ljubljana (Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry of Ljubljana)**, Jože Benec, Kolar Janez, MSc, **Kolinska, d.d. (Kolinska joint-stock company)**, Gregor Höfferle, **Kompas, d.d. (Kompas joint-stock company)**, Liljana Vavpotič, Kopše Mirjam, **LEK, d.d. (LEK joint-stock company)**, Martin Rahtena, senior university lecturer, Dr Leskovec Boris, **Ljubljanski urbanistični zavod (Ljubljana Urban Planning Institute)**, MSc Maja Simoneti, Karla Jankovič, Marko Fatur, **Mednarodni institut za turizem (International Institute for Tourism)**, Nataša Mršol, **MOL (Ljubljana City Municipality), Odd. za gosp. dejavnost in turizem (Department for business and tourism)**, Vanja Rangus, **Much, d.o.o. (Much Ltd)**, Dunja Simšič, **Petrol**,

d.d. (Petrol Ltd), Aleša Svetic, Pobega Nataša, **R.P. Razvoj projektov d.o.o. (Development of projects Ltd)**, Andrej Jamšek, **Regionalni center za okolje (Regional Environmental Centre)**, Milena Marega, **SCT d.d. (SCT Ltd)**, MSc Andrej Kerin, **Skupina samostojnih projektantov (Group of independent project engineers)** Mima Suhadolc, Marko Peterin, Matevž Frančič, **Slovenske železnice, d.d. (Slovenian Railways joint-stock company)**, Alenka Pirnat, **Srednja šola tehničnih strok Šiška (High School of Technical Sciences)** Zdravko Žalar, Stepišnik Vesna, Šot Pavlovič Leonida, **Univerza v Ljubljani (University of Ljubljana)**, **Ekonomska fakulteta (Faculty of Economics)**, Dr Ivo Lavrač, Dr Janez Malačič, Dr Nada Zupan, **Vodnogospodarski inštitut (Water Management Institute)**, Mitja Starec, **Sklad dela (Labour Fund)**, Barbara Svetelj Šprah, **Municipality of Vodice**, Sovinc Jože, Stanonik Franci, Pipan Friderik, Lovšin Peter, **Območna obrtna zbornica (Regional Chamber of Crafts)**, Ivan Jordan, **Municipality of Borovnica**, Vinko Košir, **Zavod za zaposlovanje (Employment Office)**, Bojana Pribošič Peric, **Inštitut Jožef Štefan (Jožef Štefan Institute)**, Dr Branko Kontič, **ISPO d.o.o. (ISPO Ltd)**, Marjan Seliškar, **Limnos d.o.o. (Limnos Ltd)**, Bogdan Macarol, **Primis d.d. (Primis joint-stock company)**, Tatjana Slavec, Dr Matija Kovačič, Dr Vito Hazler, Mihevc Pavel, **Municipality of Trzin**, Valentin Kolenc, Franci Mušič, Šturm Janez, **Srednja šola Domžale (Domžale High school)**, Jožef Jarm, **Municipality of Litija**, **Center za razvoj Litija (Litija Development Centre)**, Saša Gradišek, **Ljubljanski urbanistični zavod (Ljubljana Urban Planning Institute)**, Blaž Tomaž, **Urbanistični inštitut (Urban Planning Institute)**, Mojca Golobič, MSc Andrej Gulič, Dr Breda Mihelič, Nataša Pichler Milanovič, MSc, Ivan Stanič, MSc Ina Šuklje Erjavec, Franc Zakrajšek.

36 Development workshops and Forum

Participants of development workshops and the Development Forum were:

Alenka Brodnik, Alenka Gorza Jereb, Aleš Bizjak, Aleš Jereb, Aleš Škorjanc, Aleša Svetic, Alexis Zrimec, Alojz Kolar, Alojz Močnik, Andrej Klemenc, Andrej Udovč, Andrej Urbanc, Andreja Eržen, Anton Jakopič, Anton Rus, Barbara Potočnik, Barbara Strajnar, Blaž Sveten, Branko Fatur, Bogdan Macarol, Bogomir Senčič, Bojan Valančič, Bojana Omersel, Boris Gabršček, Brigita Marinšek, Ciril Podržaj, Cvetka Cvek, Darja Piciga, Dunja Simsič, Dušan Vodeb, Fani Al-Mansour, Franc Žle, Franci Bernot, Franci Mušič, Franjo Rojc, Friderik Pipan, Goran Završnik, Gorazd Maslo, Igor Gabrenja, Igor Vrhovec, Iva Kramar Šubelj, Ivan Stanič, Ivan Rožnik, Iztok Lesjak, Janez Radoš, Janez Šturm, Jerica Tomšič Lušin, Jože Miklavčič, Jože Petarka, Jože Sovinc, Jožef Jarni, Judita Gosar, Katarina Volčini, Ktaja Podlipnik, Lilijana Vaupotič, Leon Kobetič, Lojze Gosar, Maja Beden Primec, Maja Simoneti, Maja Štefula, Majda Grašič, Marija Zobjek, Marija Zdravje, Marjan Hočevar, Marjan Kobav, Marjan Oblak, Marjan Seliškar, Marjan Vezjan, Matej Gabrovec, Mateja Mlakar, Marko Debevec, Marko Fatur, Marko Fatur, Marko Hrovat, Martina Koncilia, Margerita Jančič, Martina Zupančič, Maruška Markovčič, Matej Gojčič, Metka Cerar, Milan Kokalj, Mirjam Kopše, Mirko Kepic, Miroslav Samardzija, Mojca Šašek Divljak, Mojca Šteblaj, Nada Radonjič, Nataša Bider, Nataša Pihler, Nataša Mršol, Nevenka Glažar, Nevenka Gregorič, Nika Gams, Niko Osolnik, Nives Počkar, Peter Lovšin, Peter Planinc, Polona Kolarek, Polona Skledar, Rajko Peterlin, Rika Binter, Silvo Tratar, Stane Borjan, Stane Bozja, Stanka Debevec, Stanislava Muršak, Tatjana Rot Djalil, Tjaša Bulc, Tomaž Drolec, Tomaž Štebe, Tone Peršak, Tonka Grgič, Valentin Gorenčič, Vid Klančar, Viktor Poličnik, Vinko Logaj, Vinko Tomšič, Zarjan Fabjančič, Zdravko Žalar, Zoran Vitorovič.

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APPENDICES

- Logical framework of the Regional Development Programme of the Ljubljana Urban Region
- Table of projects
- Estimate of municipality co-financing to implement projects of the Implementation Part of the RDP of LUR
- Analysis of accordance of regional priorities with and national guiding principles
- List of abbreviations

Appendix

37 Logical framework of the Regional Development Programme of the Ljubljana Urban Region

Logical framework of the Regional Development Programme for the Ljubljana Urban Region

Programme's logical framework	Regional Development Programme of the Ljubljana Urban Region				Date: 7 th June, 2002
Programme's wider objective	Reference in SWOT analysis	Expected effects	Inputs and tools	Indicators of success	Assumptions and threats
Use the possibility of entering the EU Agreement on joint projects ensuring the region's long-term future	all	Implementation of important larger projects Better accessibility, quality of services and price efficiency	RDP of LUR RDA of LUR	Number of joint projects	A: Membership of the RS in the EU (2004)
					T: Slow adoption and beginning of the Regional Development Programme implementation
Region's development vision	Reference in SWOT analysis	Expected effects	Inputs and tools	Indicators of success	Assumptions and threats
The Ljubljana Urban Region is a conurbation intertwined with nature, with high-quality living, where the entire region will benefit from Ljubljana being a European capital The region will achieve high level of global competitiveness through encouraging creativity and co-operation	all	Optimisation High-quality living Access to global markets High added value per employee	Spatial outline programme Infrastructure Protection of natural resources Availability of jobs Accessibility of life-long education Opening to international networks RDA of LUR Partners' projects	Average accessibility to public services Average life expectancy GNP/inhabitant Added value per employee Number of multinational companies in the region Foreign ownership shares in companies	A: Present competencies of municipalities Functioning of the RDA of LUR
					T: Inadequate administrative reform in the RS Disorganised economic and spatial development Region's closing and national measures in the area of foreign direct investments

Regional Development Programme of the Ljubljana Urban Region
Strategic and Implementation parts of the Programme

Programme's logical framework	Regional Development Programme of the Ljubljana Urban Region				Date: 7 th June, 2002	
Region's development vision	Reference in SWOT analysis	Expected effects	Inputs and tools	Indicators of success	Assumptions and threats	
		Strategic goals	Spatial outline programme Infrastructure	Average accessibility to public services	A: Present competencies of municipalities Functioning of the RDA of LUR	
Creative people and successful companies		Functioning conurbation	Offer of jobs Accessibility of life-long Opening to the international networks The RRA of LUR Partner projects	Added value per employee The number of multinational companies in the region The number of joint projects		
Capital region with highest quality of life in Europe		High-quality living	Protection of natural resources	Average life expectancy GNP/inhabitant	T: Inadequate administrative reform in the RS Disorganised economic and spatial development The region's closing and national measures in the area of foreign direct investments	
Priorities	Responsible organisation		Expected effects	Inputs and tools	Indicators of success	Assumptions and threats
	Coordination	Decision makers				
Co-operation within the region	RDA of LUR	More detailed description follows			The number of joint projects	More detailed description follows
Accessibility	RDA of LUR				The number of Internet accesses Average annual number of cars per day on the city's arterial roads	
Efficient education and training for creativity	RDA of LUR				The number of young people involved in incubators	
Opening to the world	RDA of LUR				The number of international business zones	
Ecological and cultural network	RDA of LUR				Accessibility of green areas	

Regional Development Programme of the Ljubljana Urban Region
Strategic and Implementation parts of the Programme

Programme's logical framework	Regional Development Programme of the Ljubljana Urban Region				Date: 7 th June, 2002
Sub-programmes	Responsible organisation	Expected effects	Inputs and tools	Indicators of success	Assumptions and threats
<u>Priority: Co-operation within the region</u>					
Strengthening of regional institutions	RDA of LUR	Trained RDA and other regional institutions	Financial contributions for functioning and investments Training of the RDA's of LUR personnel The use of companies' services within and outside the region	The number of implemented projects on the regional level	Functioning of the RDA of LUR
Support to regional networks	RDA of LUR	Co-operation of local communities, economy, and civil society	Financial supports Organisation of gatherings (encounters), meetings and conferences	The number of networks in the region	Will for co-operation
Exchange of experience and preparation of joint projects	RDA of LUR	More efficient administration Success of municipal joint projects	Exchange of information in printed and electronic form Thematic (Topic) and project conferences and seminars Consultancy support in preparing projects	The number of successful joint projects	Will for co-operation
<u>Priority: Accessibility</u>					
Sustainable mobility	Traffic region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ high-quality and competitive public transport for all social groups, ▪ reducing the need for investments into roads and parking places, ▪ reducing air pollution, ▪ reducing greenhouse gasses emissions, ▪ new quality jobs and concentration of services in development zones along public transport nodes. 	Concept of the regional spatial plan Concessions Investments into infrastructure Local regulations	Travelling time by means of public transport	We suppose that the competitive authorities will found the body responsible for management of public transport in the region

Regional Development Programme of the Ljubljana Urban Region
Strategic and Implementation parts of the Programme

Programme's logical framework	Regional Development Programme of the Ljubljana Urban Region				Date: 7 th June, 2002
Sub-programmes	Responsible organisation	Expected effects	Inputs and tools	Indicators of success	Assumptions and threats
Municipal infrastructure	Public utilities, Municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ high-quality municipal services ▪ connecting primary regional water systems, joint management of water resources ▪ cost-effective waste-water treatment ▪ waste minimisation at source, separate waste collection and recycling ▪ exchange of experience and co-operation between municipalities ▪ co-operation between municipalities in preparing energy outline programmes 	Local regulations on provision of public utility services Capital strengthening of public utility services contractors Investment and operating concessions	Share of inhabitants connected to individual type of available infrastructure.	It is presumed that connecting will be supported also by municipalities which own public infrastructure.
<u>Priority: Accessibility</u>					
User-friendly web content	Providers of web site services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ free access to computers with access to the Internet 24 hours a day ▪ implementing municipal services and providing public information through the Internet 	Joint fund for e-content Concessions The EU tenders Co-operation with administrative units due to administrative procedures Co-operation with e-Ministry Investments	Share of administrative procedures of municipalities and administrative units through the Internet; and Share of inhabitants using regularly Internet services in the region.	It is presumed the Internet use will rapidly increase.
Provision of services for high-quality living	Cultural organisations and associations, Companies, Trade, Tourism, Sport organisations and societies, Agriculture, Operators of waters, forests and natural values, Municipalities, National authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ provision of services for high-quality living ▪ concentration of offer on accessible locations 	Information on offer Co-operation between providers Marketing Ensuring premises and infrastructure Clustering	The number of cultural events; The number of sport events; and Offer of bio-food.	Modern way of living will probably not bring about enough need for services in rural areas since the people will go to bigger service centres.
Programme's logical	Regional Development Programme of the Ljubljana Urban Region				Date: 7 th June, 2002

Regional Development Programme of the Ljubljana Urban Region
Strategic and Implementation parts of the Programme

framework					
Sub-programmes	Responsible organisation	Expected effects	Inputs and tools	Indicators of success	Assumptions and threats
<u>Priority: Efficient education for high-quality living</u>					
Clustering of educational and research organisations and economy	Companies, Chambers, High schools, Universities, Competent ministries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ globally competitive experts and entrepreneurs which will stay in the region ▪ network of development centres ▪ increasing competitiveness of education institutions and introducing private sector in education 	Spatial outline programme of educational centres Adjustment of offer Market research Services connected on the Internet Business conferences Education Risk capital Connections with educational and research organisations Concessions for private schools	Added value per employee, employment level, educational structure of employees.	It is presumed that public educational and research organisations will see (comprehend) connecting as an opportunity and not a threat to their their development.
<u>Opening culture to people, particularly to the youth</u>	Associations of cultural organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to increase and improve the offer of cultural services ▪ to open public cultural buildings ▪ to diversify (variegate) cultural life 	Co-operation between associations Premises intended for functioning of associations Education for projects Existing municipal budgetary items partially intended (directed) into project functioning of associations Marketing of associations' projects	The number of premises intended for functioning of culture groups which are open to the public.	It is presumed that public cultural institutions will be ready to offer their premises to other organisations as well.
<u>Life-long education</u>	Groups for self-help	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ education of older people ▪ introducing knowledge exchange 	Education Knowledge exchange Co-operation between associations of pensioners, groups for self-help	The number of elder people participating in education programmes, the number of people involved in the knowledge exchange.	It is presumed that the elder people will take part in wider programmes which will include content for them and that will not establish special organisations for them.
<u>Priority: Opening to the world</u>					
Setting international networks	the RDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to assert the region and its interests in the framework of the EU ▪ the region's global recognition ▪ to attract at least one European institution into the region 	Representing the region abroad, membership and co-operation in international networks and organisations, ensuring location and premises to international organisations in the region, organising performances.	Success on European tenders, headquarters of the European institution in the region.	Slovenia's bad foreign policy can influence also on recognition of the Ljubljana Urban Region and Ljubljana as the capital city.
Internationally competitive business zones	Companies, Municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ offer of business locations at competitive prices with ensured infrastructure and support services suitable for investments of foreign companies 	Regional concept (outline programme) of spatial plan, Municipal spatial plans, spatial documents Investments of municipalities and other investors	Price of building plots for business activity	Slovenia's bad foreign policy can influence also on recognition of the Ljubljana Urban Region and Ljubljana as the capital city.

Regional Development Programme of the Ljubljana Urban Region
Strategic and Implementation parts of the Programme

			Concessions Marketing of business zones		
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Regional Development Programme of the Ljubljana Urban Region
Strategic and Implementation parts of the Programme

Programme's logical framework	Regional Development Programme of the Ljubljana Urban Region				Date: 7 th June, 2002
Sub-programmes	Responsible organisation	Expected effects	Inputs and tools	Indicators of success	Assumptions and threats
<u>Priority: Efficient education for high-quality living</u>					
Clustering of educational and research organisations and economy	Companies, Chambers, High schools, Universities, Competent ministries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ globally competitive experts and entrepreneurs which will stay in the region ▪ network of development centres ▪ increasing competitiveness of education institutions and introducing private sector in education 	Spatial outline programme of educational centres Adjustment of offer Market research Services connected on the Internet Business conferences Education Risk capital Connections with educational and research organisations Concessions for private schools	Added value per employee, employment level, educational structure of employees.	It is presumed that public educational and research organisations will see (comprehend) connecting as an opportunity and not a threat to their their development.
<u>Opening culture to people, particularly to the youth</u>	Associations of cultural organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to increase and improve the offer of cultural services ▪ to open public cultural buildings ▪ to diversify (variegate) cultural life 	Co-operation between associations Premises intended for functioning of associations Education for projects Existing municipal budgetary items partially intended (directed) into project functioning of associations Marketing of associations' projects	The number of premises intended for functioning of culture groups which are open to the public.	It is presumed that public cultural institutions will be ready to offer their premises to other organisations as well.
<u>Life-long education</u>	Groups for self-help	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ education of older people ▪ introducing knowledge exchange 	Education Knowledge exchange Co-operation between associations of pensioners, groups for self-help	The number of elder people participating in education programmes, the number of people involved in the knowledge exchange.	It is presumed that the elder people will take part in wider programmes which will include content for them and that will not establish special organisations for them.
<u>Priority: Opening to the world</u>					
Setting international networks	the RDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to assert the region and its interests in the framework of the EU ▪ the region's global recognition ▪ to attract at least one European institution into the region 	Representing the region abroad, membership and co-operation in international networks and organisations, ensuring location and premises to international organisations in the region, organising performances.	Success on European tenders, headquarters of the European institution in the region.	Slovenia's bad foreign policy can influence also on recognition of the Ljubljana Urban Region and Ljubljana as the capital city.
Internationally competitive business zones	Companies, Municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ offer of business locations at competitive prices with ensured infrastructure and support services suitable for investments of foreign companies 	Regional concept (outline programme) of spatial plan, Municipal spatial plans, spatial documents Investments of municipalities and other investors Concessions Marketing of business zones	Price of building plots for business activity	Slovenia's bad foreign policy can influence also on recognition of the Ljubljana Urban Region and Ljubljana as the capital city.

Regional Development Programme of the Ljubljana Urban Region
Strategic and Implementation parts of the Programme

Programme's logical framework	Regional Development Programme of the Ljubljana Urban Region				Date: 7 th June, 2002
Sub-programmes	Responsible organisation	Expected effects	Inputs and tools	Indicators of success	Assumptions and threats
Support given to international community in our country	the RDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ international kindergartens and schools ▪ friendlier procedures to acquire working permits ▪ diverse functioning of various types of organisations of international community 	Ensuring locations and, if possible, buildings for schools Concessions Dialogue with national authorities Support to international community networks Co-operation with embassies, international companies, non-governmental organisations Providing information on the region in foreign languages	Evaluation of the region as an area for working and living in global context (on global scale).	Threat is closing the work force market in the entire country which will influence negatively on relations with foreigners.
<u>Priority: Ecological and cultural network</u>					
Water resources protection	Public utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ long-term efficient protection of present and prospective water resources in the river basins of the Sava, Ljubljana, Kamniška Bistrica and Krka Rivers within the region and in co-operation with the neighbouring regions ▪ to supply inhabitants with high-quality drinking water ▪ protection against floods and multi-use management of watercourses 	Efficient and professionally supported municipal regulations Co-operation with land users Supervision Spatial plans Investments into infrastructure	Drinking water quality (concentration of nitrates, pesticides and microbiological suitability, share of inadequate samples in the entire system due to other pollution), price for m ³ of drinking water, frequency of floods affecting settlements	It is presumed the State will soon accept legislation on water protection in which competencies and tasks between municipalities and the state will be clearly defined
Efficient spatial planning	Municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ development of the region as a conurbation ▪ network sample of the land use ▪ appropriate offer of locations for business and residential buildings 	Regional concept of spatial development – determining regional guidelines, Municipal spatial plans – defining land use, Spatial implementation acts – more detailed setting of locations	Land use structure, variable land use	It is presumed that appropriate legislation will be adopted.
Protection of natural values	Municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Top-quality of the landscape ▪ Conservation of natural values and management ▪ New business 	Regional concept of spatial development – determining regional guidelines, Municipal spatial plans – defining land use,	The number of natural values protected with the management plan	It is presumed the region will manage to make an agreement with the Ministry of the Environment and Space on protection of natural values, as well as to acquire necessary professional bases.

Regional Development Programme of the Ljubljana Urban Region
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ opportunities meeting the requirements of European directives 	Management plans for protected areas		
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Programme's logical framework	Regional Development Programme of the Ljubljana Urban Region				Date: 7 th June, 2002
Sub-programmes	Responsible organisation	Expected effects	Inputs and tools	Indicators of success	Assumptions and threats
Development of possibilities for recreation and sports	Tourist associations and local tourist boards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ established wider local tourist boards for more extensive areas ▪ setting basic network of recreational paths which will connect municipalities modernised and upgraded bigger tourist centres which will be through local points of interest connected into the area's comprehensive offer 	Regional concept (outline programme) of spatial plan, municipal spatial plans, regulation plans; Forestry-management plans and management plans for natural values and recreation areas; Construction and maintenance of infrastructure from municipal budgets; Functioning of associations and individuals; Right of way (passage); Local tourist boards; Tourist taxes; Initiatives and co-operation between providers of tourist services and facilities	Extent of recreation surfaces, length of recreation routes (paths), the number of recreation infrastructure users, the number of participants of sports and recreation events.	National infrastructure will connect local connections intended for infrastructure.

Appendix

38 Table of projects



Table of projects

No.	Level	Priorities/Sub-programmes	Goals	Indicators	Implementati on area	Benefi ciaries	Implem. time frame				Project task
							2003	2004	2005	2006	
1. Priority		Co-operation within the region									
Sub-programme		Strengthening regional institutions									
	Project	Agreement on the RDA's ownership and signing contracts with co-founders	The RDA's functioning in the interest of all municipalities	Signing a new contract with at least 13 municipalities	All municipalities	RDA	June				The RDA's functioning
	Project	Regular meeting of municipality representatives and the Programme Committee	Improved co-operation through at least 4 development conferences a year	Project application submitted for at least 4 regional projects a year	All municipalities	RDA	whole year	whole year	whole year	whole year	Regular meetings
Sub-programme		Support to regional networks									
	Project	Internet portal of joint projects and assistance in preparing projects	Through easier access to joint projects and information on project opportunities achieve more joint projects of development partners	Set portal with at least 2000 accesses a year	All municipalities	RDA		June			Project portal
	Project	Donations to joint projects and assistance in preparing them	Encouraging preparation and implementation of joint projects of development partners	Established fund for joint projects	All municipalities	RDA			June		Assistance to projects
Sub-programme		Exchange of experience and preparation of joint projects									
	Project	Providing information on projects and on possibilities for projects	Higher cost-efficiency of projects	More than 10 joint projects for more municipalities together	All municipalities	RDA	March				Providing information on projects
	Project	Conferences and seminars on project management and project preparation	Higher project competitiveness and shortened period for preparing applications	Success of at least 30 % of projects submitted to tenders	All municipalities	RDA	whole year	whole year	whole year	whole year	Education on project management

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No. Level	Priorities/Sub-programmes	Goals	Indicators	Implementati on area	Beneficiaries	Implem. time frame	Project task
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Regional Development Programme of the Ljubljana Urban Region
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2. Priority Accessibility

2003	2004	2005	2006
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Sub-

2.1. programme Sustainable mobility

Project	Introduction of regional public transport company	Establishment of regional public transport company	Established company	All municipalities	City of Ljubljana Holding - Ljubljana passenger traffic, Slov. Railways, Kambus	March				Company
Project	Establishment of regional co-ordination body for public transport	Efficient discussions and planning of public traffic	Established co-ordination body	All municipalities	RDA	December				Co-ordination
Project	Preparation of proposals for modification of laws and by-laws	Ensuring legal framework for integrated regional system of public transport	Modified legal framework for functioning	All municipalities	Regional public transport company		December			Legislation
Project	Preparation of feasibility study	Preparing feasibility study for a new public transport system for the entire region	Conducted study	All municipalities	Regional public transport company		June			Feasibility study
Project	Construction of first tram route (Stage I: Kamnik – Dolgi most)	Constructed tram route	Beginning of construction	Kamnik, Domžale, Trzin	Regional public transport company				December	Construction

Sub-

2.2. programme Municipal infrastructure

Project	Feasibility study of waste management connection	Efficient waste management	Conducted feasibility study	All municipalities	Public utilities	December				Waste
Project	Projects and measures for connecting waste management system	Efficient waste management	Prepared solutions and written decrees and other documents required for implementation	All municipalities	Public utilities		June			Waste
Project	Connecting waste management system in the region	Efficient waste management	Recycling at least 40 % of wastes	All municipalities	Public utilities				June	Waste
Project	Feasibility study of connecting water system	Long-term ensured quality drinking water in sufficient quantities	Conducted feasibility study	All municipalities	Public utilities	September				Water supply
Project	Projects and measures for connecting the region's water system	Long-term ensured quality drinking water in sufficient quantities	Prepared solutions and written decrees and other documents required for implementation	All municipalities	Public utilities		June			Water supply
Project	Connecting water system in the region	Long-term ensured quality drinking water in sufficient quantities	Connected regional water system in one organisation	All municipalities	Public utilities				December	Water supply
Project	Wastewater collection and treatment study	Efficient wastewater treatment	Prepared feasibility study	RDA and municipalities	Public utilities		December			Wastewater

Regional Development Programme of the Ljubljana Urban Region
Strategic and Implementation parts of the Programme

No. Level	Priorities/Sub-programmes	Goals	Indicators	Implementatio n area	Beneficiaries	Implem. time frame				Project task
						2003	2004	2005	2006	
Sub- 2.3. programme User-friendly web content										
Project	Analysis of possibilities and needs for public services on the Internet	Preparing public content on the Internet	Prepared project for the e-Content application	All municipalities	RDA		June			Internet
Project	Introduction of services on the Internet	Functioning of public services on the Internet	Possibility of access to location information in at least 15 municipalities	All municipalities	RDA				Sept.	Internet
Sub- 2.4. programme Provision of services for high-quality living										
Project	Mini Slovenia	Implementation of a new tourist product	Implemented project	All municipalities separately for areas with special development problems	Institute for tourism, Ljubljana				June	Mini Slovenia
Project	Development of entrepreneurial approach in rural areas	Development of ancillary activities	Organised and well attended courses, seminars, excursions	Rural municipalities of the Ljubljana hinterland	RDA	November				Entrepreneurs hip in rural areas
Project	Innovative and integrated development of tourist services and facilities in rural areas	Natural and cultural heritage is innovatively included in tourist attractions	High number of visitors	Rural municipalities of the Ljubljana hinterland	RDA	October				Tourism in rural areas

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No. Level	Priorities/Sub-programmes	Goals	Indicators	Implementation area	Beneficiaries	Implem. time frame				Project task
						2003	2004	2005	2006	
3. Priority	Efficient education and training for creativity									
Sub-3.1. programme	Clustering of educational, research organisations and economy									
Project	Regional network of technology parks	Technologically developed region	At least 2 technology parks functioning in the region	All municipalities	RDA and Technology park			Dec.		Parks' network
Project	Cluster of tourist organisations	Connected tourist providers and joint marketing to increase an added value per employee in the area of tourism	Access to information on integrated tourist attractions, services and facilities on one location for the entire region	All municipalities separately for areas with special development problems	RDA and Association for tourism, Ljubljana		June			Cluster of tourist organisations
Project	Cluster of wood-processing industry	Connected wood-processing industry and joint marketing to increase an added value	Joint introduction (launching) on foreign markets and joint marketing	All municipalities	Development centres of Litija, Kamnik, and Ljubljana				Oct.	Cluster of wood-processing companies
Project	Cluster of metal-processing (production) industry	Connected metal-processing (production) industry and joint marketing to increase an added value	Joint introduction (launching) on foreign markets and joint marketing	All municipalities	Development centres of Litija, Kamnik, and Ljubljana				Oct.	Cluster of metal-processing companies
Project	Cluster of micro-service companies	Connected micro-service companies and joint marketing to increase an added value	Joint introduction (launching) on foreign markets and joint marketing	All municipalities	Institution for development of family and feminine entrepreneurship			Dec.		Cluster of micro-service companies

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No. Level	Priorities/Sub-programmes	Goals	Indicators	Implementation area	Beneficiaries	Implem. time frame				Project task
						2003	2004	2005	2006	
Sub- 3.2. programme Opening culture to the youth										
Project	Improved marketing of cultural activities	To present cultural activities to wider public	The number of visitors of cultural events	All municipalities separately for areas with special development problems	Associations of cultural organisations	Dec.				Marketing culture
Project	Information point for cultural activities	To ensure information flow which will improve co-operation and connecting of providers, financiers and users of cultural activities	Set information point	All municipalities	Associations of cultural organisations	June				Info point
Sub- 3.3. programme Life-long education										
Project	Conurbation of knowledge and new vocations	To enable education to all social groups	At least 50 new employments a year	All municipalities	RDA		Jan.			City of professions
Project	Internet to schools	Equipped schools	Application prepared by deadline determined for submitting tender applications	All municipalities	RDA	June				Schools' equipment
Project	Internet knowledge exchange	Incorporating older people into business and social life	Introduced Internet page of knowledge exchange with at least 1000 accesses during the 1 st year	All municipalities	RDA			June		Knowledge exchange

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No.	Level	Priorities/Sub-programmes	Goals	Indicators	Implementation area	Beneficiaries	Implem. time frame				Project task
							2003	2004	2005	2006	
4.	Priority	Opening to the world									
	Sub-programme	Setting (Introducing) international networks									
	4.1. programme	Opening and functioning of the regional office in Brussels	Representing the region in Brussels	Open office	All municipalities	RDA	June				Brussels
	Sub-programme	Internationally competitive business zones									
	4.2. programme	Analysis of possibilities to open business zones for international competitiveness, Feasibility study and implementation plan	Construction and functioning of at least 2 internationally competitive business zones	At least 30% of companies with inputs of foreign capital in business zones	All municipalities separately for areas with special development problems	RDA	June				Zones
	Sub-programme	Support given to international community in the region									
	4.3. programme	Establishment of a private international school	Improved education offer for foreigners	Functioning schools	All municipalities	RDA				Dec.	School

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No.	Level	Priorities/Sub-programmes	Goals	Indicators	Implementation area	Beneficiaries	Implem. time frame				Project task
							2003	2004	2005	2006	
5. Priority		Ecological network									
Sub-		Protection of cultural heritage									
5.1. programme											
Project		Slovene Creators Path (Jurčič, Trubar, Levstik, Vega, etc.)	Educated people with strong awareness of the region we live	At least 15 places connected and the number of their visitors	Municipalities with individual monuments	the Municipality of Velike Lašče			December		Culture path
Project		Inventory and the programme of protection and use of cultural monuments	To ensure the use of buildings belonging to cultural heritage, which will ensure its conservation	Elaborated programme	Municipalities with individual monuments	RDA All municipalities			December		CH programme
Sub-		Efficient spatial planning									
Project		Demographic analysis and the region's projection related to settlement possibilities and public services	Clearly defined projection of the development of population growth by municipalities and in the region	Study's applicability for the preparation of spatial planning plans (documents)	All municipalities	RDA		Oct.			Demography
Project		Traffic analysis and the region's projection	Established trends and prepared projections in the area of traffic in the region	Study's applicability for the preparation of spatial planning plans (documents)	All municipalities	RDA		Oct.			Traffic
Project		Land consolidation	To ensure more rational land use and development of ... areas of settlements	Elaborated at least 10 pilot programmes of land consolidation	Municipalities with special development needs	Municipality of Videm Dobropolje			June		Land consolidation
Project		Regional outline programme	Adjusted guidelines	Regional outline programme adopted at municipality councils	All municipalities	RRA			June		Regional outline programme

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No. Level	Priorities/Sub-programmes	Goals	Indicators	Implementation area	Beneficiaries	Implem. time frame				Project task
						2003	2004	2005	2006	
Sub- programme 5.3. Protection of natural values										
Project	Protection of the Ljubljana Marshes	To ensure efficient protection of the Ljubljana Marshes through the use of the area	Establishment and management of the Ljubljana Marshes landscape park	Municipalities on the Ljubljana Marshes	City Municipality of Ljubljana				Dec.	Marshes
Project	Protection of the Kamnik Savinja Alps – an outline programme	To ensure efficient protection of the Kamnik-Savinja Alps through the use of the area	Prepared outline programme for protection of the Kamnik – Savinja Alps, signed contract on co-operation with other municipalities	Municipalities in the area of the Kamnik – Savinja Alps	Municipality of Kamnik			Sept.		Kamnik –Savinja Alps
Project	Protection of smaller areas of natural values in the region	Network of protected areas in the region	Established (Restored) at least 15 areas of natural values of local importance	Individual municipalities	Municipalities				Dec.	Small protection
Sub- programme 5.4. Development of possibilities for recreation and sports										
Project	Regional network of cycling trails (preparation and implementation)	Introduced safe cycling trails for recreation as well as for daily migrations	Introduced at least 70 km of cycling trails in the region	All municipalities	RDA				June	Cycling trails network
Project	Footpaths network	Introducing footpaths as an additional offer for relaxing and resting	Introduced at least 100 km of regional footpaths in the region	All municipalities	RDA				March	Footpaths network
Project	Network of water ways in the region	To ensure the use of regional watercourses for recreation (kayak, canoe, fishing, etc.) along with conserving natural environment	Prepared programme of the restored network of water ways	All municipalities	RDA				Sept.	Water ways network

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No. Level	Priorities/Sub-programmes	Implement. value	Start-up inputs	Implementation inputs	RDA's start-up inputs	RDA's implementation inputs	Municipality start-up inputs	Municipality implementation inputs	Other start-up sources	Other implementation sources	Method of distributing funds
		in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	
1. Priority	Co-operation within the region										
Sub-											
1.1. programme	Strengthening regional institutions										
Project	Ownership agreement on the RDA and signing contracts with co-founders	4.000,00	0	4.000,00		4.000,00					PC
Project	Regular meetings between municipality representatives and the Programme Committee	56.000,00	16.000,00	40.000,00	16.000,00			40.000,00			E
Sub-											
1.2. programme	Support to regional networks										
Project	Internet portal of joint projects and assistance in project preparation	60.800,00	11.600,00	49.200,00	2.000,00		9.600,00	19.200,00		30.000,00	E
Project	Donations to joint projects and assistance in project preparation	74.000,00	24.000,00	50.000,00	24.000,00	50.000,00					E
Sub-											
1.3. programme	Exchange of experience and preparation of joint projects										
Project	Providing information on projects and on possibilities for projects	2.000,00	2.000,00	0	2.000,00						E
Project	Conferences and seminars on project management and project preparation	38.800,00	400,00	38.400,00	400,00			38.400,00			E
	TOTAL EUR	235.600,00	54.000,00	181.600,00	44.400,00	54.000,00	9.600,00	97.600,00	0,00	30.000,00	
	TOTAL SIT	53.245.600,00	12.204.000,00	41.041.600,00	10.034.400,00	12.204.000,00	2.169.600,00	22.057.600,00	0,00	6.780.000,00	

Regional Development Programme of the Ljubljana Urban Region
Strategic and Implementation parts of the Programme

No. Level	Priorities/Sub-programmes	Implementation value	Start-up inputs	Implementation inputs	RDA's start-up inputs	RDA's implementation inputs	Municipality start-up inputs	Municipality implementation inputs	Other start-up sources	Other implementation sources	Method of distributing funds
		in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	
2. Priority	Accessibility										
Sub-											
2.1. programme	Sustainable mobility										
Project	Establishment of a regional public transport enterprise	100.000,00	100.000,00	0						100.000,00	PC
Project	Establishment of a regional co-ordination body for public transport	100.000,00	4.000,00	96.000,00	4.000,00			56.000,00		40.000,00	PC
Project	Preparation of proposal to modification of laws and by-laws	20.000,00	0	20.000,00						20.000,00	PC
Project	Preparation of feasibility study	520.000,00	20.000,00	500.000,00					20.000,00	500.000,00	PC
Project	Construction of the first tram route Kamnik - Dolgi most	154.200.000,00	147.700.000,00	6.500.000,00			5.000.000,00		142.700.000,00	6.500.000,00	40
Sub-											
2.2. programme	Municipal infrastructure										
Project	Feasibility study of waste management system connections	72.000,00	72.000,00	0			72.000,00				PC
Project	Process and measures for waste management systems connections	480.000,00	0	480.000,00				480.000,00			PC
Project	Regional waste management system connections	3.000.000,00	0	3.000.000,00						3.000.000,00	PC
Project	Feasibility study of water system connections	72.000,00	72.000,00	0			72.000,00				PC
Project	Process and measures for regional water system connections	480.000,00	0	480.000,00				480.000,00			PC
Project	Regional water system connection	3.000.000,00	0	3.000.000,00						3.000.000,00	PC
Project	Wastewater collection and treatment study	72.000,00	72.000,00	0			72.000,00				PC

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Št.	Level	Priorities/Sub-programmes	Implementation value	Start-up inputs	Implementation inputs	RDA's start-up inputs	RDA's implementation inputs	Municipality start-up inputs	Municipality start-implementation inputs	Other start-up sources	Other implementation sources	Method of distributing funds
2.	Priority	Accessibility	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	
2.3.	Sub-programme	User-friendly web content										
	Project	Analysis of possibilities and needs of public services on the Internet	12.000,00	12.000,00	0			12.000,00				E
	Project	Introducing services on the Internet	448.000,00	0	448.000,00				48.000,00		400.000,00	E
2.4.	Sub-programme	Provision of services for high-quality living										
	Project	Mini Slovenia	1.100.000,00	0	1.100.000,00						1.100.000,00	
	Project	Development of entrepreneurial approach in rural areas	35.000,00	5.000,00	30.000,00	5.000,00					30.000,00	PC
	Project	Innovative and integrated development of tourist services and facilities in rural areas	30.000,00	3.000,00	27.000,00	3.000,00					27.000,00	PC
		TOTAL EUR	163.741.000,00	148.060.000,00	15.681.000,00	12.000,00	0,00	5.228.000,00	1.064.000,00	142.720.000,00	14.717.000,00	
		TOTAL SIT	37.005.466.000,00	33.459.752.000,00	3.543.906.000,00	2.712.000,00	0,00	1.181.528.000,00	240.464.000,00	32.254.720.000,00	3.326.042.000,00	

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No. Level	Priorities/Sub-programmes	Implementation value	Start-up inputs	Implementation inputs	RDA's start-up inputs	RDA's implementation inputs	Municipality start-up inputs	Municipality implementation inputs	Other start-up sources	Other implementation sources	Method of distributing funds
3. Priority	Efficient education and training for creativity	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	
Sub-programme	Clustering of education and research organisations with business										
3.1. programme											
Project	Regional network of technology parks	1.524.000,00	44.000,00	1.480.000,00	20.000,00		24.000,00	480.000,00		1.000.000,00	PC
Project	Cluster of tourist organisations	344.000,00	20.000,00	324.000,00	20.000,00			24.000,00		300.000,00	PC
Project	Cluster of wood-processing industry	344.000,00	20.000,00	324.000,00	20.000,00			24.000,00		300.000,00	PC
Project	Cluster of metal-processing industry	344.000,00	20.000,00	324.000,00	20.000,00			24.000,00		300.000,00	PC
Project	Cluster of micro-service companies	279.000,00	20.000,00	259.000,00	20.000,00			24.000,00		235.000,00	PC
Sub-programme	Opening culture, especially to the youth										
3.2. programme											
Project	Improved marketing of cultural organisations	68.000,00	32.000,00	36.000,00	2.000,00		18.000,00		12.000,00	36.000,00	PC
Project	Information point for cultural activities	140.000,00	62.000,00	78.000,00			31.000,00	35.000,00	31.000,00	43.000,00	PC
Sub-programme	Long-life education										
3.3. programme											
Project	Conurbation of knowledge and new vocations	510.000,00	10.000,00	500.000,00	10.000,00					500.000,00	PC
Project	Internet to schools	452.000,00	12.000,00	440.000,00	12.000,00			40.000,00		400.000,00	PC
Project	Internet knowledge exchange	60.000,00	60.000,00	0	20.000,00				40.000,00		PC
	TOTAL EUR	4.065.000,00	300.000,00	3.765.000,00	134.000,00	0,00	73.000,00	651.000,00	93.000,00	3.114.000,00	
	TOTAL SIT	918.690.000,00	67.800.000,00	850.890.000,00	30.284.000,00	0,00	16.498.000,00	147.126.000,00	21.018.000,00	703.764.000,00	

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No. Level	Priorities/Sub-programmes	Implementation value	Start-up inputs	Implementation inputs	RDA's start-up inputs	RDA's implementation inputs	Municipality start-up inputs	Municipality implementation inputs	Other start-up sources	Other implementation sources	Method of distributing funds
		in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	
4. Priority	Opening to the world										
4.1. programme	Establishing international networks										
Project	Opening and functioning of the regional office in Brussels	256.000,00	6.000,00	250.000,00	6.000,00	250.000,00					PC
4.2. programme	Internationally competitive business zones										
Project	Analysis of possibilities to open business zones for international competitiveness, Feasibility study and action plan	262.000,00	12.000,00	250.000,00	12.000,00			250.000,00			E
4.3. programme	Support to international community in the region										
Project	Establishment of a private international school	30.000,00	30.000,00	0	30.000,00						E
	TOTAL EUR	548.000,00	48.000,00	500.000,00	48.000,00	250.000,00	0,00	250.000,00	0,00	0,00	
	TOTAL SIT	123.848.000,00	10.848.000,00	113.000.000,00	10.848.000,00	56.500.000,00	0,00	56.500.000,00	0,00	0,00	

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No. Level	Priorities/Sub-programmes	Implementation value	Start-up inputs	Implementation inputs	RDA's start-up inputs	RDA's implementation inputs	Municipality start-up inputs	Municipality implementation inputs	Other start-up sources	Other implementation sources	Method of distributing funds
		in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	
5. Priority	Ecological network										
Sub-											
5.1. programme	Protection of cultural heritage										
Project	Slovene Creators Path (Jurčič, Trubar, Levstik, Vega, etc.)	140.000,00	22.000,00	118.000,00	6.000,00	14.000,00	4.000,00	54.000,00	12.000,00	50.000,00	50
Project	Inventory and programme of protection and use of cultural monuments	620.000,00	34.000,00	586.000,00	6.000,00	6.000,00	4.000,00	480.000,00	24.000,00	100.000,00	E
Sub-											
5.2. programme	Efficient spatial planning										
Project	Demographic analysis and the region projection related to possibilities for settlement and public services	89.000,00	2.000,00	87.000,00	2.000,00			87.000,00			E
Project	Traffic analysis and the region projection	68.000,00	2.000,00	66.000,00	2.000,00			30.000,00		36.000,00	E
Project	Land consolidation	82.000,00	2.000,00	80.000,00	2.000,00			50.000,00		30.000,00	E
Project	Regional spatial concept	115.000,00	5.000,00	110.000,00	5.000,00			40.000,00		70.000,00	PC
Sub-											
5.3. programme	Protection of natural values										
Project	Protection of the Ljubljana Marshes	738.000,00	98.000,00	640.000,00	6.000,00		42.000,00	240.000,00	50.000,00	400.000,00	80
Project	Protection of the Kamnik – Savinja Alps – an outline programme	212.000,00	12.000,00	200.000,00	4.000,00		8.000,00			200.000,00	30
Project	Protection of smaller areas of natural values in the region	318.000,00	14.000,00	304.000,00	4.000,00	4.000,00	10.000,00	168.000,00		132.000,00	E

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		Implementation value	Start-up inputs	Implementation inputs	RDA's start-up inputs	RDA's implementation inputs	Municipality start-up inputs	Municipality implementation inputs	Other start-up sources	Other implementation sources	Method of distributing funds
5. Priority	Ecological network	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	in EUR	
5.4. Sub-programme	Development of possibilities for recreation and sports										
Project	Regional network of cycling trails (preparation and implementation)	1.736.000,00	6.000,00	1.730.000,00	6.000,00	50.000,00		1.680.000,00			PC
Project	Footpaths network	336.000,00	6.000,00	330.000,00	6.000,00	30.000,00		300.000,00			PC
Project	Regional network of water routes (preparation)	56.000,00	6.000,00	50.000,00	6.000,00			50.000,00			PC
TOTAL EUR		4.510.000,00	209.000,00	4.301.000,00	55.000,00	104.000,00	68.000,00	3.179.000,00	86.000,00	1.018.000,00	
TOTAL SIT		1.019.260.000,00	47.234.000,00	972.026.000,00	12.430.000,00	23.504.000,00	15.368.000,00	718.454.000,00	19.436.000,00	230.068.000,00	

Implementation value	Start-up inputs	Implementation inputs							
173.099.600,00	148.671.000,00	24.428.600,00	293.400,00	408.000,00	5.378.600,00	5.241.600,00	142.899.000,00	18.879.000,00	
39.120.509.600,00	33.599.646.000,00	5.520.863.600,00	66.308.400,00	92.208.000,00	1.215.563.600,00	1.184.601.600,00	32.295.174.000,00	4.266.654.000,00	

	RDA TOTAL	MUNICIPALITIES TOTAL	OTHER SOURCES TOTAL
EUR	701.400,00	EUR 10.620.200,00	EUR 161.778.000,00
SIT	158.516.400,00	SIT 2.400.165.200,00	SIT 36.561.828.000,00

Calculation of funds structure without railway			
	RDA TOTAL	MUNICIPALITIES TOTAL	OTHER SOURCES TOTAL
EUR	701.400,00	5.620.200,00	12.586.000,00
SIT	158.516.400,00	1.270.165.200,00	2.844.436.000,00

Appendix

39 Estimate of municipality co-financing to implement projects of the Implementation Part of the RDP of LUR (in EUR)



Estimate of municipality co-financing to implement projects of the Implementation Part of the RDP of LUR (in EUR)

Estimate of municipality co-financing to implement projects of the Implementation Part of the RDP of LUR (in EUR)

	Ownership agreement on the RDP of LUR and signing manag. costs in conflict. founders	Regular meetings with municipality representatives and the Integration Programme Committee	Projects and measures for waste management and system integration		Projects and measures for regional water supply system and integration in preparing them		Regional water supply system and integr. possibilities for them		Regional Com. and seminar. on project manag. and project preparation		Analysis of possibilities of regional waste water treatment services by enterprisa		Introducing services on the internet of mod. laws and by-laws		Devel. of entrep. Preparation of rural feasibility study		Inovative and integrated development of the 1 st tram route Kamnik - Dolgi most		Mini Slov.	
			Equal shares	Other sources	Equal shares	Other sources	Equal shares	Other sources	Equal shares	Other sources	By number of municipalities	By number of inhabitants	Other sources	Other sources	4 municipalities	Other sources				
Division of funds	Other sources	Equal shares	By shares of inhabitants	By shares of inhabitants	By shares of inhabitants	By shares of inhabitants	By shares of inhabitants	By shares of inhabitants	By shares of inhabitants	By number of municipalities	By number of inhabitants	Other sources	Other sources	4 municipalities	Other sources					
Municipality	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003
Borovnica	inhabitants	1.666,67	1.200,00	0	0	1.600,00	0	432,51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Brezovica	2003	1.666,67	1.200,00	0	0	1.600,00	0	1.037,84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dobrepolje	0.556,09	1.666,67	1.200,00	0	0	1.600,00	0	2.013,68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	1.334,50	1.334,50	1.200,00	0	0	1.600,00	0	4.832,41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dol pri Ljubljani	519,04	519,04	1.200,00	0	0	1.600,00	0	1.879,51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dol pri Polhovi	946,47	946,47	1.200,00	0	0	1.600,00	0	3.427,30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dol pri Ljubljani	618,20	618,20	1.200,00	0	0	1.600,00	0	2.238,00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Domžale	4.330,66	4.330,66	1.200,00	0	0	1.600,00	0	300,00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Grosuplje	2.261,12	2.261,12	1.200,00	0	0	1.600,00	0	601,88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ivančna Gorica	386,82	386,82	1.200,00	0	0	1.600,00	0	1.187,83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kamnik	773,85	773,85	1.200,00	0	0	1.600,00	0	1.307,12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Komenda	1.060,87	1.060,87	1.200,00	0	0	1.600,00	0	2.802,22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ivančna Gorica	1.060,87	1.060,87	1.200,00	0	0	1.600,00	0	9.100,59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Litija	3.868,52	3.868,52	1.200,00	0	0	1.600,00	0	2.201,34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ljubljana	641,08	641,08	1.200,00	0	0	1.600,00	0	31.066,71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Logatec	2.830,30	2.830,30	1.200,00	0	0	1.600,00	0	1.202,08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lukovica	39.042,92	39.042,92	1.200,00	0	0	1.600,00	0	551,78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ljubljana	1.622,60	1.622,60	1.200,00	0	0	1.600,00	0	8.875,00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Medvode	700,46	700,46	1.200,00	0	0	1.600,00	0	754,56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lukovica	2.066,71	2.066,71	1.200,00	0	0	1.600,00	0	495,87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Medvode	070,14	070,14	1.200,00	0	0	1.600,00	0	755,00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mežica	637,55	637,55	1.200,00	0	0	1.600,00	0	352,00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Moravče	070,73	070,73	1.200,00	0	0	1.600,00	0	3.515,15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Velika Lašča	453,31	453,31	1.200,00	0	0	1.600,00	0	438,00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Vodice	536,51	536,51	1.200,00	0	0	1.600,00	0	1.946,28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Vodice	563,15	563,15	3.754,32	3.754,32	0	0	500,00	2.000,00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Vrhnika	2.502,26	2.502,26	16.681,72	16.681,72	0	0	9.061,03	500,00	2.000,00	0	0	0
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Estimate of municipality co-financing to implement projects of the Implementation Part of the RDP of LUR (in EUR)

	Regional network of technology parks	Cluster of tourist organisations	Cluster of wood-processing industry	Cluster of micro-service companies	Cluster of metal-processing industry	Improved marketing of cultural activities	Information point for cultural activities	Conurb. of knowledge and new vocations	Internet to schools	Internet knowl. exch.	Opening and functioning of regional office in Brussels
Division of funds	By number of inhabitants	By number of inhabitants	By number of inhabitants	By number of inhabitants	By number of inhabitants	By number of inhabitants	By number of inhabitants	Other sources	By number of inhabitants	Other sources	Other sources
Municipality	2005	2004	2006	2005	2006	2003	2003	2003	2003	2005	2003
Borovnica	3.892,63	185,36	185,36	185,36	185,36	139,02	509,75	0	308,94	0	0
Brezovica	9.341,49	444,83	444,83	444,83	444,83	333,62	1.223,29	0	741,39	0	0
Dobrepolje	3.633,26	173,01	173,01	173,01	173,01	129,76	475,78	0	288,35	0	0
Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	6.625,30	315,49	315,49	315,49	315,49	236,62	867,60	0	525,82	0	0
Dol pri Ljubljani	4.328,00	206,10	206,10	206,10	206,10	154,57	566,76	0	343,49	0	0
Domžale	30.314,56	1.443,55	1.443,55	1.443,55	1.443,55	1.082,66	3.969,76	0	2.405,92	0	0
Grosuplje	15.827,84	753,71	753,71	753,71	753,71	565,28	2.072,69	0	1.256,18	0	0
Horjul	2.700,76	128,61	128,61	128,61	128,61	96,46	353,67	0	214,35	0	0
Ig	5.416,95	257,95	257,95	257,95	257,95	193,46	709,36	0	429,92	0	0
Ivančna Gorica	13.726,10	653,62	653,62	653,62	653,62	490,22	1.797,47	0	1.089,37	0	0
Kamnik	27.079,62	1.289,51	1.289,51	1.289,51	1.289,51	967,13	3.546,14	0	2.149,18	0	0
Komenda	4.487,54	213,69	213,69	213,69	213,69	160,27	587,65	0	356,15	0	0
Litija	19.812,07	943,43	943,43	943,43	943,43	707,57	2.594,44	0	1.572,39	0	0
Ljubljana	279.600,42	13.314,31	13.314,31	13.314,31	13.314,31	9.985,73	36.614,34	0	22.190,51	0	0
Logatec	11.358,83	540,90	540,90	540,90	540,90	405,67	1.487,47	0	901,49	0	0
Lukovica	4.966,14	236,48	236,48	236,48	236,48	177,36	650,33	0	394,14	0	0
Medvode	14.459,96	688,57	688,57	688,57	688,57	516,43	1.893,57	0	1.147,62	0	0
Mengeš	6.791,00	323,38	323,38	323,38	323,38	242,54	889,30	0	538,97	0	0
Moravče	4.462,84	212,52	212,52	212,52	212,52	159,39	584,42	0	354,19	0	0
Škofljica	6.795,12	323,58	323,58	323,58	323,58	242,68	889,84	0	539,30	0	0
Trzin	3.173,18	151,10	151,10	151,10	151,10	113,33	415,54	0	251,84	0	0
Velike Lašče	3.748,54	178,50	178,50	178,50	178,50	133,88	490,88	0	297,50	0	0
Vodice	3.942,04	187,72	187,72	187,72	187,72	140,79	516,22	0	312,86	0	0
Vrhnika	17.515,81	834,09	834,09	834,09	834,09	625,56	2.293,74	0	1.390,14	0	0

Estimate of municipality co-financing to implement projects of the Implementation Part of the RDP of LUR (in EUR)

	Analysis of possibilities to open business zones for international competitiveness, feasibility study and implement. plan	Establish. of a private internat. school	Slovene Creators Path (Jurčič, Trubar, Levstik, Vega, etc.)	Inventory and programme of protection and use of cultural monuments	Demographic analysis and region projection related to possibilities for settlement and public services	Traffic analysis and region projection	Land consolidation	Regional concept of spatial development	Protection of the Ljubljana Marshes	Protection of the Kamnik – Savinja Alps – an outline programme
Division of funds	Equal shares	Other sources	7 municipalities	Equal shares	Equal shares	Equal shares	Equal shares	By number of inhabitants	6 municipalities	Kamnik
Municipality	2004	2006	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006	2006	2006	2005
Borovnica	10.416,67	0		20.166,67	3.625,00	1.250,00	2.083,33	308,94	3.403,13	
Brezovica	10.416,67	0		20.166,67	3.625,00	1.250,00	2.083,33	741,39	8.166,79	
Dobrepolje	10.416,67	0		20.166,67	3.625,00	1.250,00	2.083,33	288,35		
Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	10.416,67	0		20.166,67	3.625,00	1.250,00	2.083,33	525,82		
Dol pri Ljubljani	10.416,67	0	745,41	20.166,67	3.625,00	1.250,00	2.083,33	343,49		
Domžale	10.416,67	0		20.166,67	3.625,00	1.250,00	2.083,33	2.405,92		
Grosuplje	10.416,67	0		20.166,67	3.625,00	1.250,00	2.083,33	1.256,18		
Horjul	10.416,67	0		20.166,67	3.625,00	1.250,00	2.083,33	214,35		
Ig	10.416,67	0		20.166,67	3.625,00	1.250,00	2.083,33	429,92	4.735,77	
Ivančna Gorica	10.416,67	0		20.166,67	3.625,00	1.250,00	2.083,33	1.089,37		
Kamnik	10.416,67	0		20.166,67	3.625,00	1.250,00	2.083,33	2.149,18		8.000,00
Komenda	10.416,67	0		20.166,67	3.625,00	1.250,00	2.083,33	356,15		
Litija	10.416,67	0	3.412,20	20.166,67	3.625,00	1.250,00	2.083,33	1.572,39		
Ljubljana	10.416,67	0	48.155,15	20.166,67	3.625,00	1.250,00	2.083,33	22.190,51	244.440,49	
Logatec	10.416,67	0		20.166,67	3.625,00	1.250,00	2.083,33	901,49		
Lukovica	10.416,67	0	855,31	20.166,67	3.625,00	1.250,00	2.083,33	394,14		
Medvode	10.416,67	0		20.166,67	3.625,00	1.250,00	2.083,33	1.147,62		
Mengeš	10.416,67	0	1.169,60	20.166,67	3.625,00	1.250,00	2.083,33	538,97		
Moravče	10.416,67	0		20.166,67	3.625,00	1.250,00	2.083,33	354,19		
Škofljica	10.416,67	0		20.166,67	3.625,00	1.250,00	2.083,33	539,30	5.940,63	
Trzin	10.416,67	0		20.166,67	3.625,00	1.250,00	2.083,33	251,84		
Velike Lašče	10.416,67	0	645,60	20.166,67	3.625,00	1.250,00	2.083,33	297,50		
Vodice	10.416,67	0		20.166,67	3.625,00	1.250,00	2.083,33	312,86		
Vrhnika	10.416,67	0	3.016,72	20.166,67	3.625,00	1.250,00	2.083,33	1.390,14	15.313,19	

Estimate of municipality co-financing to implement projects of the Implementation Part of the RDP of LUR (in EUR)

	Protection of smaller areas of natural values within the region	Regional network of cycling trails (preparation and implementation)	Footpath network	Regional network of water routes (preparation)	All projects
Division of funds	Equal shares	Equal shares	Equal shares	Equal shares	TOTAL
Municipality	2006	2006	2006	2006	
Borovnica	7.416,67	70.000,00	12.500,00	2.083,33	156.785,11
Brezovica	7.416,67	70.000,00	12.500,00	2.083,33	185.168,31
Dobropolje	7.416,67	70.000,00	12.500,00	2.083,33	152.257,66
Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	7.416,67	70.000,00	12.500,00	2.083,33	165.227,44
Dol pri Ljubljani	7.416,67	70.000,00	12.500,00	2.083,33	156.014,63
Domžale	7.416,67	70.000,00	12.500,00	2.083,33	697.815,41
Grosuplje	7.416,67	70.000,00	12.500,00	2.083,33	205.118,31
Horjul	7.416,67	70.000,00	12.500,00	2.083,33	148.215,48
Ig	7.416,67	70.000,00	12.500,00	2.083,33	164.725,33
Ivančna Gorica	7.416,67	70.000,00	12.500,00	2.083,33	196.007,79
Kamnik	7.416,67	70.000,00	12.500,00	2.083,33	645.916,99
Komenda	7.416,67	70.000,00	12.500,00	2.083,33	153.639,33
Litija	7.416,67	70.000,00	12.500,00	2.083,33	225.801,23
Ljubljana	7.416,67	70.000,00	12.500,00	2.083,33	5.606.210,30
Logatec	7.416,67	70.000,00	12.500,00	2.083,33	185.746,18
Lukovica	7.416,67	70.000,00	12.500,00	2.083,33	156.321,69
Medvode	7.416,67	70.000,00	12.500,00	2.083,33	199.188,88
Mengeš	7.416,67	70.000,00	12.500,00	2.083,33	163.602,33
Moravče	7.416,67	70.000,00	12.500,00	2.083,33	153.545,04
Škofljica	7.416,67	70.000,00	12.500,00	2.083,33	171.904,23
Trzin	7.416,67	70.000,00	12.500,00	2.083,33	546.655,12
Velike Lašče	7.416,67	70.000,00	12.500,00	2.083,33	153.402,96
Vodice	7.416,67	70.000,00	12.500,00	2.083,33	151.556,90
Vrhnika	7.416,67	70.000,00	12.500,00	2.083,33	230.765,18

Estimate of municipality co-financing to implement project of the Implementation Part of the RDP of LUR

	Average costs per municipality with the Railway Project			Average costs per municipality without the Railway Project		
	TOTAL EUR	TOTAL SIT	SIT per year	TOTAL EUR	TOTAL SIT	SIT per year
Municipality						
Borovnica	186.010,11	42.038.284,59	10.509.571,15	186.010,11	42.038.284,59	10.509.571,15
Brezovica	214.393,31	48.452.887,02	12.113.221,75	214.393,31	48.452.887,02	12.113.221,75
Dobrepolje	181.482,66	41.015.082,01	10.253.770,50	181.482,66	41.015.082,01	10.253.770,50
Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	194.452,44	43.946.251,02	10.986.562,76	194.452,44	43.946.251,02	10.986.562,76
Dol pri Ljubljani	185.239,63	41.864.155,68	10.466.038,92	185.239,63	41.864.155,68	10.466.038,92
Domžale	727.040,41	164.311.132,72	41.077.783,18	281.457,96	63.609.498,83	15.902.374,71
Grosuplje	234.343,31	52.961.587,16	13.240.396,79	234.343,31	52.961.587,16	13.240.396,79
Horjul	177.440,48	40.101.549,46	10.025.387,37	177.440,48	40.101.549,46	10.025.387,37
Ig	193.950,33	43.832.773,86	10.958.193,47	193.950,33	43.832.773,86	10.958.193,47
Ivančna Gorica	225.232,79	50.902.609,82	12.725.652,45	225.232,79	50.902.609,82	12.725.652,45
Kamnik	675.141,99	152.582.089,96	38.145.522,49	277.108,71	62.626.568,02	15.656.642,01
Komenda	182.864,33	41.327.339,54	10.331.834,88	182.864,33	41.327.339,54	10.331.834,88
Litija	255.026,23	57.635.928,74	14.408.982,18	255.026,23	57.635.928,74	14.408.982,18
Ljubljana	5.635.435,30	1.273.608.378,72	318.402.094,68	1.525.692,49	344.806.502,78	86.201.625,69
Logatec	214.971,18	48.583.487,45	12.145.871,86	214.971,18	48.583.487,45	12.145.871,86
Lukovica	185.546,69	41.933.551,91	10.483.387,98	185.546,69	41.933.551,91	10.483.387,98
Medvode	228.413,88	51.621.537,75	12.905.384,44	228.413,88	51.621.537,75	12.905.384,44
Mengeš	192.827,33	43.578.976,23	10.894.744,06	192.827,33	43.578.976,23	10.894.744,06
Moravče	182.770,04	41.306.027,94	10.326.506,99	182.770,04	41.306.027,94	10.326.506,99
Škofljica	201.129,23	45.455.205,41	11.363.801,35	201.129,23	45.455.205,41	11.363.801,35
Trzin	224.488,29	50.734.353,38	12.683.588,35	177.846,84	40.193.385,15	10.048.346,29
Velike Lašče	182.627,96	41.273.919,82	10.318.479,95	182.627,96	41.273.919,82	10.318.479,95
Vodice	180.781,90	40.856.708,51	10.214.177,13	180.781,90	40.856.708,51	10.214.177,13
Vrhnika	259.990,18	58.757.781,30	14.689.445,32	259.990,18	58.757.781,30	14.689.445,32

Estimate of municipality co-financing to implement projects of the Implementation Part of the RDP of LUR

	Functioning of the RDA				
Division of funds	Equal shares	Implementation costs of the RDA for RDP implementation by years in EUR			
Municipality		2003	2004	2005	2006
Borovnica	29.225,00	850,37	753,93	3.834,88	23.785,81
Brezovica	29.225,00	850,37	753,93	3.834,88	23.785,81
Dobrepolje	29.225,00	850,37	753,93	3.834,88	23.785,81
Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	29.225,00	850,37	753,93	3.834,88	23.785,81
Dol pri Ljubljani	29.225,00	850,37	753,93	3.834,88	23.785,81
Domžale	29.225,00	850,37	753,93	3.834,88	23.785,81
Grosuplje	29.225,00	850,37	753,93	3.834,88	23.785,81
Horjul	29.225,00	850,37	753,93	3.834,88	23.785,81
Ig	29.225,00	850,37	753,93	3.834,88	23.785,81
Ivančna Gorica	29.225,00	850,37	753,93	3.834,88	23.785,81
Kamnik	29.225,00	850,37	753,93	3.834,88	23.785,81
Komenda	29.225,00	850,37	753,93	3.834,88	23.785,81
Litija	29.225,00	850,37	753,93	3.834,88	23.785,81
Ljubljana	29.225,00	850,37	753,93	3.834,88	23.785,81
Logatec	29.225,00	850,37	753,93	3.834,88	23.785,81
Lukovica	29.225,00	850,37	753,93	3.834,88	23.785,81
Medvode	29.225,00	850,37	753,93	3.834,88	23.785,81
Mengeš	29.225,00	850,37	753,93	3.834,88	23.785,81
Moravče	29.225,00	850,37	753,93	3.834,88	23.785,81
Škofljica	29.225,00	850,37	753,93	3.834,88	23.785,81
Trzin	29.225,00	850,37	753,93	3.834,88	23.785,81
Velike Lašče	29.225,00	850,37	753,93	3.834,88	23.785,81
Vodice	29.225,00	850,37	753,93	3.834,88	23.785,81
Vrhnika	29.225,00	850,37	753,93	3.834,88	23.785,81

**Estimate of municipality co-financing to implement projects of the
Implementation Part of the RDP of LUR**

Municipality	Implementation costs of the RDP by years in EUR				Implementation costs of the RDP by years in SIT			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
Borovnica	4.169,44	17.497,63	19.407,76	144.935,28	942.294,15	3.954.463,99	4.386.153,49	32.755.372,96
Brezovica	7.672,28	17.757,10	38.313,60	150.650,33	1.733.935,68	4.013.104,10	8.658.872,81	34.046.974,43
Dobrepolje	4.002,70	17.485,28	18.507,82	141.486,86	904.611,18	3.951.672,66	4.182.767,53	31.976.030,65
Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	5.926,16	17.627,76	28.889,25	142.009,28	1.339.311,20	3.983.872,66	6.528.969,85	32.094.097,32
Dol pri Ljubljani	4.449,33	17.518,36	21.663,77	141.608,17	1.005.547,72	3.959.149,44	4.896.013,01	32.003.445,51
Domžale	21.154,97	18.755,82	95.401,67	591.727,95	4.781.022,83	4.238.814,26	21.560.778,54	133.730.517,08
Grosuplje	11.842,08	18.065,97	60.819,19	143.616,07	2.676.309,10	4.082.909,54	13.745.135,96	32.457.232,55
Horjul	3.403,24	17.440,87	15.272,33	141.324,04	769.131,92	3.941.637,16	3.451.546,58	31.939.233,81
Ig	5.149,36	17.570,22	24.696,68	146.534,07	1.163.756,39	3.970.868,60	5.581.449,54	33.116.699,33
Ivančna Gorica	10.490,96	17.965,89	53.526,83	143.249,10	2.370.957,38	4.060.290,89	12.097.064,02	32.374.297,52
Kamnik	19.075,36	18.601,77	93.850,90	543.613,95	4.311.032,40	4.204.000,15	21.210.303,99	122.856.753,41
Komenda	4.551,88	17.525,96	19.150,47	141.636,02	1.028.725,74	3.960.866,33	4.328.006,70	32.009.740,77
Litija	14.403,37	18.255,70	78.055,43	144.311,73	3.255.161,45	4.125.787,49	17.640.528,08	32.614.451,71
Ljubljana	181.410,17	30.626,57	879.543,66	4.543.854,91	40.998.697,42	6.921.604,97	198.776.866,72	1.026.911.209,61
Logatec	8.969,14	17.853,16	45.313,11	142.835,77	2.027.025,48	4.034.814,46	10.240.763,60	32.280.883,91
Lukovica	4.859,56	17.548,75	21.418,80	141.719,59	1.098.259,80	3.966.017,00	4.840.648,55	32.028.626,57
Medvode	10.962,73	18.000,83	56.073,08	143.377,24	2.477.576,27	4.068.188,59	12.672.517,15	32.403.255,73
Mengeš	6.032,68	17.635,65	27.120,79	142.038,21	1.363.386,43	3.985.656,01	6.129.297,52	32.100.636,27
Moravče	4.536,00	17.524,78	19.077,54	141.631,71	1.025.136,88	3.960.600,49	4.311.524,55	32.008.766,02
Škofljica	6.035,33	17.635,84	29.478,49	147.979,56	1.363.984,58	3.985.700,32	6.662.139,22	33.443.381,30
Trzin	3.706,94	17.463,37	15.270,00	188.047,98	837.768,76	3.946.721,37	3.451.019,11	42.498.844,15
Velike Lašče	4.076,81	17.490,77	19.553,40	141.506,99	921.359,17	3.952.913,25	4.419.067,92	31.980.579,48
Vodice	4.201,20	17.499,98	17.539,94	141.540,77	949.471,86	3.954.995,67	3.964.025,95	31.988.215,03
Vrhnika	12.927,20	18.146,35	69.692,65	159.223,98	2.921.547,50	4.101.075,35	15.750.537,84	35.984.620,60

Appendix

40 Analysis of accordance of regional priorities with national guiding principles

Analysis of accordance of regional priorities with national guiding principles

The table below shows a comparison between regional priorities and corresponding priorities on the national level as defined for the present programming period in the National Development Programme of the Republic of Slovenia and other important national documents (the RS Spatial Planning Policy, National Environmental Protection Programme, Rural Development Programme, etc.).

When comparing the documents, we established that each sub-programme in the Regional Development Programme of the Ljubljana Urban Region has a corresponding priority on the national level. A detailed description of goals and intended activities is provided in individual documents and is not included in the following table in order to assure a clear overview.

Example: Goals and measures foreseen in several rather different programmes and sub-programmes of the National Development Programme correspond to goals and planned anticipated projects of the sub-programme »Development of possibilities for recreation and sports« of the Regional Development Programme of the Ljubljana Urban Region. For example, for the NDP priority »Strengthening balanced regional development«, Programme 3: »Development of regional infrastructure«, sub-programme (c) »Development of local traffic infrastructure«, it plans construction and set-up of cycling infrastructure.

REGION'S PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES	PROGRAMMES ON NATIONAL LEVEL	INDICATORS
1. Priority: Co-operation within the region		
1. Sub-programme: Strengthening regional institutions	<u>Priority of the NDP:</u> Strengthening balanced regional development <u>Programme 1:</u> Integral programme of the development of cities and rural areas a) Public traffic development programme <u>Programme 3:</u> Development of regional infrastructure b) Development of regional municipal infrastructure c) Development of local traffic infrastructure <u>Priority of the NDP:</u> Information society, infrastructure and quality of living <u>Programme 2:</u> Waste management d) Construction of regional centres for municipal waste <u>Programme 3:</u> Water protection and water management a) Investments in the area of wastewater collection and treatment as well as water supply	Number of implemented projects on regional level

<p>2. Sub-programme: Support to regional networks</p>	<p><u>Priority of the NDP:</u> Information society, infrastructure and quality of living <u>Programme 1:</u> Information society – a narrow application programme in information society (e) NP e-Slovenia, economy and civil society</p> <p><u>Priority of the NDP:</u> Stimulating the entrepreneurial sector and development of competitiveness <u>Programme 1:</u> Knowledge for development (f) Creating and using knowledge <u>Programme 2:</u> Adaptability of companies and individuals (g) Encouraging investments in development of human resources</p> <p><u>Priority of the NDP:</u> Strengthening balanced regional development <u>Programme 2:</u> Development of culture and conservation of natural and cultural heritage as a factor of development employment on the regional level (h) Development of multi-purpose regional centres; (i) Maintenance and management of cultural heritage in the areas with special development problems; (c) Entrepreneurship in culture</p>	
<p>3. Sub-programme: Exchange of experience and preparation of joint projects</p>	<p><u>Priority of the NDP:</u> Information society, infrastructure and quality of living <u>Programme 1:</u> Information society – narrow programme of application in information society (a) Joint project of applications in information society (b) NP e-Slovenia, public administration</p>	<p>Number of successful joint projects</p>
<p>2. Priority: Accessibility</p>		
<p>1. Sub-programme: Sustainable mobility</p>	<p><u>Priority of the NDP:</u> Information society, infrastructure and quality of living; <u>Programme 7:</u> Traffic infrastructure; <u>Sub-programmes:</u> (a) Highway programmes, (b) National road network, (c) Railway network: priorities are all investments in corridors 5 and 10, among which also modernisation of signal-safety devices on the Ljubljana – Jesenice line and preparatory activities for construction of the Ljubljana railways node; investments, co-financed with the EU funds in the framework of the programmes LSIF and ISPP: increasing the speed on the Ljubljana – Maribor line</p>	<p>Travelling time by public transport</p>

	<p>(e) Air traffic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improvements in airport infrastructure, especially in extension of the airport runway surfaces, extension / upgrading of the airport commercial facilities and setting the airport public utility / power infrastructure - priority investments in infrastructure: construction of the control tower in Ljubljana <p><u>Priority of the NDP:</u> Strengthening balanced regional development <u>Programme 1:</u> Integral programme of development of cities and rural areas (a) Public traffic development programme Development of public passenger traffic (rail and bus) – feasibility studies of individual projects, possible ways of financing investments in public traffic infrastructure, improvements of the existing urban, inter-urban and regional bus traffic, considering possibilities for transition to the railways system (Ljubljana), i.e. various combinations of bus and rail public system Programme 3: Development of regional infrastructure (b) Development of local traffic infrastructure</p>	
<p>2. Sub-programme: Municipal infrastructure</p>	<p><u>Priority of the NDP:</u> Information society, infrastructure and quality of living <u>Programme 2:</u> Waste management (a) Construction of regional centres for municipal waste <u>Programme 3:</u> Water protection and water management (a) Investments in the area of wastewater collection and treatment, as well as water supply Priority investments in the construction of infrastructure in the area of waste water collection and treatment total value 45,393 billion SIT (925.000 PE):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agglomerations with more than 100.000 PE, required secondary treatment: Ljubljana, Domžale – Kamnik. <p>Investments intended for conservation of large ecosystem units of special importance from the view of nature protection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in karst hinterland of the Ljubljanica River: construction, i.e. upgrading of small treatment plants with secondary treatment or sewage system: Logatec, Velike Lašče and 	<p>Share of inhabitants with individual type of available infrastructure</p>

	<p>other settlements in the Snežnik regional park.</p> <p><u>Priority of the NDP:</u> Restructuring of agriculture and rural development <u>Programme 3:</u> Development of rural areas (c) Improving infrastructure in rural areas, restoration and development of villages, protection and conservation of heritage in rural areas (d) Comprehensive environmental conservation with relation to agriculture and forestry, protection of cultural landscape, biological animal breeding as well as related concern for conservation of water resources</p> <p><u>Priority of the NDP:</u> Strengthening balanced regional development <u>Programme 3:</u> Development of regional infrastructure (a) Development of regional municipal infrastructure</p>	
<p>3. Sub-programme: User-friendly web content</p>	<p><u>Priority of the NDP:</u> Information society, infrastructure and quality of living <u>Programme 1:</u> Information society – narrow programme of application in information society (e) Joint project of applications in information society (f) NP e-Slovenia, public administration (g) NP e-Slovenia, economy and civil society; (h) Promoting the information society.</p> <p><u>Priority of the NDP:</u> Restructuring of agriculture and rural development <u>Programme 3:</u> Development of rural areas (a) Improving infrastructure in rural areas, restoration and development of villages, protection and conservation of heritage in rural areas</p>	<p>Share of administrative procedures of municipalities and administrative units through the Internet</p> <p>Share of inhabitants regularly using Internet services in the region</p>
<p>4. Sub-programme: Provision of services for high-quality living</p>	<p><u>Priority of the NDP:</u> Knowledge, development and employment <u>Programme 3:</u> Ensuring equal possibilities and social involvement (participation) (a) Preventing social exclusion and promoting equal possibilities for all; <u>Programme 4:</u> Improving health condition of active population (a) Development of programmes and activities</p>	<p>Number of cultural events Number of sport events Offer of bio-food</p>

	<p>for protecting and strengthening health; (b) Promoting accessibility and implementation of programmes and activities to protect and strengthen health</p> <p><u>Priority of the NDP:</u> Restructuring of agriculture and development of rural areas <u>Programme 3:</u> Development of rural areas (b) Diversification of agricultural and non-agricultural activities to ensure alternative income in rural areas</p>	
3. Priority: Efficient education for high-quality living		
<p>1. Sub-programme:</p> <p>Clustering of educational and research organisations with business, and adjusting social services to the needs of modern way of life</p>	<p><u>Priority of the NDP:</u> Stimulating the entrepreneurial sector and development of competitiveness <u>Programme 1:</u> Knowledge for development (a) Creating and using knowledge (b) Programme 2: Adaptability of companies and individuals (a) Encouraging investments into development of human resources</p> <p><u>Priority of the NDP:</u> Restructuring of agriculture and development of rural areas <u>Programme 3:</u> Development of rural areas (i) Diversification of agricultural and non-agricultural activities to ensure alternative income in rural areas <u>Programme 6:</u> Knowledge (a) Increasing education level and professional (vocational) qualifications of people employed on farms (c) Implementing transfer of modern research findings and new technologies in practice and theory in the area of agriculture and agro-food section</p>	<p>Added value per employee, number of jobs in production, educational structure of the employed</p> <p>Social exclusion index</p>
<p>2. Sub-programme:</p> <p>Opening culture, particularly to young people</p>	<p><u>Priority of the NDP:</u> Strengthening balanced regional development <u>Programme 2:</u> Development of culture and conservation of natural and cultural heritage as a factor of development employment on the regional level (a) Development of multi-purpose regional centres; (b) Maintenance and management of cultural heritage in the areas with special development problems; (c) Entrepreneurship in culture</p>	<p>Number of premises for work of culture group, open to public</p> <p>Number of cultural events</p>
<p>3. Sub-programme:</p>	<p><u>Priority of the NDP:</u> Knowledge, development</p>	<p>Number of</p>

<p>Life-long education</p>	<p>and employment <u>Programme 1</u>: Employment possibilities and life-long learning; (d) Development and introduction of systems for encouraging life-long learning (e) Improving accessibility and stimulating involvement in activities related to life-long learning <u>Priority of the NDP</u>: Stimulating the entrepreneurial sector and development of competitiveness <u>Programme 1</u>: Knowledge for development (b) "Society based on knowledge" <u>Priority of the NDP</u>: Restructuring agriculture and development of rural areas <u>Programme 6</u>: Knowledge (a) Increasing education level and professional (vocational) qualifications of people employed on farms</p>	<p>older people participating in education programmes, number of people involved in knowledge exchange</p>
<p>4. Priority: Opening to the world</p>		
<p>1. Sub-programme: Establishing international networks</p>	<p><u>Priority of the NDP</u>: Stimulating the entrepreneurial sector and development of competitiveness <u>Programme 1</u>: Knowledge for development (b) International co-operation in research and development</p>	<p>Success at European tenders, headquarters of European institution in the region</p>
<p>2. Sub-programme: Internationally competitive business zones</p>	<p><u>Priority of the NDP</u>: Stimulating the entrepreneurial sector and development of competitiveness <u>Programme 2</u>: Increasing competitive capability of companies (b) Competitiveness of companies:</p>	<p>Price for building plot intended for business activity</p>
<p>3. Sub-programme: Support to international community in the region</p>	<p><u>Priority of the NDP</u>: Stimulating the entrepreneurial sector and development of competitiveness <u>Programme 2</u>: Increasing competitive capability of companies (b) Competitiveness of companies:</p>	<p>Appraisal of Ljubljana as a place for working and living in global context</p>

5. Priority: Ecological and cultural network		
<p>1. Sub-programme: Protection of water resources</p>	<p><u>Priority of the NDP:</u> Information society, infrastructure and quality of living <u>Programme 3:</u> Water protection and water management (c) Water management</p> <p><u>Priority of the NDP:</u> Restructuring of agriculture and development of rural areas <u>Programme 3:</u> Development of rural areas (d) Improving infrastructure in rural areas, restoration and development of villages, protection and conservation of heritage in rural areas (e) Comprehensive environmental conservation with relation to agriculture and forestry, protection of cultural landscape, biological animal breeding as well as related concern for conservation of water resources</p>	<p>Drinking water quality (concentration of nitrates, pesticides and microbiological suitability; share of inadequate samples in the entire system due to other sources of pollution), drinking water (m³) tariff, frequency of floods having impacts on settlements</p>
<p>2. Sub-programme: Efficient spatial planning</p>	<p><u>Priority of the NDP:</u> Strengthening balanced regional development <u>Programme 2:</u> Development of culture and conservation of natural and cultural heritage as a factor of development employment on regional level; Sustainable development and establishing nature protection areas: the regional park Snežnik, the Kamnik-Savinja Alps, the Ljubljana Marshes landscape park.</p> <p><u>Priority of the NDP:</u> Restructuring of agriculture and development of rural areas <u>Programme 3:</u> Development of rural areas (c) Improving infrastructure in rural areas, restoration and development of villages, protection and conservation of heritage in rural areas</p> <p><u>Goals of Spatial Planning Policy of the Republic of Slovenia:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • definition and introduction of the polycentric concept of the development of network of cities and other settlements as promoters of development connected with the hinterland, ensuring equal participation (involvement) in European systems, 	<p>Land use structure, i.e. intertwining use</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • encouraging development of regional centres as driving forces of regional development, • encouraging modernisation of agriculture and forestry along with conservation of spatial and biotic diversity, • conservation of important characteristics of agricultural landscapes and autochthonous rural characteristics of settlement while restructuring rural areas, • accessibility to values of common importance through efficient traffic and other infrastructure, • promoting spatial planning efficiency, environmental acceptability of investments and rational use of resources, • ensuring healthy living and working environment, • efficient spatial and environmental management, as well as management of natural values and cultural heritage of Slovenia. 	
<p>3. Sub-programme:</p> <p>Protection of natural values</p>	<p><u>Priority of the NDP:</u> Strengthening balanced regional development</p> <p><u>Programme 2:</u> Development of culture and conservation of natural and cultural heritage as a factor of development employment on the regional level;</p> <p>Sustainable development and establishing nature protected areas (areas of protected nature): the regional park Snežnik, the Kamnik – Savinja Alps, the Ljubljana Marshes landscape park.</p> <p><u>Priority of the NDP:</u> Restructuring of agriculture and development of rural areas</p> <p><u>Programme 3:</u> Development of rural areas</p> <p>(c) Improving infrastructure in rural areas, restoration and development of villages, protection and conservation of heritage in rural areas</p>	<p>Number of natural values protected with the management plan</p>
<p>4. Sub-programme:</p> <p>Development of possibilities for recreation and sports</p>	<p><u>Priority of the NDP:</u> Stimulating the entrepreneurial sector and competitiveness</p> <p><u>Programme 3:</u> Stimulating entrepreneurship and using entrepreneurial opportunities</p> <p>(c) Encouraging tourism development</p> <p><u>Priority of the NDP:</u> Knowledge, development and employment</p>	<p>Extent of recreation surfaces, length of recreation paths, number of recreation</p>

	<p><u>Programme 4</u>: Improving health condition of active population (a) Development of programmes and activities for protecting and strengthening health; (b) Promoting accessibility and implementation of programmes and activities to protect and strengthen health</p> <p><u>Priority of the NDP</u>: Restructuring of agriculture and development of rural areas <u>Programme 3</u>: Development of rural areas Diversification of agricultural and non-agricultural activities to ensure alternative income in rural areas</p> <p><u>Priority of the NDP</u>: Strengthening balanced regional development <u>Programme 3</u>: Development of regional infrastructure (c) Development of local traffic infrastructure</p>	<p>infrastructure users, number of participants in sport and recreation events</p>
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Appendix

41 List of abbreviations

EC	European Commission
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EIB	European Investment Bank
EU	European Union
JPD	Joint Programme Document
LPT	Ljubljana Passenger Traffic
LUR	Ljubljana Urban Region
NDP	National Development Programme
RDA of LUR	Regional Development Agency of the Ljubljana Urban Region
RDP	Regional Development Programme
SIB	Slovene Investment Bank
Cr	Chromium
NO₃	Nitrogen oxide
NO_x	General abbreviation for all Nitrogen oxides
O₃	Ozone
DDT	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (pesticide)