

# Defining and defending Negotiation Position: contribution of planning documents

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ECRAN Regional training on the role of planning documents in  
approximation and management of the negotiation process for Chapter  
27

Podgorica, Montenegro, 18 - 19 March 2014

## Main topics

- Approximation process planning
- What is “good practice” for strategic planning?
- Plans/ programmes and other planning documents used during negotiations process and after
- Impacts on planning during negotiations process
- Development and implementation of planning documents after accession
- Lessons learned
- Main aspects to pay attention when preparing for negotiations
- How to close the gap when no planning documents exist for certain topics?

# Planning

- Exploring the different futures
- Defining the desired objectives
- How to achieve the objectives
- Continual improvement
- EU accession
  - Transition
  - Accession
  - Negotiation

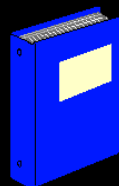
National relevant decisions based on planning

## Where to go?

How the main strategic decision  
has been taken



**1994-1995**

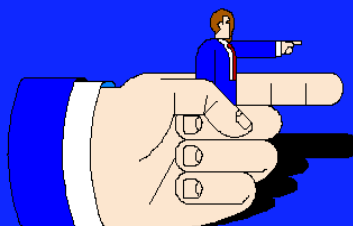


**THE MAIN STRATEGIC DECISIONS**  
**STRATEGY OF ECONOMIC**  
**DEVELOPMENT OF**  
**SLOVENIA (SEDS I)**  
**APPROACHING EUROPE - GROWTH,**  
**COMPETITIVENESS AND INTEGRATION**

**SEDS I - TRANSITION**

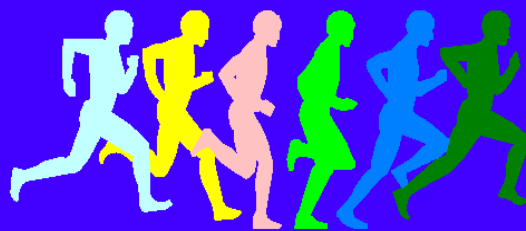
**DISINTEGRATION OF THE FORMER**  
**YUGOSLAVIA**

- **FROM REGIONAL TO INDEPENDENT NATIONAL ECONOMY**
- **INTEGRATION OF SLOVENIA INTO INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND ORGANISATIONS**



# **WHY**

## **EUROPEAN UNION?**



**SLOVENIA IS A PART OF EUROPE**  
GEOGRAPHICALLY, HISTORICALLY, CULTURALLY,  
ECONOMICALLY

**EU MEMBERSHIP IS THEREFORE A LOGICAL  
CONTINUATION OF OUR WAY, REAFFIRMING  
SLOVENIA AS AN INDEPENDENT AND  
RECOGNISABLE STATE IN THE AREA OF  
EUROPEAN CULTURAL IDENTITY AND VALUES**

**WHEN EVALUATING THE NEEDED CHANGES IN  
THE PROCESS OF EU ACCESSION, IT SHOULD  
NOT BE FORGOTTEN WHY WE ACTUALLY  
WANT TO ENTER THE EU**

- **STABILITY**
- **SECURITY**
- **PROSPERITY**
- **VALUES**
- **ETC.**

**AND WHAT IS THE *FINAL* ROLE  
OF THE ACCESSION TO THE UNION**

- **BREAKING OF THE EXISTING BARRIERS OF INWARD-ORIENTED  
STATE OF MIND BY MORE REFRESHING OPEN-SOCIETY WIND,  
INCREASED SELF-CONFIDENCE**
- **ESTABLISHMENT OF *COMMON EUROPEAN RULES* RESULTING IN  
INCREASED TRANSPARENCY, STABILITY AND PREDICTABILITY OF  
THE ECONOMY, WHICH IS PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT FOR  
OPERATING OF ECONOMIC SUBJECTS**
- **BECOMING A PART OF EUROPEAN *AREA OF STABILITY, SECURITY  
AND PROSPERITY* BASED ON POSITIVE INTERNAL SOLUTION  
SEEKING INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**



**1998**

**THE MAIN STRATEGIC DECISIONS  
THE STRATEGY OF SLOVENIA  
FOR ACCESSION TO THE EU  
(SSAEU)**



**SSAEU - MAIN  
OBJECTIVE**

- **TO DEFINE AND OUTLINE A SET OF  
CONSISTENT MEDIUM-TERM ECONOMIC  
AND SOCIAL POLICIES REQUIRED TO  
COMPLETE THE ECONOMIC  
TRANSFORMATION OF SLOVENIA AND  
PREPARE ITS ECONOMY FOR ACCESSION  
TO THE EU**

## **STRATEGY OF SLOVENIA'S ACCESSION TO THE EU**



## **NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE ACQUIS**

## **NPAA - PREMISES AND PURPOSE**

- **IT IS BASED ON THE SCREENING OF HARMONISATION OF LEGISLATION AND IS IN LINE WITH NEGOTIATING POSITIONS**
- **IT PROVIDES A TIMETABLE OF POLICIES AND REFORMS REQUIRED FOR PREPARATION OF THE COUNTRY FOR MEMBERSHIP OF THE EU AND THE MEASURES FOR THEIR IMPLEMENTATION IN THE PRE-ACCESSION PERIOD**
- **IT WILL SERVE AS A BASIS FOR THE COMMISSION'S REGULAR REPORTS ON PROGRESS OF CANDIDATE COUNTRIES TOWARDS ACCESSION**

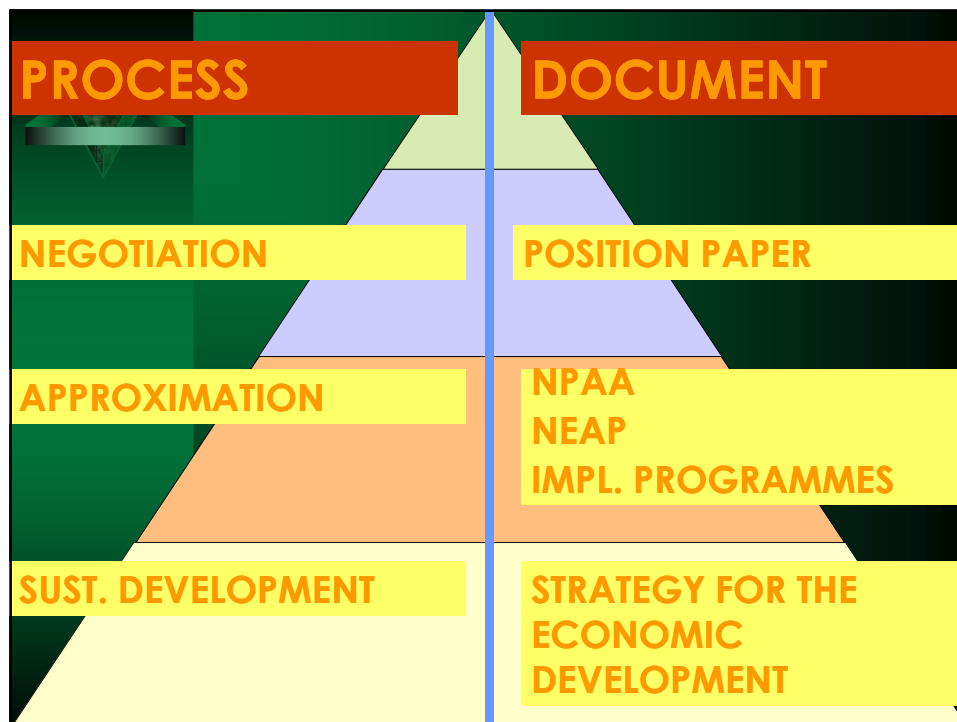
## **NPAA - STRUCTURE**

- IT FOLLOWS THREE COPENHAGEN MEMBERSHIP CRITERIA (POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND THE CAPACITY TO ASSUME THE OBLIGATIONS OF MEMBERSHIP) AND THE MADRID CRITERION (ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY)
- IT MERGES PREACCESSION AND NEGOTIATING PROCESSES (FINAL STRUCTURE BY NEGOTIATING CHAPTERS)
- TABLE OVERVIEW (ACTS, IMPLEMENTING REGULATIONS, BUDGETARY FUNDS, FOREIGN ASSISTANCE FUNDS, INSTITUTIONS, NEW EMPLOYEES) WITH THE TIMETABLE OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REFERENCES TO THE ACQUIS

## **WHAT WAS THE KEY ROLE OF THE ACCESSION PROCESS**

- **SPEEDING UP** THE ACHIEVEMENT OF OUR OWN GOALS - TRANSITION
- HELP IN OVERCOMING THE OBSTACLES TO SOME **NECESSARY CHANGES** (ECONOMIC MONOPOLIES, POLITICAL INTERESTS, ETC.)
- IMPROVEMENT AND IN SOME CASES EVEN ESTABLISHMENT OF **GREATER ORDER AND STABILITY** IN THE ECONOMY AND SOCIETY AS A WHOLE
- **IMPROVEMENT OF COMPETITIVENESS** OF ALL ECONOMIC SUBJECTS (INDIVIDUALS, COMPANIES, STATE, ETC.)

# From general issues towards environment



## What is needed?

- Where we are
- What the problems are
  - VS citizens
  - VS *acquis*
  - VS resources
- What is realistic within time limits

## Basis



- State of the Environment report, 1996
- NEAP, 1999
  - Work started after the env. report
  - Some wrong moves but many benefits from the delay
  - Overview on how to meet the EU requirements
- Specific analysis

# State of the Environment: no critical hot-spots

<b>AIR</b>	improvement (SO2, particulates)	increase (NOx, ozone)	impact on forest, health
<b>WATER</b>	slight improvement	ground water	impact on sources (drinking water)
<b>WASTE</b>	status quo, new strategy adopted		hazards, impact on ground water
<b>BIODIVERSITY</b>	high level of biodiversity	transport, tourism, agriculture	
<b>NOISE</b>	some improvements		human health

21.3.2014

## Estimations at the very beginning

AREA		COSTS (MECU)	%	BUDGET (%)	Negotiations Expected
HORIZONTAL MEASURES		10	0.4	50	NO
AIR		241	8.9	70	MEDIUM
WASTE		1118	41,1	68	<b>HIGH</b>
WATER		1183	43.4	73	<b>HIGH</b>
NATURE		120	4.4	100	MEDIUM
IND. POLLUTION & RISK MANAGEMENT		50	1.8	0	MEDIUM
CHEMICALS & GMO		(0)	(0.0)	61	MEDIUM
NUCLEAR SAFETY		1	0.0	100	LOW
TOTAL		2723	100		

## Financial needs

Field	Cost estimate in mio SIT (mio ECU)	Share (in %)
Horizontal legislation	1860 (10)	0,37%
Air Quality	44.826 (241)	8,85%
Waste Management	207.948 (1118)	41,06%
Water Quality	220.038 (1183)	43,44%
Nature protection	22.320 (120)	4,41%
Industrial Pollution Control and Risk Management	9300 (50)	1,84%
Chemicals and GMO	0 (0)	0,00%
Nuclear Safety	186 (1)	0,04%
<b>Total</b>	<b>506.478 (2723)</b>	<b>100,01%</b>

Cost estimate of approximation to EU environmental legislation by individual subject areas



Republic of Slovenia - Government Office for European Affairs  
www.gov.si/svez

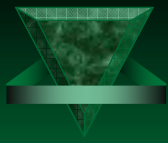
## Sustainable development indicator for Slovenia and EU-15

Source: Janko SELJAK, 2000, National economic development and its quality – Measuring sustainable development: Sustainable development indicator. Study: 'Strategy for Economic Development of Slovenia – Environment as a development factor in internal market conditions', Ljubljana, National Institute of Chemistry.

	Slovenia			EU-15		
	1990	1995	1995/1990	1990	1995	1995/1990
Economic development	0.339	0.444	131%	0.585	0.578	99%
Social development	0.577	0.539	93%	0.570	0.588	103%
Environmental development	0.570	0.580	102%	0.571	0.539	94%
<b>Sustainable development</b>	0.495	0.521	<b>105%</b>	0.575	0.587	<b>102%</b>



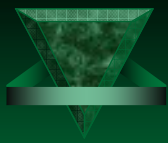
Republic of Slovenia - Government Office for European Affairs  
www.gov.si/svez



## Approximation process

### MAIN DOCUMENTS TO FOLLOW

- ♦ **ENVIRONMENTAL ACCESSION STRATEGY** (March 1998)
- ♦ **NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE ACQUIS (NPAA)** 1999, revision April 2000, undergoing revision April 2001
- ♦ **ACCESSION PARTNERSHIP** (short-term, medium-term priorities) 1998, 1999, 2000
- ♦ **National Environmental Action Programme (NEAP)**



## Approximation process

### MAIN CHALLENGES

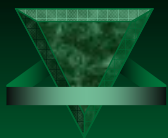
- ♦ **LEGISLATIVE CHALLENGE** (transposition and harmonisation of legislation)
  - ♦ **FINANCIAL CHALLENGE** (over 90% will need to come from national sources; heavy investment directives, cost estimate of approximation to the EU environmental legislation (NEAP) - 506 billion SIT (2723 million EUR))
  - ♦ **INSTITUTIONAL CHALLENGE** (strengthening of environmental institutions, reorganisation of MESP)
- 
- ♦ **IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGE** (EC Handbook on the implementation of EC Environment legislation)





## Negotiation process

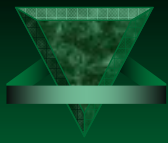
- ♦ **NEGOTIATING POSITION ON CHAPTER 22 - Environment (26.07.1999)**
- ♦ **EU COMMON POSITION (CONF-SI 60/99,30.11.1999) CONF- SI 80/00, 19.10.2000)**
- ♦ **TECHNICAL CONSULTATIONS with the EC (17.01.2000)**
- ♦ **ADDITIONAL CLARIFICATION to the negotiating position on Chapter 22 - Environment (22.03.2000)**
- ♦ **NEGOTIATING POSITION ON THE ACQUIS ADOPTED FROM 1.01.1999 - 31.12.1999 - Environment (9.06.2000)**
- ♦ **EU COMMON POSITION (CONF- SI 80/00, 19.10.2000)**
- ♦ **TECHNICAL CONSULTATIONS with the EC (14.12.2000)**
- ♦ **ADDITIONAL CLARIFICATIONS to the negotiation position on Chapter 22 - Environment (27.12.2000)**
- ♦ **ADDITIONAL CLARIFICATION to the negotiatiNG POSITION ON Chapter 22- Environment; Limitation of emissions of VOC due to the use of organic solvents in certain activities and installations (29.01.2001)**



## Requested transitional periods

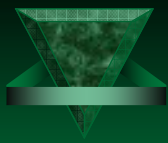
- ♦ **Fuel quality (Directive 98/70/EC):** two years after the foreseen accession to EU (until 31.12.2004); neg. pos. 26.07.1999; withdrawal AC 27.12.2000
- ♦ **Packaging and packaging waste management (Directive 94/62/EC):** five years (31.12.2007); neg. pos. 26.07.1999; withdrawal of T.P. only with regard to heavy metal content and to special requirements- AC 27.10.2000
- ♦ **Urban waste waters (Directive 91/271/EEC):** ten years (31.12.2015) neg. pos. 26.07.1999 and
- ♦ **Integrated pollution prevention and control - IPPC (Directive 96/91/EC):** four years for existing plants (30.09.2011) neg. pos. 26.07.1999





## Relations with planning

- ◆ Additional operational programs needed (water, waste)
- ◆ Transitional arrangements (IPPC, waste water treatment)
- ◆ Planning or avoiding responsibilities

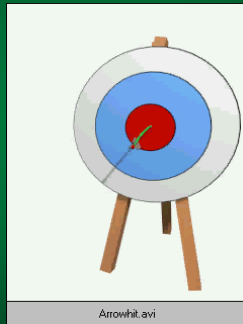


## Required technical adaptations

- ◆ **protection of flora, fauna and habitats (Directive 92/43/EEC)**
  - inclusion of new habitat types, plant and animal species to the Annexes
- ◆ **protection of wild birds (Directive 79/409/EEC)**
  - inclusion of Kentish plover in the Annex I



## Review by fields



- ♦ HORIZONTAL LEGISLATION
- ♦ AIR QUALITY
- ♦ WASTE MANAGEMENT
- ♦ WATER QUALITY
- ♦ NATURE PROTECTION
- ♦ INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION
- ♦ CONTROL AND RISK MANAGEMENT
- ♦ GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISMS
- ♦ CHEMICALS
- ♦ NOISE FROM VEHICLES AND MACHINERY
- ♦ NUCLEAR SAFETY AND RADIATION PROTECTION
- ♦ CLIMATE CHANGE

## Horizontal Legislation

- ♦ **Themes:** Environmental impact assessment, free access to information, reporting, co-operation with the European Environment Agency
- ♦ **Transposition:** Compliance is close to being achieved.
- ♦ **Implementation:** The Environmental Information Directive has been fully implemented. EIA: further implementation will be achieved in 2001 when the scope of information to be provided by developer has been further specified.
- ♦ **Demands:** Financially less demanding; administratively considerably demanding (organization, knowledge)
- ♦ Expected **changes** owing to the adoption of the acquis: better access to environmental data, taking into account the public opinion



## Air Quality

- ♦ **Themes:** framework directive, daughter directives and ozone, protection of air against pollution caused by VOC emissions, liquid fuel quality, emissions caused by internal combustion engines built into non-road machinery
- ♦ **Transposition:** Transposition of framework requirements: legislation is the draft stage. Stage one VOC requirements were fully transposed in 1999. Complete transposition is expected in 2001.
- ♦ **Implementation:** Many of the framework requirements are already implemented but not controls over quality of petrol and standards for non-road mobile machinery emissions.
- ♦ Expected **changes** owing to the adoption of the acquis: improvements with regard to the networks of measuring stations for monitoring air quality, setting up of models for forecasting ozone concentrations



## Waste Management

- ♦ **Themes:** Waste management, transboundary transport of waste, packaging and packaging waste, waste oils disposal, batteries and accumulators, disposal of PCBs and PCTs, use of sewage sludge in agriculture
- ♦ **Transposition:** It is close to completion.
- ♦ **Implementation:** It is well advanced except in the field of packaging waste where the transitional period is requested. Operational programmes are in preparation.
- ♦ **Demands:** Very demanding (financially); demanding with regard to organization and expertise
- ♦ Expected **changes** owing to the adoption of the acquis: high quality of waste management, setting up a system for collecting and recycling packaging waste and modernisation of technological processes for packaging production and use.





## Water Quality

- ♦ **Themes:** Urban wastewaters, nitrate pollution, discharge of hazardous substances into surface waters, bathing waters, drinking water, surface waters, underground waters, quality of waters supporting fish life and of shellfish waters
- ♦ **Transposition:** Transposition is progressing. There are some delays. Water Law is in second reading in Parliament. Requested 10 year T.P. for Urban waste water Directive.
- ♦ **Implementation:** Water sector requirements are generally advanced well. Detailed schemes to achieve compliance with UWWT requirements by 2015 have been prepared. In 1999 Government adopted Action plan for urban wastewater drainage and treatment with the programme for water-supply projects.
- ♦ **Demands:** Very demanding (financially, organizationally, politically, with regard to expertise).
- ♦ Expected **changes** owing to the adoption of the acquis: collecting systems and wastewater treatment plants constructed at a greater pace, improving knowledge of staff in municipal administration which is responsible for investment plans, administrative strengthening in public utility companies,



## Nature Protection

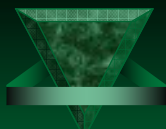
- ♦ **Themes:** Trade in endangered species, import of wales, skins of seal pups and leghold traps, protection of flora, fauna and habitats, and wild birds
- ♦ **Transposition:** Nature Protection Act has been adopted in 1999. All remaining requirements of Birds and Habitats Directive will be transposed by 2002 by governmental and ministerial orders. Some of them have already been drafted.
- ♦ **Implementation:** implementation measures are generally advanced except for requirements in zoos.
- ♦ **Demands:** Very demanding (funds for habitat mapping, organization in the implementation of CITES)
- ♦ Expected **changes** owing to the adoption of the acquis : conservation of high level of biodiversity





## Industrial pollution control and risk management

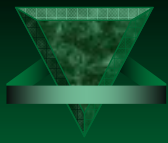
- ♦ **Themes:** Integrated pollution prevention and control (IPPC), incineration of hazardous and urban waste, waste from titanium dioxide industry, emissions of substances into atmosphere from large combustion plants, pollution caused by asbestos, prevention of industrial accidents (SEVESOII), eco-label, eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS)
- ♦ **Transposition:** IPPC, Seveso II and solvents are in initial stage of transposition. Major steps will be done end of 2001. Large combustion transposition is progressing.
- ♦ **Implementation:** Large combustion Plants Directive has been almost fully implemented. Much still remains to be done to implement this cluster requirements.
- ♦ **Issues:** the main problem concerns integrated pollution prevention and control (IPPC) - transitional period for existing plants. Full implementation for existing plants is envisaged between 2003-2011.
- ♦ **Demands:** Very demanding (financially, socially and politically); implementation of IPPC directive
- ♦ Expected **changes** owing to the adoption of the acquis : integral environmental permit for operation of installations, understanding and enforcing of regulations by companies



## Genetically modified organisms

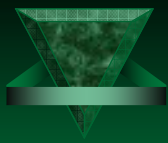
- ♦ **Themes:** genetically modified organisms and micro-organisms, tests on animals
- ♦ **Transposition:** A law on the use of GMO is in first reading in Parliament.
- ♦ **Implementation:** All implementation steps will be taken after the Law on the use of GMO will be adopted.
- ♦ **Issues:** internal (demanding intersectoral coordination, lack of qualified staff)
- ♦ **Demands:** organisational, political, with regard to expertise
- ♦ Expected **changes** owing to the adoption of the acquis : adoption of the field which poses one of the most acute possible threats to the environment





# Chemicals

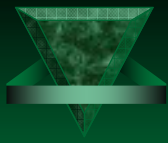
- ♦ **Themes:** Evaluation and control of risks of existing substances, import and export of dangerous chemicals, placing biocides on the market, ozone-depleting substances
- ♦ **Transposition:** The Chemicals Law which transposed a major part of requirements was adopted in 1999.
- ♦ **Implementation:** The National Chemical Bureau was established in 1999. An initial assesment of the chemical sectors has been carried out but this will be further elaborated in 2002 when the majority of implementing measures will be taken.
- ♦ **Issues:** majority of problems are minor
- ♦ **Demands:** finacial, organizational, administrative
- ♦ Expected **changes** owing to the adoption of the acquis : greater safety, internalization of costs



# Noise from vehicles and machinery

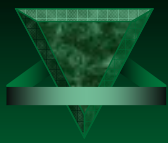
- ♦ **Themes:** noise caused by certain types of equipment used outdoors, noise caused by household appliances
- ♦ **Transposition:** there is a delay due to new EU Regulation. The transposition will be done in 2001.
- ♦ **Implementation:** Implementation will not be put into place before the adoption of relevant national legislation.
- ♦ **Financial demands:** less demanding field





## Nuclear safety and radiation protection

- ♦ **Themes:** protection against ionising radiation, transport of radioactive substances and waste, control of the import of foodstuffs and feedingstuffs, informing the public in the event of nuclear accident
- ♦ **Transposition:** Nuclear Safety and Radiation protection act has been drafted. It is not in the procedure yet.
- ♦ **Implementation:**
- ♦ **Issues:** Internal (intersectoral coordination)
- ♦ **Demands:** Very demanding - administratively (drawing up of regulations) and organizationally



## Climate Change

- Issues:** reduction of greenhouse gas emissions
- ♦ **Demands:** financial, administrative (reporting)
  - ♦ Expected **changes** owing to the adoption of the acquis : minor changes at individual level





## **Development and implementation of planning documents after accession**



**INDICATORS ON ENVIRONMENT  
AND DEVELOPMENT FOR  
MONITORING PROGRESS IN  
IMPLEMENTATION OF  
DEVELOPEMNT STRATEGY OF  
SLOVENIA UNTIL 2006**



Scheme 5.5.1: INDICATORS ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT FOR MONITORING PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTATION OF DEVELOPEMNT STRATEGY OF SLOVENIA UNTIL 2006			
INDICATOR CODE	Name of indicator	1995-2000	2000-2006
	Goal ( @ =achieved, @ =goal )	EU	
	MEASURES OF DEVELOPMENT: human development index, gini index of income inequality, genuine savings index, index of sustainability		
	Sectorial indicators: agriculture, energy, transport... (at the moment not for turism)		
	Environmental expenditure		

draft document, draft translation



APPROXIMATION = A WAY TOWARDS  
SUSTAINABILITY



YES, BUT .....



- ♦ **TRANSPPOSITION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACQUIS LIMITS THE AVAILABLE (SCARCE) RESOURCES FOR ALL OTHER ACTIVITIES**
- ♦ **INCREASED INSTITUTIONAL DEFICIT**

## CHALLENGES AHEAD

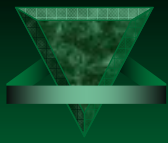


- ❖ HOW TO STIMULATE THE SUSTAINABLE PATH OF DEVELOPMENT?
- ❖ HOW TO ACTIVATE ALL POTENTIALS *BEYOND FORMAL REQUESTS* (BUT IN LINE WITH THE SPIRIT OF THE ACQUIS)

BECAUSE.....



- ✓ .....SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IS MUCH BROADER CONCEPT THAN ENV. RELATED CHANGES THROUGH APPROXIMATION / ACQUIS



## A trigger



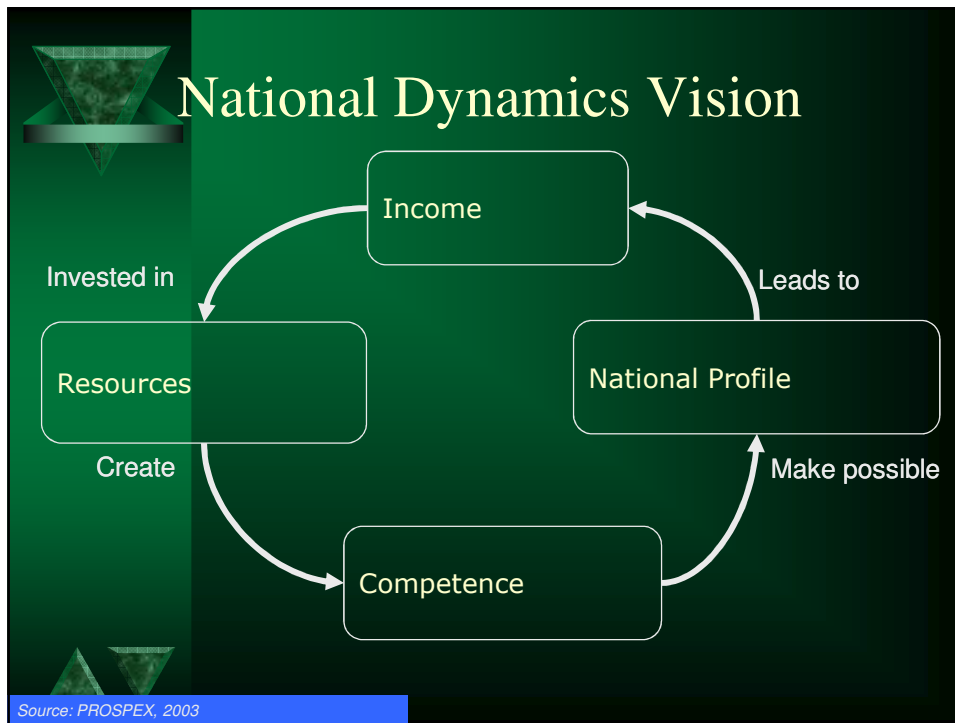
- ◆ OECD round table on open governance (Ljubljana, May 2002)
- ◆ A **transition** from “how to become a member” to “how to make EU membership a success”
- ◆ EU-driven project at the very beginning

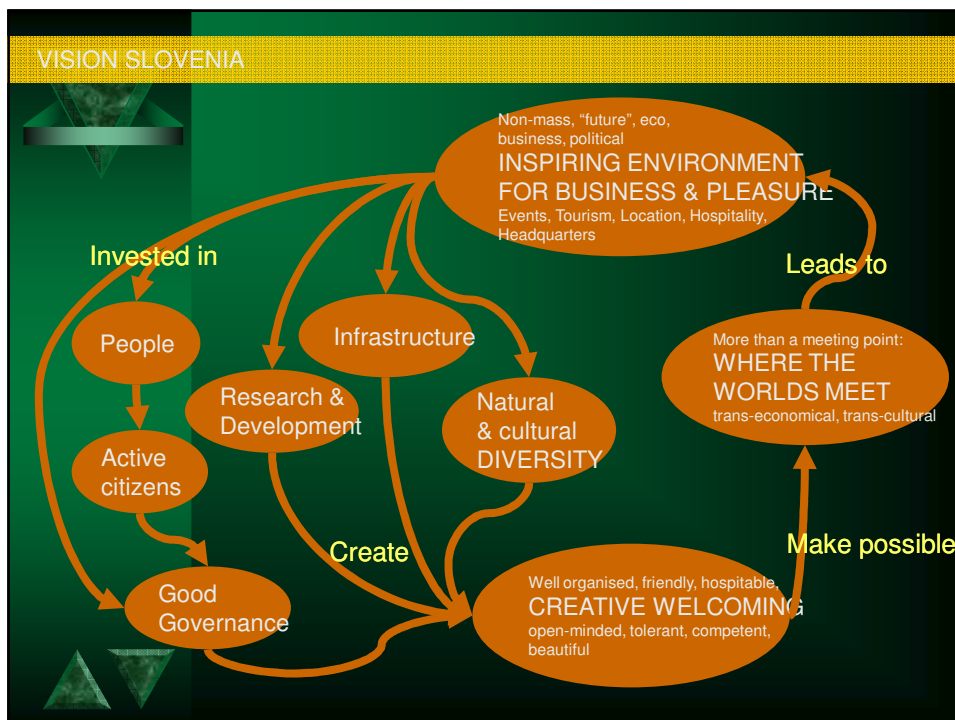
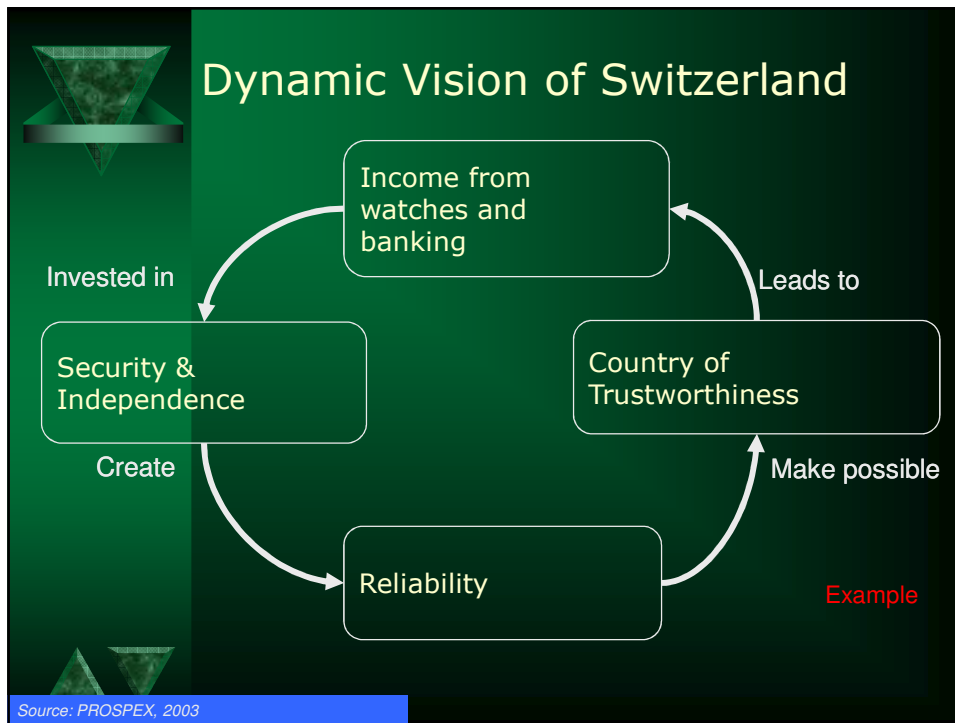


## Project objectives

- ◆ Raise awareness of the coming EU membership within Slovenian society
- ◆ Clarify and make explicit the implications for Slovenian society and its members
- ◆ Clarify and make explicit what the actors within society need to do to turn Slovenia's EU membership into a success
- ◆ Create incentives and support for implementation
- ◆ Most importantly: involve society and its actors as much as possible
- ◆ **We have to be honest: sustainable development was not emphasised at the beginning of the project**







## THE VISION SLOVENIA

BRDO, 6 December 2003

Slovenia is not a government or a parliament, but two million of its citizens. They have already gathered enough courage and vision to attain their independence once. And no doubt they will manage to gather it again to position their country successfully in the European environment and the world.

A vision can only be successful if it is designed by the citizens, if they can see in it the fulfilment of their wishes and expectations. To realise the vision, one needs courage and self-confidence. And no doubt Slovenia has them both. It has immensely rich nature and culture, and what is more, competent and resilient people who already underwent some serious trials.

This vision incorporates our competitive advantages and new challenges. We live at the crossroads of different cultures and traffic routes. Richness and beauty of a diverse nature and rich cultural heritage mean more than a solid basis for a successful integration into the European family of nations.

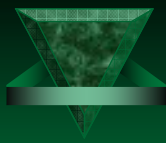
Slovenia should become an area where the world comes together, where the most successful global enterprises aspire to operate, where the toughest peace agreements are concluded. An area from where ideas of peace and cooperation propagate and where people could still enjoy in unspoiled nature and hospitality.

To achieve this, we have to preserve the magnificence and diversity of our nature and culture. With a feeling and sense for the environment, we have to develop the necessary infrastructure and build our future assisted by science and research closely related with practice.

Of course it is the people who should be in the focus of attention. Investing in their knowledge, allowing them a lifelong learning, personal development, building of self-confidence is an imperative. Only in this manner, they may be active citizens able to efficiently manage themselves, Slovenia and Europe.

This will allow us to build an open and creative society where people from all over the world would meet and enjoy sincere hospitality.

The vision is here. And we have all the means to fulfil it. What we need is a desire and determination. We must not wait for the authorities to do it for us. The vision can only become a reality if it is realised by the people.



## Vision Slovenia and planning process

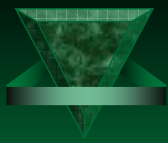
- ◆ The project was a part of the planning process (National Development Strategy)
  - NDS = SD (only a strategy of sustainable development can be a truly comprehensive strategy, because sustainability is a comprehensive approach to development)
- ◆ Vision Slovenia goes beyond the time-frame of the Development Strategy





## POWER FOR IMPLEMENTATION (case: NATURA 2000)

- ♦ Vision Slovenia is more than just an intellectual game
- ♦ Background
  - 35% of the country designated as NATURA 2000
  - Obstacle or a chance?
  - Different meanings of development



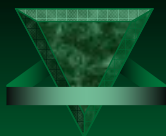
## Volovja reber Case



What are the needs of future generations?



**To achieve this, we have to preserve the magnificence and diversity of our nature and culture. With a feeling and sense for the environment, we have to develop the necessary infrastructure and build our future assisted by science and research closely related with practice.**



## A vision or a dream?

- ♦ Is sustainable development just a dream?
- ♦ Sustainable development as a modifier - Vision Slovenia is at least a good case on how to manage our development in a more sustainable direction with the help of active citizens...
- ♦ ....the key question is: do we want changes?



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

