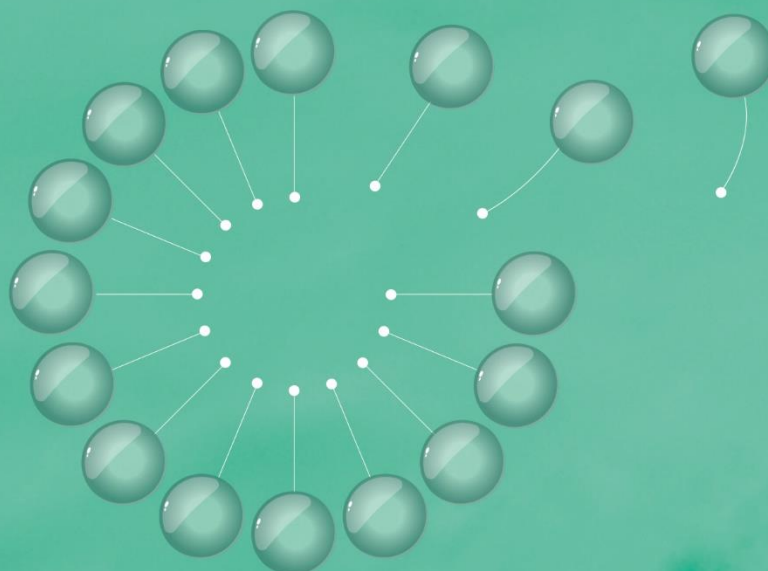


RRA LUR

regional development agency  
of ljubljana urban region



REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME  
OF THE LJUBLJANA URBAN REGION  
2021–2027

Ljubljana, May 2022

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## List of abbreviations

AER – Assembly of European Regions  
AJPES – Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records and Related Services  
AVP – Slovenian Traffic Safety Agency  
GDP – Gross domestic products – Bank of Slovenia  
CLLD – Community-Led Local Development  
ITS – Integrated transport strategy  
LUR ITS – Integrated transport strategy of the Ljubljana Urban Region  
DARS – Motorways Company of the Republic of Slovenia  
DH – District heating  
ADR – Agreement on the development of regions  
ECP – European Cohesion Policy  
SEP – Slovenian energy plan  
FTE – full time equivalent  
EIA – Ecologically important area  
EMFAF 2021–2027 – European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund 2021–2027  
EU – European Union  
EUR – Euro  
EURADA – European Association of Development Agencies  
GURS – Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia  
GZS – Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia  
IPT – Integrated public transport  
PPT – Public passenger transport  
CCI – Cultural and creative industries  
CCS – Cultural and creative sector  
NP – Nature park  
LBNP – Ljubljansko Barje Nature Park  
LAG – Local action group  
LEADER – fr. »Liaison Entre Actions de Développement de l'Économie Rurale« – Linking Actions for the Development of the Rural Economy  
LEP – Local energy plan  
LIECC 2025 – Ljubljana European Capital of Culture 2025  
LPP – Ljubljana public transport  
LUR – Ljubljana Urban Region (= Osrednjeslovenska/Central Slovenia region)  
LUR26 – 26 municipalities of Ljubljana Urban Region, including Municipality of Litija  
LRH – Ljubljana rail hub  
MaaS – Mobility as a Service  
MGRT – Ministry of Economic Development and Technology  
MOL – City of Ljubljana  
SMEs – Small and medium-sized enterprises  
NECP – National Energy and Climate Plan  
NIJZ – National Institute of Public Health  
DI – Direct investments  
NM – Natural monument  
NUTS 3 – Third level of the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics – statistical region  
NF – Natural feature

NGO – Non-governmental organisation  
SFRA – Significant flood-risk area  
RES – Renewable energy sources  
P+R – Park and ride  
AADT – Average annual daily traffic  
PM<sub>10</sub> – Particulates with a diameter of 10 microns or less  
RCERO – Ljubljana Regional Waste Management Centre  
RCKE – Regional Creative Economy Centre  
RDO – Regional Destination Organisation  
RDA – Regional development agency  
RRA GIZ – Association of Regional Development Agencies of Slovenia  
LUR RDA – Regional Development Agency of the Ljubljana Urban Region  
R&D – Research and development  
RDP – Regional development programme  
LUR RDP 2021–2027 – Regional development programme of the Ljubljana Urban Region 2021–2027  
SPRS 2050 – Slovenian Spatial Planning Strategy 2050  
SPTM – Slovenian Sustainable Mobility Platform  
SRS 2030 – Slovenian Development Strategy 2030  
SURS – Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia  
SECAP – Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan  
GHG – Greenhouse gases  
EEU – Efficient energy use  
MC – Medical centre  
GI – Green infrastructure  
PNA – Protected natural area  
ZRSVN – Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation  
ZUreP-2 – Spatial Management Act  
FDI – foreign direct investment

## **Methodological explanations**

### **Legal basis**

The legal bases for the production of the Regional Development Programme of the Ljubljana Urban Region 2021–2027 (LUR RDP 2021–2027) are the Promotion of Balanced Regional Development Act (Uradni list RS, 20/11, 57/12, 46/16; ZSRR-2, Article 13), the Decree on Regional Development Programmes (Uradni list RS, 69/2012, 78/15) and the Operational Programme on the Participation of Ministries in the Preparation of RDPs 2021–2027 (adopted by the government on 5 July 2018), and the policies of the ministry responsible for regional development.

The LUR RDP 2021–2027 is the basic regional-level strategic and programming document for coordinating the development objectives within the region. It outlines the instruments and resources for the realisation of those objectives. It comprises a strategic and a programming section. The strategic section contains an analysis of regional development potentials, a definition of the region's key development obstacles and strengths and of its development objectives, vision and priorities over the programming period, and a definition of the region's development specialisation. The programming part contains programmes for stimulating development within the region, with a timetabled and financial evaluation of those programmes, and sets out a system for monitoring, evaluating and organising the implementation of the Regional Development Programme (RDP).

The Resolution on the Preparation of the RDP and the Programme for the Preparation of the LUR RDP 2021–2027 was adopted by the Development Council of the Region on 24 October 2018.

### **Organisational structure of preparation**

The LUR RDP 2021–2027 has been prepared in line with the content of the document and the activities necessary for drafting it.

Manager of the project for the preparation of the LUR RDP 2021–2027:

- Lilijana Madjar, Director of the Regional Development Agency of the Ljubljana Urban Region (LUR RDA).

Members of the core project group for the LUR RDP 2021–2027:

- Deputy directors of the LUR RDA: Matej Gojčič, Liljana Drevenšek and
- the heads of committees of the LUR (Ljubljana Urban Region) Development Council.

Regional-level decision-making bodies will take part in the drafting of the LUR RDP 2021–2027:

- The LUR Regional Development Council and its committees will:
  - manage and guide the preparation of the RDP and adopt it,
  - monitor implementation of the RDP.
- The Council of the Region will:
  - subsequently confirm the Development Council's decision on the RDP.

Representatives of the Regional Development Network and other expert institutions were involved in drafting the RDP in line with their respective areas of expertise and the specific RDP priorities being addressed. Project groups comprising representatives of the LUR RDA, Development Council committees, municipalities and the profession will be created in line with the RDP priorities defined.

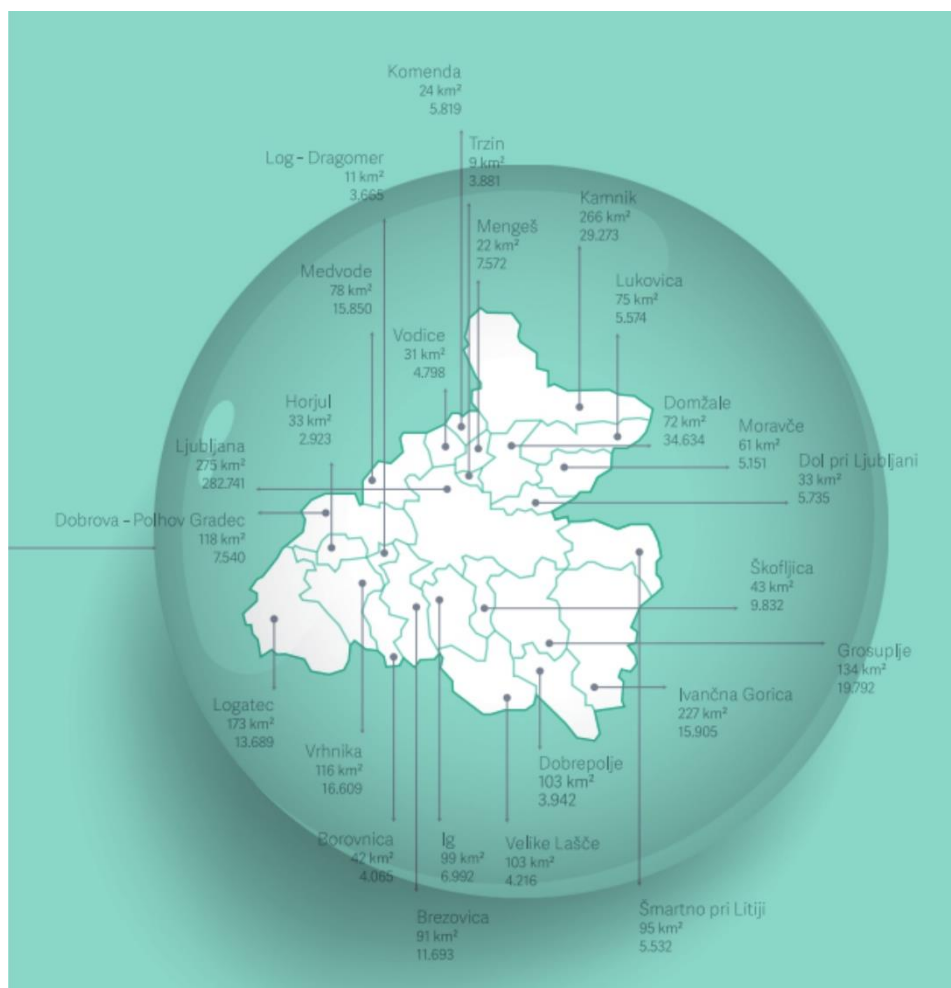
## Area covered by the LUR RDP 2021–2027

In December 2013, following a change to the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS), the European Commission incorporated the Municipality of Litija into the Zasavska statistical region. As the Slovenian government took the position, in the Proposal to Change NUTS Territorial Units in Slovenia (24 January 2013), that the transfer of the Municipality of Litija would not affect the Ljubljana Development Region before the end of the 2014–2020 programming period, the municipality continued to implement the LUR RDP 2021–2027 throughout that period and is represented on the Development Council and the Council of the Ljubljana Urban Region.

In accordance with the applicable NUTS and the provisions of the ZSRR-2, the Municipality of Litija will be incorporated into the Zasavska Development Region in the new programming period (2021–2027).

The size of the Osrednjeslovenska (Central Slovenia) NUTS 3 statistical region is therefore being reduced by 221 km<sup>2</sup>. Accordingly, the **LUR RDP 2021–2027 covers 25 municipalities** in the Osrednjeslovenska region (Ljubljana Urban Region): Borovnica, Brezovica, Dobrepolje, Dobrova-Polhov Gradec, Dol pri Ljubljani, Domžale, Grosuplje, Horjul, Ig, Ivančna Gorica, Kamnik, Komenda, City of Ljubljana (MOL), Logatec, Log-Dragomer, Lukovica, Medvode, Mengeš, Moravče, Škofljica, Šmartno pri Litiji, Trzin, Velike Lašče, Vodice and Vrhnika.

Figure 1: Area covered by the LUR RDP 2021–2027 (25 municipalities)



### **Naming of the region**

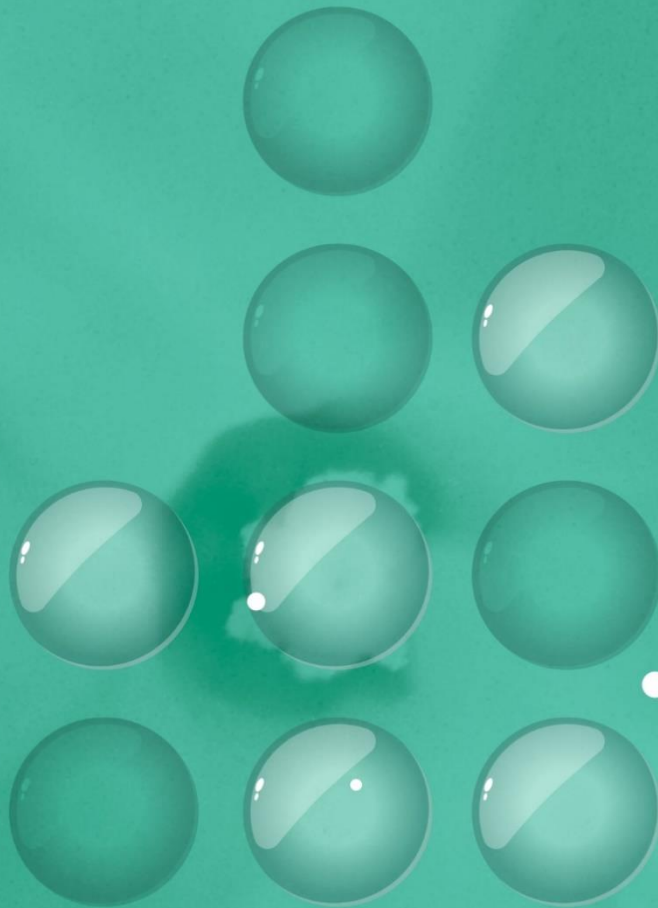
This draft text of the strategic section of the LUR RDP 2021–2027 uses ‘Ljubljana Urban Region’ (LUR) as the name of the development region, i.e. the basic functional territorial unit for the planning of regional policies and the implementation of regional development tasks. This is a closed and integrated whole that incorporates settlement-related, economic, infrastructural and natural systems in which cooperation of interest between development partners can be secured.

The development region covers municipalities incorporated into the NUTS 3 territorial unit on the basis of the division of Slovenia into statistical territories. In the financial perspective 2021–2027 the LUR Development Region area will be identical to the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region (with the same number of municipalities, i.e. 25). The official name of the statistical region, i.e. Osrednjeslovenska, remains in place in this document solely in official tables produced by Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia (SURS).

### **Data contained in the strategic section of the LUR RDP 2021–2027**

For the purpose of situational analyses and comparisons, the strategic section of the LUR RDP 2021–2027 contains the latest available data.

LUR data from 2015 onwards no longer contains data for the Municipality of Litija; since 2015, SURS has dealt with the Municipality of Litija as part of the Zasavska statistical region for the purposes of data publication.



# INTRODUCTION

# 1. INTRODUCTION

Preparation of the LUR RDP 2021–2027 represents the active inclusion of the region in the programming process for the new 2021–2027 financial perspective. Programming means the preparation of all the necessary documents at national level, a process that runs partly alongside negotiations for the EU’s multi-annual financial framework, and at regional level (where the activities take place), with a definition of the substantive, development-related and financial requirements for the new seven-year period.

The general framework used to determine the objectives and focal points of regional policy in Slovenia and the preparation of the RDP is set out in the Slovenian Development Strategy 2030 (SRS 2030) and the Slovenian Spatial Planning Strategy 2050 (SPRS 2050).

The substantive premises of programming within the context of European cohesion policy are focused on five objectives:

1. a smarter Europe through the stimulation of innovative and smart economic transformation;
2. a greener, low-carbon Europe by promoting clean and fair energy transition, green and blue investment, the circular economy, climate change mitigation, and risk prevention and management;
3. a more connected Europe through improvements to mobility and regional information and communications technology connectivity;
4. a more social Europe for implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights;
5. a Europe closer to citizens through the stimulation of the sustainable and integrated development of urban, rural and coastal areas and local initiatives.

As the **first draft of the LUR RDP 2021–2027** was submitted to the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology (MGRT) in **December 2020**, political agreement had already been secured in most of the EU regarding the new financial perspective, although key regulations on European funds had not yet been adopted. The document therefore covered strategic topics, with an analysis and the region’s development potentials, a formulated development vision, regional objectives and specialisation. Development priorities were also laid out (with programmes, measures and a financial framework – regional needs) formulated on the basis of the consultations and operative work with stakeholders. The LUR RDA received 400 projects. The list of projects is constantly being enlarged, as intensive consultations with regional stakeholders will also take place at the beginning of 2022 in response to the comments on the document received from line ministries and in line with the funds available for the region.

In the second half of March 2021, we were briefed on the three programme drafts: the Programme for the Implementation of European Cohesion Policy within the framework of the European Regional Development Fund and the European Social Fund Plus 2021–2027 (separately for the Eastern and Western Cohesion Regions); the programme for the Implementation of European Cohesion Policy within the framework of the Cohesion Fund and the Just Transition Fund 2021–2027 for the whole of Slovenia; and the simplified territorial approaches scheme. Following the announcement that documents would be coordinated between the Government Office for Development and European Cohesion Policy – SVRK, ministries, regions and other stakeholders, the decision was made at the end of the first half of the year that Slovenia was to have only one programming document. This took the coordination of the programming on the regional levels with the national levels back to the beginning.

The **second draft** of the document was sent to the competent ministry at the **end of October 2021**.

More specific and descriptive detail was added to the 'Most important regional projects' section. As the priorities of the region must be harmonised with those of the country as a whole, this section of the RDP is still being amended and supplemented. As the entity responsible for preparing the document, we are therefore still open to new proposals, initiatives and projects from the region.

In the second half of January and at the beginning of February 2022, we received initial responses from the ministries. Observations were sent by: the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport, the Ministry of Infrastructure, the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food, the Ministry of Culture, and the Government Office for National Minorities. Taking those observations into account, we prepared the **third draft of the document**, which was sent to the ministry responsible for regional development on **28 February 2022**.

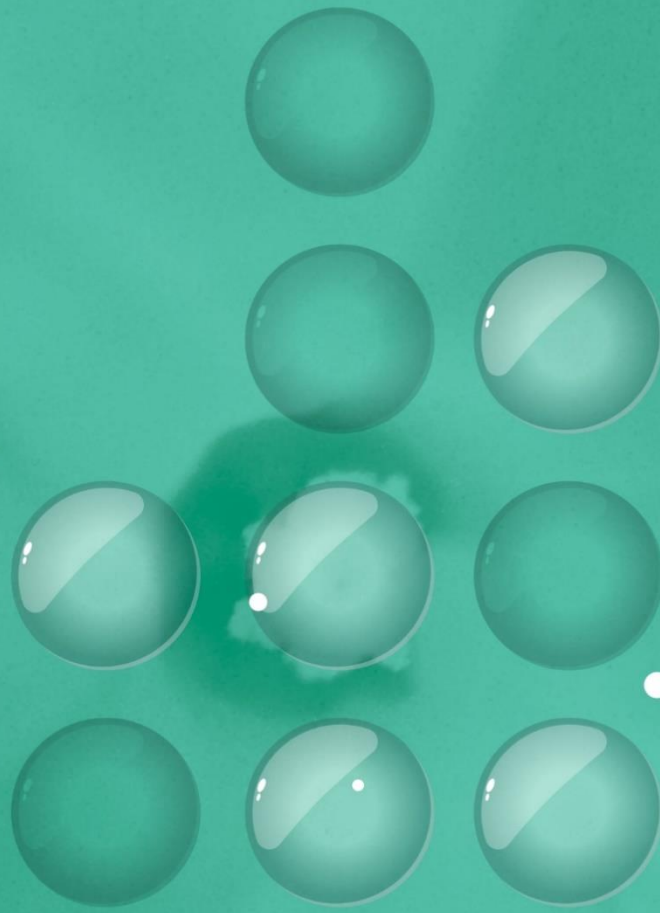
On 5 April 2022 MGRT asked for additional explanations regarding the supplemented document supplements in response to the observations sent by other ministries. The document you are now reading was sent to the MGRT as the *fair copy* on **15 April 2022** in expectation of receipt of an 'Opinion on Compliance with the Promotion of Balanced Regional Development Act (Uradni list RS, 20/11, 57/12, 46/16) and with the Development Policies of National Authorities' to which the RDP had been sent. The **MGRT's opinion on the LUR RDP 2021–2027 was sent on 4 May 2022**. The opinion is also formal precondition for the adoption and approval of the document by regional decision-making bodies (Regional Development Council and Council of the Region), which needs to be obtained by 30 June 2022.

We are aware that we will see a significant reduction in EU Cohesion Policy (ECP) funds relative to the funds available in the 2014–2020 programming period. At the same time, we will also be affected by the reduction in the level of co-financing of projects. In this view, we are very active, at the LUR and Western Slovenia Cohesion Region levels, in trying to ensure that the fall in funding puts the future development of the region at as little risk as possible. On the one hand the needs of municipalities resulting from the Covid-19 pandemic (which further increased development needs) are very considerable; on the other, there has been a drastic reduction in the funds that have been the main development resource up to this point. The situation therefore requires us to engage to the maximum possible extent. We are therefore planning proactive activities with regional stakeholders throughout the new programming period, and are seeking out solutions that will enable us to secure additional funds from the state budget and ensure that municipalities have a sufficient amount of own funds.

***The region remains open to new development dialogues, partnership cooperation and the coordination of all three territorial levels, local, regional and national, thereby enabling entry into the new 2021–2027 programming period that is of the highest possible quality, is developmentally oriented and targeted, with due regard to the new vision for the development of the LUR:***

**INNOVATIVE. GREEN. CONNECTED.**

The LUR RDP 2021–2027 is published online on the LUR RDA website at [www.rralur.si](http://www.rralur.si)



## SUMMARY

## 2. SUMMARY

The LUR is part of the Western Slovenia Cohesion Region. It comprises 25 municipalities with a total population of 549,171, which is more than a quarter (26.4%) of the entire population of the country. It covers an area of 2,334 km<sup>2</sup>, or 11.5% of Slovenia's total surface area.

The LUR is very heterogeneous in terms of settlement, with an average population density of 235.3 people per km<sup>2</sup>. The population density is 1,065.4 people per km<sup>2</sup> in the most heavily urbanised areas and a mere 37.4 people per km<sup>2</sup> in the least urbanised areas.

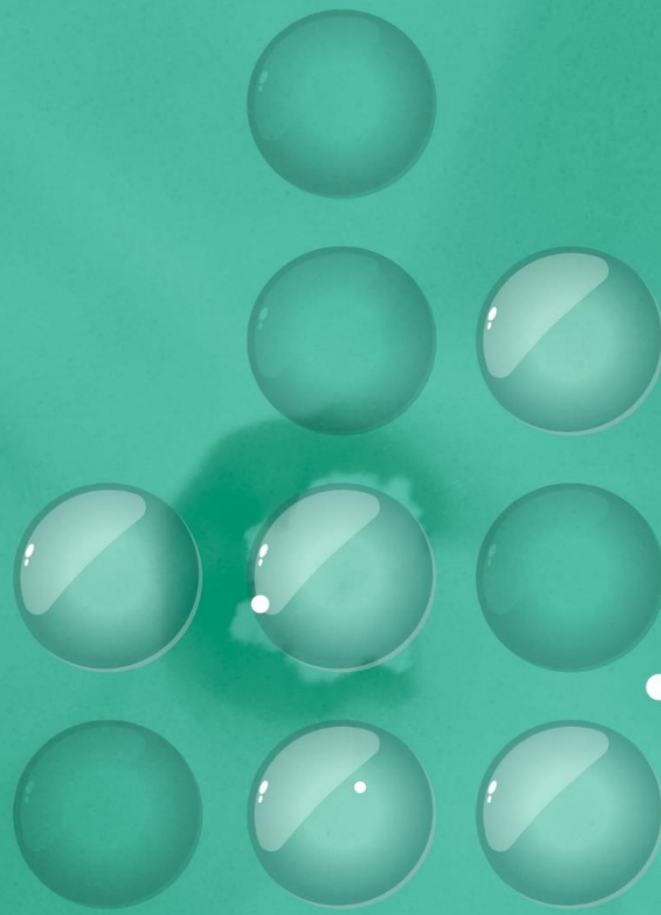
The average age of inhabitants in the LUR in the first half of 2019 was 41.9 years, which was the lowest of all the regions in Slovenia. In 2019 the LUR recorded the highest natural increase of all the statistical regions. The increase in the LUR population is also the result of increased migration from abroad. The region is characterised by an above-average share of foreign nationals in the population (8.3%), with 4,561 people moving to the region from abroad in 2019.

The LUR is the most highly developed of the 12 statistical regions of Slovenia, and tops the national table in terms of number of companies and share of fast-growing companies. The LUR also stands out on account of the high concentration of post-secondary and higher education establishments, faculties and institutes. These are mainly clustered in the area covered by the City of Ljubljana (MOL). The University of Ljubljana has the greatest research and development potential in the country and is ranked among the top 500 universities in the world. The LUR is also home to the most important cultural institutions in the country, as well as a large number of cultural centres.

The region is distinguished by a large share of naturally preserved areas, particularly in its hilly parts, and by high levels of forest cover. Agricultural and forest areas cover more than 50% of the LUR; they are therefore responsible to a large extent for determining the region's landscape. The region has 67 ecologically important areas (EIAs) of great significance for the conservation of habitats and of numerous plant and animal species. Some 26.7% of the region is covered by the European Natura 2000 network; this is considerably higher than the European average of 18%.

The region's geostrategic position within Slovenia is extremely favourable. Being home to large numbers of jobs and educational institutions, Ljubljana, the capital city, is the most important destination for migration flows within the country. It has a polycentric settlement system, with a high degree of concentration and highly developed central and service activities. The LUR is characterised by its attractiveness, its good conditions for employment and education, and the opportunities for high-quality use of leisure and recreation time.

The key challenges facing the region are: high daily commuting levels, which are the result of the marked centralisation of services within its centre, the negative impacts of traffic (e.g. pollution, noise, accidents, traffic congestion), a large share of young jobseekers and the departure of the educated workforce from the region. It has been estimated that investment is needed in the construction of water supply infrastructure in almost half the 25 municipalities that make up the LUR; there is also a considerable need for investment in wastewater drainage and treatment in agglomerations generating a load of less than 2,000 p.e. The region is also home to a large number of flood-risk areas, which places something of a restriction on development. In national terms, Ljubljana is among those areas at highest risk of flooding, with 15 of the 25 municipalities within the LUR having high flood-risk levels.



ANALYSIS OF THE REGIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT POTENTIALS  
OF THE LUR

### **3. ANALYSIS OF THE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT POTENTIALS OF THE LUR**

#### **3.1 POPULATION AND THE LABOUR MARKET**

##### **Analysis of demographics and the labour market in the LUR**

The Ljubljana Urban Region covers an area of 2,334 km<sup>2</sup>, which is 11.5% of Slovenia's total surface area. According to the most recent figures (1 January 2019), the LUR is home to 549,171 people, which is over one quarter (26.4%) of the Slovenian population; this gives it the highest population of any statistical region in the country. In 2019 the population comprised 50.8% women and 49.2% men (SURS, 2019).

The population of the LUR continues to grow, and increased by 0.5% (or 2,857 people) between 2014 and 2019. The majority of the region's population is concentrated in the City of Ljubljana, whose population grew by 2.4% (or 7,131 people) over the same period. There were 292,988 people living in the City of Ljubljana area in 2019, which was 14.1% of the Slovenian population and more than half of all inhabitants of the region (SURS, 2019). Of the 50 municipalities that saw the highest percentage increase in population between 2013 and 2016, 19 of them were in the Ljubljana Urban Region, with the top six places occupied by LUR municipalities: Škofljica, Borovnica, Dol pri Ljubljani, Komenda, Lukovica and Ig.

The region is very heterogeneous in terms of settlement. The average population density is 235.3 people per km<sup>2</sup>, making it the most densely settled region in the country (the national average is 102.7). There are considerable differences in population density within the region: in MOL, it is 1,065.4 people per km<sup>2</sup>, while the most sparsely settled municipality in the LUR is Dobrepolje at 37.4 people per km<sup>2</sup> (SURS, 2019).

There were 19,328 live births in Slovenia in 2019, with the LUR accounting for by far the highest single number (5,320) of all the Slovenian regions. The birth rate in the LUR has stagnated since 2014: in 2019 it was 1.50, which places it below the Slovenian average of 1.61. In 2019 the average age of mothers at the birth of their first child was the second highest in the country at 30.3 years, just behind that of the Obalno-Kraška statistical region (30.5 years) (SURS, 2019).

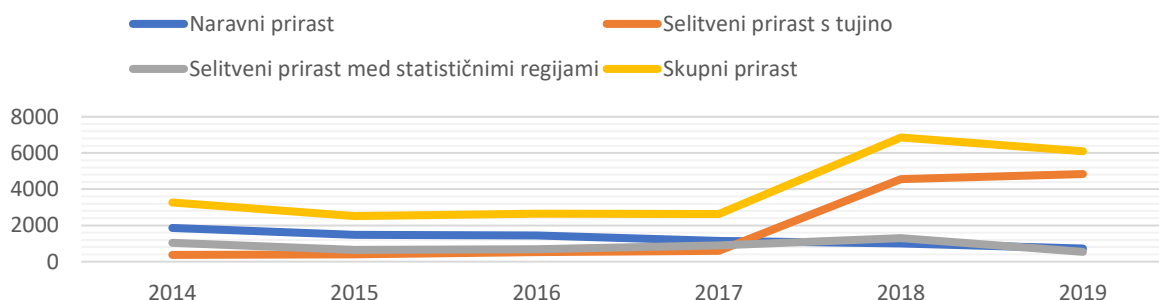
The average age of inhabitants in the LUR in the first half of 2019 was 41.9 years, which was the lowest of all the regions in Slovenia. In the same period, the average age of the Slovenian population was 43.4 years. According to figures from 2019, the region has a high proportion of inhabitants aged between 0 and 14 (16%) and over 65 (18.4%), with people aged 80 or over accounting for 5.2% of the region's population (although this is still below the national average of 5.3%). The age dependency ratio in the LUR is one of the lowest in the country: at the beginning of 2019, it stood at 52.3, which was below the national average of 53.7. Since 2014 that ratio has increased by 5.4 in the LUR and by 6.5 in Slovenia. Alongside this there has been an increase in the ageing index. Since 2014 it has increased by 8.4, reaching 115.1 in 2019. This is one of the lowest ageing indices of all the Slovenian regions (national average 131.7, SURS, 2019).

In 2019 the LUR recorded the highest natural increase per 1,000 inhabitants of all the statistical regions (1.3‰ vs a national average of -0.6‰ in the same year). Along with the statistical regions of Jugovzhodna Slovenija (South-Eastern Slovenia) and Gorenjska, LUR is the only region with a positive

natural increase, although it has fallen every year since 2014. A larger reduction in natural increase has been noticeable mainly since 2015 as a result of the removal of data from the Municipality of Litija, which became part of the Zasavska statistical region in that year. The growth in the region's population is also the result of the immigration of people from other Slovenian regions. In 2019 alone, 12,553 people moved to the LUR, with the highest single number coming from the Savinjska region (1,944). At 11, the natural increase per 1,000 inhabitants in 2019 also significantly exceeded the Slovenian average of 7.2. Of the 50 municipalities in Slovenia with the highest total increase per 1,000 inhabitants in 2019, 15 were located in the LUR. The increase in the population of the LUR is also the result of an increase in the number of people moving to the region. In 2019, 9,364 people emigrated to the LUR from abroad. The region is characterised by an above-average share of foreign nationals among the population (8.3%). With the exception of the Obalno-Kraška region (11.3% in 2019), this is the highest percentage of all the Slovenian regions (SURs, 2019).

Despite the large numbers of people moving there, the region is also seeing emigration away from it: in 2019, for example, 11,844 people moved away from the region, with the highest single numbers relocating to the statistical regions of Gorenjska and Jugovzhodna Slovenija. There were also more instances of people moving abroad from the region. In 2019 this figure was 4,527 people (40.7% Slovenian and 59.3% foreign nationals). Nevertheless, there was a growth in the number of people moving into the region in 2019, with foreign nationals accounting for a large number of new arrivals.

Figure 2: Key indicators



Naravni prirast	Natural increase
Selitveni prirast s tujino	Net immigration from abroad
Selitveni prirast med statističnimi regijami	Net immigration from other statistical regions
Skupni prirast	Total net increase

Source: SURs, 2019

The workforce in employment has increased in size in the LUR in the last few years. Relative to 2014, when there were 218,906 people in employment, the number increased by 11.8% in the years leading up to 2019 (248,307 people in employment), with self-employed people accounting for 10.4%. In 2019 the region accounted for 27.5% of all people in employment in Slovenia (SURs, 2019).

The employment rate was 67.9% in 2019, which was higher than the national average of 66%, and is increasing year by year. The number of people in employment aged between 20 and 64 is also on the rise, with the 40–44 age group (38,331 people) enjoying highest employment rate in the region. Those who had completed secondary education accounted for the highest single number of people in employment (122,337, 49.4%), followed by those who had completed post-secondary and higher education (106,674, 42.9%). Those who had completed primary education accounted for the lowest

share of people in employment (19,296, 7.7%). The LUR was ahead of the other regions of Slovenia in terms of the average monthly salary of employees in 2019 (EUR 1,231.33 vs. a national average of EUR 1,133.50) (SURS, 2019).

At 127.9, the work migration index is the highest of all the statistical regions. It is continuing to increase year by year, which makes the LUR an expressly 'working' region. In the last several years, there has been a noticeable increase in the number of people commuting to work outside the region: in 2019, 9.8% of the workforce in employment travelled outside the region for work, while the remainder (90.2%) worked in their region of residence. In the same year, 92,188 people in employment commuted to the LUR to work, most of them from the Gorenjska statistical region. The reason for the higher percentage of people travelling outside their region for work is the lack of suitable employment where they live (SURS, 2019).

*Table 1: Workforce in employment (excluding farmers) and the labour migration index*

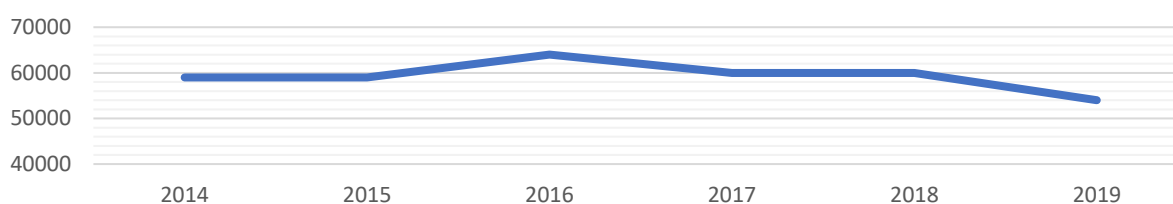
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Osrednjeslovenska region (Central Slovenia)	<b>Employment rate (%)</b>					
	46.5	47.54	48.3	49.8	51.1	52.2
	<b>Labour migration index</b>					
	126.3	127.6	127.5	128.0	128.6	127.9

Source: SURS, 2019

The registered unemployment rate in the LUR was 6.9% in August 2019 (17,758 people), which was lower than the unemployment rate of 7.4% in Slovenia as a whole. The registered unemployment rate for young people in the LUR was 8.35%, one of the lowest in Europe (average of 15.2%). The numbers of long-term and very long-term unemployed people in the LUR is persistently rising as a percentage of all unemployed people, and is above the Slovenian average. In September 2019, 7,622 people in the region had been unemployed for less than one year and 10,138 for more than one year. People aged 55 or over accounted for the highest percentage (29% or 5,137 people), followed by those aged between 30 and 39 (23%, 4,180). The 15–24 age group accounted for the lowest percentage of unemployed people (6%, 1,010). The region is also characterised by an unfavourable education structure, with some 29% of unemployed people having completed primary education or less (5,161 people). The lowest unemployment rate (20%) was recorded among those who had completed first-, second- and third-cycle higher education (ZRSZ, 2019). The registered unemployment rate fell between 2014 and 2019.

Between 2014 and 2019, there was a marked fall in the at-risk-of-poverty rate over the same period, which stood at 11.3% in the LUR in 2018. This was below the European average for that year (16.9%). The lowest rate was seen in the Czech Republic (9.6%) and the highest in Romania (23.5%) (SURS, 2019).

Figure 3: Number of people below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold in the LUR



Source: SURS, 2019

### Demographic and labour market potentials in the LUR

The LUR is home to over 26% of the Slovenian population, with the number of inhabitants rising consistently in the region generally and in the City of Ljubljana in particular. There has been a marked increase in the region's population in recent years; this has been driven mainly by the arrival of foreign nationals with lower levels of education. That said, there has also been movement away from the region by workers with higher levels of education. In order to reverse the brain drain, particularly among young people, additional jobs must be created that correspond to the high level of education in the region. As the LUR's population continues to age, intergenerational cooperation and the raising of individuals' social capital is a potential challenge for the region.

New measures to increase access to jobs, social integration projects aimed at young people, a favourable support environment for self-employment and enterprise start-up and state measures to support social enterprises are all ways in which these issues could be tackled.

## 3.2 THE ECONOMY AND THE CULTURAL AND CREATIVE INDUSTRIES

### Analysis of the economy in the LUR

The Ljubljana Urban Region is the most highly developed of the 12 statistical regions of Slovenia. In 2018 it generated almost 37% of the country's GDP, or more than EUR 27,600 per capita. The region is in first place in terms of number of companies (accounting for almost one third of the country's total) and the proportion of fast-growing companies (32%), which employed nearly 23,600 people. The volume of industrial production increased by 4.6% in 2018, which was a fall on the previous two years (8% in 2017 and 6.6% in 2016). Industrial producer prices increased by 1.9% and 1.3% in 2018 and 2017, respectively. Exports totalled EUR 30.8 billion and imports EUR 30.6 billion. Relative to 2017, exports were up by 9.2% and imports by 11%. The coverage of imports by exports worsened (100.8% in 2018, 102.6% in 2017). Consumer prices increased by 1.7% and 1.4% in 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Economic activity and growth are found in all sectors. The 9,342 exporting companies, which employed three quarters of all people in employment in the region, play an important role in the region's economy. They generated 87.7% of the revenues, 88.9% of the sales revenues, 83.5% of the sales on the domestic market, 75.9% of the net profits and 80.6% of the added value of all companies in the region. A comparison between the revenues created by small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) on foreign markets and the overall revenues of SMEs in the region reveals that they increased by more than 53%, or EUR 3,386 million, between 2013 and 2018. The share of revenues generated on foreign

markets increased from 25.4% to 30.5% (i.e. by EUR 2,604 million), mainly on account of an increase in exports by SMEs based predominantly in the City of Ljubljana area in 2018.

In 2018 the LUR was home to 28,736 companies, 13,702 sole traders and 95 cooperatives; of this number, 87.3% were micro enterprises, 10.6% were small enterprises, 1.3% were medium-sized enterprises and 0.7% were large enterprises.

In comparison with the results at national level in 2018, LUR-based companies accounted for 43.1% of all companies. They employed 37.9% of all employees, generated 46.5% of all revenues and created 41.3% of total net added value. The business sector continued to enjoy positive results in 2018, with 2018 annual reports (which examined business operations in 2017) indicating a rise in revenues, added value and number of employees compared to the year before.

Annual accounts for 2018 were submitted by 29,035 companies in the region, including 89 companies with a workforce of 250 or more, and by 14,144 sole traders. This means that a total of 43,090 SMEs submitted final accounts, or 35.3% of all SMEs in the country. More than two thirds (67.2%) of all SMEs were companies, with sole traders making up the remainder (32.8%).

The City of Ljubljana area was home to 71.8% of the region's companies, which also had 76.7% of all employees, generated 82.6% of all revenues and created 79.4% of net added value (or EUR 50,083 of added value per employee, vs an average for the region of EUR 48,340 per employee).

Most of the SMEs were based in the City of Ljubljana: 20,640 companies and 6,370 sole traders, giving a total of 26,935 SMEs (or 62.5% of all SMEs in the region).

In 2018 companies in the LUR:

- employed 190,864 people, or 6% more than in 2017;
- generated revenues of EUR 46.9 billion;
- increased their revenues by 8% and expenditures by 7% relative to 2017. The overall efficiency ratio improved and stood at 1.05 (it had been 1.04 in 2017);
- increased their revenues on the domestic market by 6%;
- increased their revenues on foreign markets by 12% (revenues on the EU and non-EU markets rose by 14% and 5%, respectively);
- generated EUR 9.2 billion in net added value, or EUR 860 million more than in 2017;
- increased the net added value per employee by 4% to EUR 48,340 (EUR 46,671 in 2017).

In 2018 net profits were recorded by enterprises in most sectors of activity; only enterprises in agriculture and hunting, forestry and fisheries, and households with employed staff, recorded a net loss. The majority of the net profit (93.5%) was generated by companies in the sectors listed in the Table 2.

Net profits were recorded by companies in all LUR municipalities, and were highest in the City of Ljubljana (EUR 1.7 billion), the Municipality of Domžale (EUR 79 million) and the Municipality of Ivančna Gorica (EUR 54.3 million). Together, companies from these municipalities generated 86.1% of the net profits recorded in the LUR.

In 2018, LUR-based sole traders accounted for 25.1% of all sole traders in the country. They employed 21.5% of the workforce, generated 22.8% of all revenues and created 23.8% of net enterprise revenues.

In comparison with 2017, sole traders increased their revenues and expenditures by 12%. The overall efficiency ratio was 1.09 in 2018, and remaining unchanged from 2014.

Table 2: Net profit/loss by sector of activity in the LUR

SECTORS OF ACTIVITY (amounts in EUR thousand)	NET PROFIT/LOSS		
	2018	2017	Index 2018/17
G Retail, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	562,852	304,837	185
C Processing	410,758	389,058	106
M Expert, scientific and technical activities	250,849	187,902	133
K Financial and insurance activities	246,238	175,498	140
J Information and communication activities	187,694	87,013	216
H Transport and storage	112,009	106,945	105
L Real estate activities	106,997	90,480	118
F Construction	61,361	15,317	401

Source: AJPES, 2019

- **Outward investment**

At the end of 2018, the stock of Slovenia's outward foreign direct investment (FDI) stood at EUR 6 billion, up from EUR 5.2 billion in 2013. Equity accounted for 77.7% of total outward FDI in 2018 (72.6% in companies and 27.4% in real estate). The majority (69.8%) of the stock of equity at the end of 2018 was in companies not quoted on the stock exchange.

In the final accounts for 2018, 9,438 companies and 1,663 sole traders in the LUR (i.e. a total of 11,101 SMEs) disclosed revenues on foreign markets. This was 25.8% of all SMEs in the region (companies 85%, sole traders 15%).

In three municipalities (Trzin, Ljubljana and Logatec), the share exceeded the average share for the region (25.8%), and in more than half the municipalities (14, 53.8%) at least a fifth of SMEs were exporters.

The largest increase in the number of SMEs exporters relative to 2013 occurred in the City of Ljubljana (an increase of 1,513 SMEs, which was slightly less than two thirds of the overall increase in SMEs exporters in the LUR). As a result, the share of exporters also rose from 19.4% to 25.8% in 2018.

According to the survey database, performed by the GZS<sup>1</sup>, 121 SMEs from the LUR stated that they had a branch office abroad: 19% of these were manufacturing companies and 81% were service companies (38% of which were companies in the trade sector).

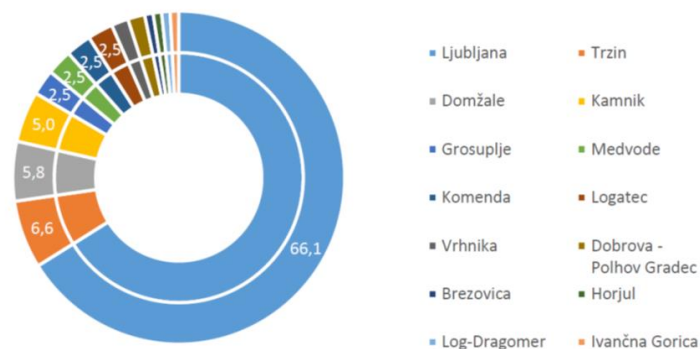
The structure of these investments by municipality is shown on Figure 4.

Inward FDI in Slovenia amounted to EUR 15.2 billion at the end of 2018 (EUR 8.8 billion of this came from the LUR). The highest concentration in inward FDI in value terms was in the LUR, which accounted for 58% of total FDI at the end of 2018; it was followed, in terms of FDI value by: Podravska at 9.2%, Savinjska at 5.8%, Gorenjska at 5.5% and Obalno-Kraška at 5.4%.

The LUR was the recipient of the largest amounts of FDI in 2018, which increased by EUR 417 million (or 5%) to EUR 8.8 billion.

<sup>1</sup> Figures for 21 November 2019.

Figure 4: Share of SMEs with a branch office abroad in the LUR26, by municipality



Source: GZS, 2018

Inward FDI in Slovenia amounted to EUR 8.9 billion at the end of 2013, with EUR 7.5 billion of this coming from the LUR (i.e. 84.4% of all FDI). In the last five years, the value of FDI in the LUR has increased by 16.9% (EUR 1,273 million).

The most important investor countries are Austria, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Germany and the Netherlands. In terms of activity, the largest investments are in manufacturing, in financial and insurance activities, and in the retail, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles.

In 2018, 89.2% of sales by companies with foreign and mixed ownership were generated in the City of Ljubljana, 2.1% in Lukovica, 2% in Komenda and 1.8% in Trzin. With its 85.4% share, MOL was also way out in front in 2013 by share of sales generated by companies with foreign and mixed ownership. They were followed by companies in the municipalities of Trzin, Lukovica and Komenda.

By sector of activity in 2018, 64% of sales by companies with foreign and mixed ownership were generated in activity G (Trade), 16.1% in manufacturing, 4.8% in information and communication activities, and 4% in electricity, gas and steam supply. The activities that took the top three places in 2018 in terms of share of sales generated by companies with foreign and mixed ownership were the same as in 2013.

- **Fast-growing companies**

Between 2014 and 2018, fast-growing companies accounted for 4.4% of all companies, a figure that remained unchanged relative to the previous period under observation. These companies employed 16.4% of all workers in the country (97,675) and generated net sales revenues of EUR 20.5 billion.

Manufacturing is the most important sector by number of fast-growing companies, net sales revenues generated and number of employees. In 2018, 1,231 fast-growing companies were active in this sector (23% of all enterprises in this sector). They employed almost half (44.7%) of all workers and generated net sales revenues of EUR 8.1 billion.

LUR has the highest number of fast-growing companies in the country (1,907, or 35.7% of the national total). In terms of the total number of companies in the region, LUR is tied for fifth place with the Primorsko-Notranjska region at 4.5%.

Table 3: Number of fast-growing companies

Region	No of companies	Fast-growing companies		Fast-growing companies/No of companies in %
		No	Share in %	
Osrednjeslovenska statistical region	42,804	1,907	35.7	4.5
Slovenia	122,088	5,347	100	4.4

Source: AJPES, 2019

Ljubljana has the highest number of fast-growing companies in Central Slovenia, with a large majority of large companies headquartered in the capital. Domžale, Mengeš, Kamnik, Grosuplje and Logatec all have more than two fast-growing companies in the top 100. In 2018, 166 of the companies on the list of the 500 fastest-growing companies in Slovenia were from the LUR (33.2% of the total).

- **Technological development**

According to budget figures, Slovenia gave EUR 191.7 million to research and development (R&D) in 2018, which was an increase of 12.4% on the year before. This was the third year in a row in which state budget funds for R&D increased. The GDP share of R&D also rose, from 0.4% in 2017 to 0.42% in 2018.

The priorities of the national R&D policy remained the same in 2018. The biggest single amount from R&D state budget funds in 2018 went to the general advancement of knowledge (43.3%), followed by agriculture (11.6%), industrial production and technology (11.6%), health (11.5%) and the environment (5.6%).

Between 2012 and 2016, the percentage of innovation-active companies relative to the total number of companies examined was slightly higher among companies registered for manufacturing activities than among those engaged in services.

Table 4: GDP for R&D in the LUR

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP for R&D (% of regional GDP)	3.34	3.24	2.99	3.02	2.85
GDP for R&D (% of national GDP)	48	46	46	50	52
Researchers (FTE) by region (% of the national figure)	39	61	58	60	60

Source: SURS, 2019

In all of these years, the LUR allocated the largest amount of funds for R&D in Slovenia. In 2016 it utilised 52.3% of all funds, which was also the highest figure of all years examined. In absolute figures, this was EUR 42.4 million, which was slightly less than in 2016 (EUR 43 million), 2013 (EUR 43.1 million) and 2012 (EUR 44.4 million).

Of the EUR 42.4 million invested in R&D in the LUR, 33.3% was invested by the state, 50.9% was invested by companies themselves, 15.5% came from abroad and 0.3% was provided by the higher education sector.

### **Economic development potentials in the LUR**

The Ljubljana Urban Region is home to the country's main institutions of higher education. The quality of those institutions and their impact on regional development are very important drivers of development, as their basic mission, in addition to disseminating and creating knowledge, is to ensure that knowledge is applied to industry and business and to the development of society as a whole.

The LUR is also in first place among the country's statistical regions according to the overall creativity index. This is undoubtedly an important indicator of the region's potential when it comes to harnessing innovation for economic breakthrough, and is also a reflection of the region's good economic position in comparison with the other regions of the country.

Potentials therefore lie in interdisciplinary networking, mainly through the establishment of ties between educational and other scientific institutions and the traditional economic sector, the aim being to develop new products and services that are based on knowledge, innovation and creativity.

The region undoubtedly also has great potential in terms of meeting the challenges posed by the transition from a linear to a circular economy and developing suitable economic models, with the emphasis on efficient energy use, the selection of materials, reuse and smart consumption by all generations and social groups.

One such opportunity is wood. Despite its urban character, the region is comparatively well-forested; indeed, over half the region's surface area is covered by agricultural and forest land. Therefore, in order to promote sustainable development, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and strengthen the circular economy, it would make sense to restart and speed up the development of the wood processing industry and use wood to greater extent in building construction, while the products left over from the use and processing of wood could be used as an energy source.

In 2018 the Ljubljana Urban Region was recognised by the European Commission as one of the six European regions with the greatest potential for encouraging SMEs to make the transition to a circular economy. As a major regional centre, Ljubljana has also arrived on the European map of sustainable cities: it was European Green Capital in 2016, has been incorporated into the 'Circular Cities' network, and was the first European capital to be designated a 'Zero Waste City'. The activities being carried out in Ljubljana are making an important contribution to efforts to transition to a circular economy.

By transforming business models, the circular economy is providing enterprises with new business opportunities. The region's potential also lies in the implementation of projects that enable companies to transform their business models in order to create circular solutions and replace resources (industrial symbiosis). The region will transform the challenge of promoting sustainable growth into an opportunity, and focus all its efforts on increasing manufacturers' and consumers' social responsibility.

In all scenarios, however, favourable infrastructural and socio-economic conditions must be secured in the future in order to develop the economy and stimulate enterprise, with an emphasis on attracting a highly qualified workforce and high-quality capital; there is also a desire to increase the region's competitiveness and raise its international profile through the creation of international ties and the strengthening of innovation in the region.

## **Analysis of the cultural and creative sector in the LUR**

The development of the cultural and creative sector (CCS) is vitally important to economic development and is, at the same time, a means of revitalising European regions. The CCS employs 7.5% of the workforce in the EU and creates around EUR 500 billion of GDP. It is key to encouraging innovation and transferring knowledge in all economic sectors, and also makes an important contribution to promoting inclusive development. It plays a particularly important role in employing young people, who are interested in dynamic, flexible and free employment. The CCS therefore has a market as well as a cultural value, which is why it has, chiefly in the regional development context, become part of strategies directed towards stimulating economic growth and seeking out distinguishing economic strengths.

Forty-two per cent of Slovenian SMEs working in the CCS are located in the LUR (IER, 2017). The creative and cultural sector employs the largest single number of people in the region, followed by services, manufacturing and agriculture. By proportion of inhabitants with a creative profession, the LUR is comparable with regions in northern and western Europe (Anton Melik Geographical Institute ZRC SAZU, 2014).

The figure for the number of people employed by CCS enterprises is smaller than that of SMEs as a whole, as the proportion of employees in CCS SMEs is significantly lower than the proportion of CCS SMEs among all SMEs (IER, 2017).

The turnover of CCS SMEs in the Ljubljana Urban Region fell from EUR 0.9 billion in 2009 to EUR 0.85 billion in 2015, which represents 5% of SMEs turnover in the LUR and 56% of CCS SMEs turnover in Slovenia (IER, 2017). According to the most recent figures (2018), the turnover of the entire sector was EUR 1.8 billion,<sup>2</sup> which was six times greater than the total turnover of the next region.

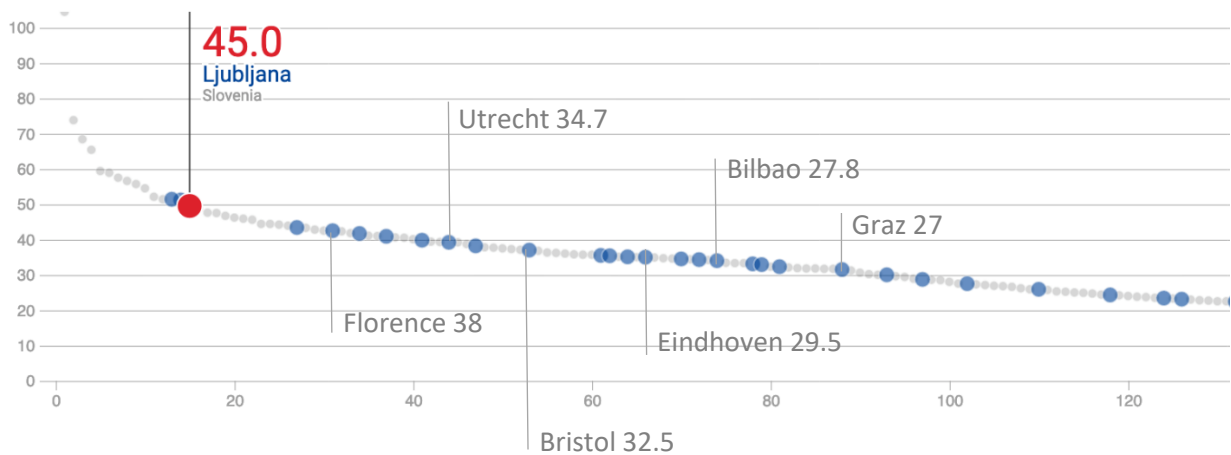
While SMEs in the CCS are not explicitly export-oriented when compared to SMEs as a whole, exports by these enterprises in the LUR and in Slovenia generally rose faster than exports in SMEs as a whole between 2009 and 2015. In 2015 this figure was EUR 150 million, or 4% of exports by SMEs in the region and 51% of exports by CCS SMEs in the country as a whole. It was also the case that CCS SMEs in the LUR were more export-oriented in this period than enterprises in this sector across the country as a whole (IER, 2017).

As a capital city, Ljubljana has great creative potential, and is a local and national magnet for creative talents; moreover, in terms of concentration of inhabitants in creative professions Ljubljana is comparable with cities in some of the most developed countries in northern and western Europe, such as Rotterdam, Oslo and Manchester, and on the global scale with cities such as Boston and Chicago (Anton Melik Geographical Institute ZRC SAZU, 2014). Of European 40 cities with a population of between 250,000 and 500,000, Ljubljana was ranked eleventh in the field of the creative economies in 2019, as well an excellent third in the field of creative and knowledge-based jobs (Figure 5).

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<sup>2</sup> The figures include self-employed people, SMEs and large enterprises.

Figure 5: 179 European cities classified according to the index of creative and knowledge-based jobs



Source: Competence Centre on Composite Indicators and Scoreboards, 2021

### CCS development potentials in the LUR

The cultural and creative industries are crucial to economic development as they spur the development of innovation and act as a catalyst for change in other sectors. With the appearance of new business models and industries, the CCS is becoming an increasingly decisive component of almost every product, service and process. The Ljubljana Urban Region therefore has potential to increase capacity to connect culture and creativity to other industrial sectors in order to boost the development of innovation. The role played by the creative industries in innovation success is multi-layered: they can develop and introduce innovations that include new products or services, as well as new business technologies and processes that increase the efficiency or quality of production (process innovations). The innovative power of the CCS is of vital importance mainly in creating the social and environmental innovations that come from creative communities, local knowledge, inclusion and talented individuals.

One of the LUR's main potentials lies in the possibility of creating even more active links between the CCS and other industrial sectors and with the region's numerous educational and research institutions. As the capital city, Ljubljana is the main creative centre of the country and the region, and one that is changing from a centre of cultural consumption to a centre of cultural production. As in other similar cities, the CCS is becoming a driving force, with young creators establishing a new economy and contributing to the local community through cultural and educational programmes.

However, the fragmented nature of the sector, which is mostly comprised of self-employed people and SMEs, does present an obstacle to greater recognition on international markets, as evidenced by the low levels of orientation towards exports in this sector. Ljubljana's candidacy for European Capital of Culture in 2025 (LJECC 2025) is one of the sector's main opportunities for expanding to foreign markets.

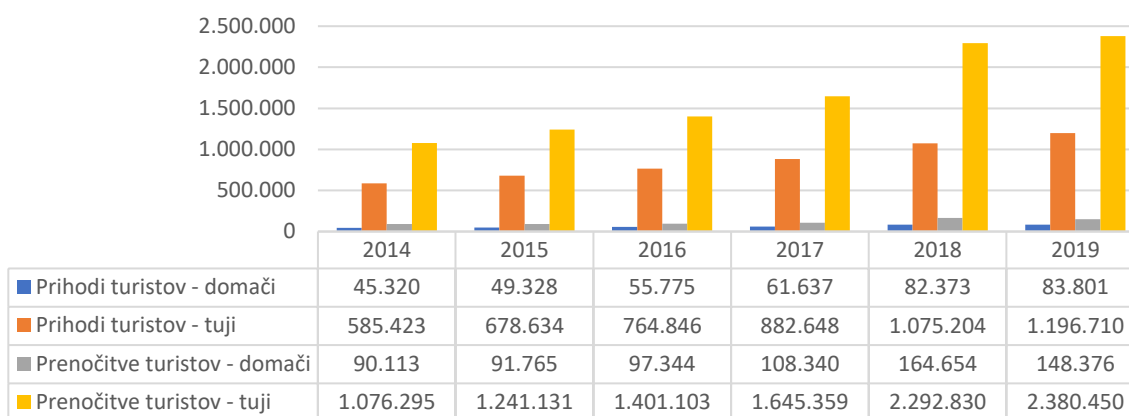
Ljubljana has applied for the project together with the region, which provides extra potential or incentive for bringing cultural and creative industries (CCIs) more closely together and forging links with other stakeholders in the region, mainly in the fields of commerce, education, science and technology.

### 3.3 TOURISM

#### Analysis of tourism in the LUR

According to SURS, a tenth of Slovenia's overnight accommodation capacities (beds) was situated in the Ljubljana Urban Region in 2016. Of the 12 Slovenian regions, the LUR was third in terms of overnight stays and first by share of overnight stays by foreign tourists relative to stays by domestic tourists (94%). The average length of stay in the region rose from 1.8 days in 2014 to 2.1 days in 2018. As SURS figures for 2018 show, the region has already reached and exceeded the targets set out in the Tourism Development and Marketing Strategy for the Central Slovenia Region 2017–2022: the number of overnight stays in 2019 was higher than the planned figure for 2022 (2,528,826 vs. 1,965,846), and the number of arrivals grew faster or at a higher rate than the planned figure for 2022 (1,280,511 in 2018 vs. the planned figure of 1,004,533).

Figure 6: Tourist arrivals and overnight stays in the Osrednjeslovenska region

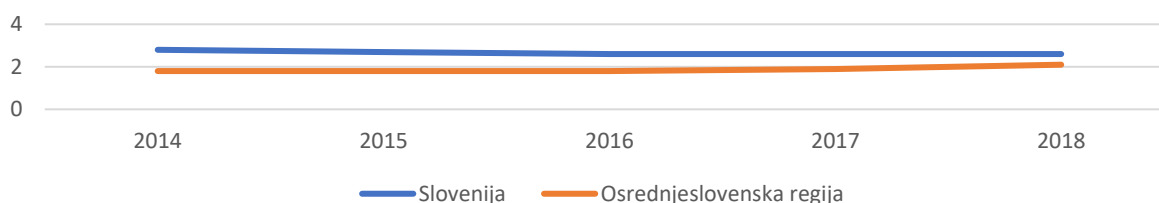


Prihodi turistov – domači	Tourist arrivals – domestic
Prihodi turistov – tuji	Tourist arrivals – foreign
Prenočitve turistov – domači	Tourist overnights – domestic
Prenočitve turistov - tuji	Tourist overnights – foreign

Source: SURS, 2019

The same applies to the average length of stay: the 2018 figure of 2.1 days exceeded the number planned for 2022 (1.96 days) (SURS, 2019; Tourism Development and Marketing Strategy for the Central Slovenia Region 2017–2022).

Figure 7: Average length of a tourist stay in Slovenia and the Osrednjeslovenska region



Source: SURS, 2019

For Slovenian tourism (and for Ljubljana as well), 2019 was the sixth consecutive record-breaking year, with the City of Ljubljana the municipality with the highest number of overnight stays (2,227,669) (SURS, 2019).

*Table 5: Accommodation capacities, arrivals and overnight stays in Ljubljana*

Year	No of beds – TOTAL	Tourist arrivals – TOTAL	Overnight stays – TOTAL
2014	18,089	621,994	1,173,064
2015	19,355	731,883	1,373,436
2016	21,867	826,037	1,553,802
2017	23,308	937,883	1,782,983
2018	25,905	1,022,862	2,179,916
2019	20,945	1,127,904	2,227,669

Source: SURS, 2019

Although 2019 was a record year for Slovenian tourism, the Slovenian tourist industry was suddenly faced with a considerable set of challenges with the spread of Covid-19 at the start of 2020. The ordinance temporarily banning the operation of hotels and other accommodation services was adopted on 24 October 2020 and remained in force for 181 days (i.e. until 23 April 2021). Official statistical data for the first ten months of 2021 shows that 81% of all overnight stays in the LUR took place in Ljubljana, with the other 24 municipalities responsible for 19%. Domestic guests accounted for 46% and foreign guests for 54% of overnight stays. There were 40% more overnight stays by tourists in 2019 than in 2021. The average length of stay in the region was 2.4 days, which was longer than the figure for Ljubljana (2.1 days). A total of 4.4% of the second round of government-issued tourist vouchers used in Slovenia were used in the LUR (figures for 19 June–1 December 2021).

### **Tourist development potentials in the LUR**

- **New organisation of tourism in Slovenia**

In the Strategy for the Sustainable Growth of Slovenian Tourism 2017–2021, the LUR (i.e. Central Slovenia and Ljubljana) was classified as one of the four ‘macro destinations’. The macro destination covers a wider area than that of the Ljubljana Urban Region, and includes Cerklje na Gorenjskem, Škofja Loka (Škofja Loka is marketed as a self-contained area of four municipalities: Škofja Loka, Gorenja Vas-Poljane, Železniki and Žiri, or the City of Škofja Loka with Poljanska and Selška Dolina), Idrija, Kočevsko (covering the municipalities of Kočevje, Kostel and Osilnica) and Bela Krajina (covering the municipalities of Črnomelj, Metlika and Semič).

The main characteristics of this region, as defined by the strategy, are:

- Character: Ljubljana, a vibrant capital on the edge of unspoiled and easily accessible nature.
- Scenario: culture and art, thousands of top-quality and street-based events, shopping options and a dynamic urban food scene, only a few steps away from nature with its rich array of activities and authentic rural products and services.
- Motif: where culture and nature meet.
- Key products: business meetings and events, culture, touring and gastronomy.

- Secondary/supporting products: outdoor activities, shopping, special interests, nature experiences, gaming, sports tourism.

The strategy introduces 'leading destinations' and 'other destinations', which differ from each other in terms of annual number of overnight stays. The LUR is home to two of the six leading destinations within the macro destination (Ljubljana and Kamnik) and three of the four other destinations: Domžale, Vrhnika and the Heart of Slovenia.

The following tourist regions (RDOs) have been established within the macro destination: the Central Slovenia Regional Destination Organisation (RDO OS) and RDO Zasavje. Part of the area that is now within this macro destination was previously part of RDO South-Eastern Slovenia (Bela Krajina, Kočevsko-Ribniško and part of Dolenjska).

Three of the top five experiences mentioned in the national tourism strategy are in the Ljubljana Urban Region:

- Ljubljana, European Green Capital 2016 and Slovenia's cultural capital: Plečnik's Ljubljana, Green Ljubljana, Active Ljubljana, Cultural Ljubljana, Sporting Ljubljana, more than 10,000 festivals and events annually.
- The historical town centre of Kamnik and the shepherding traditions of Velika Planina, connected by the love story of Trnič cheese.
- Ljubljansko Barje Nature Park, a natural area of marshes and peat bogs, known for its rare fauna and flora and the remains of the prehistoric culture of pile-dwellers (UNESCO).

- **Tourist Destination Development Strategy for Ljubljana and the Ljubljana Region 2021–2027 and the new tourism strategy in the LUR 2023–2027**

Tourist organisations and municipalities in the LUR have created an ambitious vision in the Tourism Development and Marketing Strategy for the Central Slovenia Region 2017–2022: the Central Slovenia region to become the most integrated and innovative green tourism region in Slovenia. The vision was harmonised with the 2014–2020 development vision for the Ljubljana Urban Region: Green engine of development – metropolitan bioregion of knowledge.

In response to the key challenges facing the region, five basic strategic objectives have been formulated for the 2017–2022 period: (1) products, (2) sustainable development, (3) sustainable mobility, (4) marketing and (5) 'coaching'. How and to what extent these objectives are achieved will be shown by an analysis performed as part of preparations for the new 2023–2027 sustainable development and marketing strategy for the region. In October 2019, as the Tourist Destination Development Strategy for Ljubljana 2014–2020 neared its end, Tourism Ljubljana, which performs the operational, promotional, distributional and developmental functions of the RDO OS, tasked a contractor with preparing a new strategy, which will partly include the region as well. As the share of foreign tourists in Ljubljana and the region is the highest in the country (94% in 2016), a decision was taken to use the title 'Ljubljana Region' for tourism purposes. The new tourism strategy for the LUR for the 2023–2027 period will determine the objectives and priorities for the development of tourism in the region for five of the seven years of this programming period, and will certainly be in line with the national strategy, which is focused on the following: Slovenia as a green, active and healthy destination for 5-star experiences. The strategy will upgrade its existing regional strategy for the RDO OS and will be plugged into the new tourist destination strategy for Ljubljana for the 2021–2027 period as and where required.

The existing Tourism Development and Marketing Strategy for the Central Slovenia Region 2017–2022 sets out the results expected in the period leading up to 2022:

- Products: the region is home to well-developed unique and attractive integrated tourist products that offer unique, easily accessible experiences and experiential learning tailored to a range of target groups and lengths of stay.
- Sustainable development: the region is a self-contained geographical and tourist unit with a common 'green' story. A constantly increasing share of tourist stakeholders have certificates attesting to their use of sustainable business systems, local green chains and sustainable mobility.
- Sustainable mobility: new sustainable mobility systems have been introduced into the region; these meet the needs of the region's inhabitants and are also attractive to tourists.
- Marketing: the region is visually and substantively presented in a contemporary and attractive manner, and communicates the most interesting components and experiences in a clear way. It is positioned as a region of easily accessible and authentic experiences that are an effective motivation for visitors to visit.
- 'Coaching': a well-planned and well-established support environment at regional level that enables the daily challenges to be overcome and encourages the region to work together, thereby bringing improved results for individual municipalities as well as the region as a whole.

The existing Tourism Development and Marketing Strategy for the Central Slovenia Region 2017–2022 is linked into all three development priorities of the LUR RDP 2014–2020, which are structured into the following programmes and measures:

1. Growth in the competitiveness of the regional economy → An increase in competitiveness is one of the main challenges facing the tourism sector (improving/upgrading quality and infrastructure to meet increased demand and consumption).
2. Well-preserved environment and sustainable use of resources → Sustainable tourism development is one of the sector's basic development objectives.
3. People-friendly region → Sustainable mobility is defined as one of the five priorities of the 'Tourism Central Slovenia 2022' strategic development model.

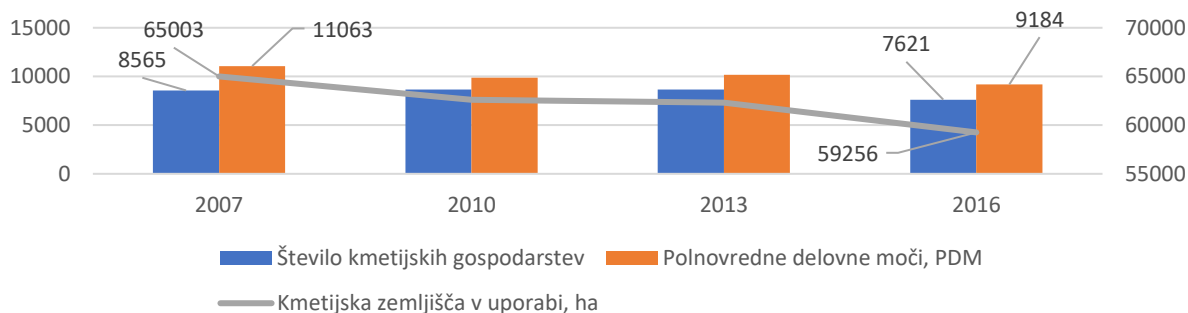
### **3.4 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

#### **Analysis of agricultural and rural development in the LUR**

Agriculture and rural areas have an impact on quality of life and leisure, and on the security, accessibility and quality of food.

Around a quarter of the surface area of the Ljubljana Urban Region, or 59,256 hectares, is made up of farmland. In terms of use, the land is mostly used for permanent meadows and pastures, with a quarter of the land being used for crop fields and a certain percentage for permanent crops. The LUR has the smallest area of farmland in use in Slovenia, and the region accounts for only 10.9% of the total number of agricultural holdings in Slovenia (SURS, 2016). Forests cover 1,334.31 km<sup>2</sup> (57%) of the Ljubljana Urban Region. Forest estates are extremely fragmented, with as many as 56,000 different forest owners across the region (ZGS, 2021).

Figure 8: Agricultural holdings and farmland in the LUR



Število kmetijskih gospodarstev	No of agricultural holdings
Kmetijska zemljišča v uporabi, ha	Farmland in use (ha)
Polnovredne delovne moči, PDM	Labour unit

Source: SURS, 2019

Agricultural and forest areas cover more than 50% of the LUR; they are therefore responsible to a large extent for determining the region's landscape. Agricultural use is intensive in lowland areas and extensive (or in the process of being abandoned) in hilly areas. Forests are mainly found in areas that are hilly, steep and more difficult to access.

The number of agricultural holdings has fallen by 12.3% since 2007, when the figure was 8,565. This is also the result of the reduction in the amount of farmland in actual use. The number of field crop producers in the region is increasing (from 950 in 2007 to 1,313 in 2016), as is the number of growers of perennial crops (from 91 agricultural holdings in 2007 to 243 in 2016). At the same time, the number of pig, poultry and livestock breeders is falling, which is having a marked impact on the region's self-sufficiency in meat and meat products. The amount of farmland for individual purposes has therefore also changed: for example, there has been an increase in the amount of farmland used for the production of field crops, from 3,898 ha in 2007 to 6,681 ha in 2016 (SURS, 2016).

Out of a total of 8,673 agricultural holdings in the region, 217 were organic farms (2.5%) and 28 were in the process of being converted into organic farms (SURS, 2010).

Available data (SURS, Agriculture Survey 2010) suggests that the LUR continues to have a markedly poor food self-sufficiency rate and one that is below the average for the country as a whole; this is to a large extent the result of the relatively high population concentration on the one hand and limited production potential on the other.

The Ljubljana forest management area is the largest in Slovenia, covering 12% of the area of the country. The majority of the area comprises mixed forests (60%), while deciduous forests account for 26% and coniferous forests for a mere 14%. In terms of the growing stock, the predominant species are beech (38%) and spruce (27%). The annual forest increment is 7.5 m<sup>3</sup>/ha, while the potential annual felling is 5.8 m<sup>3</sup>/ha (ZGS, 2021).

Forests in the LUR are mostly privately owned (88%), with 11% owned by the state and less than 0.5% owned by municipalities. Most of the owners have highly fragmented and spatially disconnected estates (the average forest estate in private forests is 2.9 ha), with little interest in forest cultivation and protection. Natural disasters resulting from a climatically unstable environment have had an increasing impact on forest management in recent years.

The LUR is home to four local action groups (LAGs) covering the entire area of the region; these have been actively involved in rural development across the two programming periods. In the previous programming period, a large number of local initiatives to create new jobs, develop basic services, increase the involvement of young people, women and other vulnerable groups, protect the environment and conserve nature were realised under the 'Community-Led Local Development' (CLLD) principle.

### **Agricultural and countryside development potentials in the LUR**

The development of the countryside is indelibly linked to the development of agriculture and forestry. In addition to their economic importance, agriculture and food production also perform other functions, as farming keeps rural populations in place and contributes to the development of activities in rural areas, including tourism, traditional crafts, and the preservation of cultural heritage and the landscape. Agriculture also performs an important function in environmental and territorial terms.

From an economic point of view, there is great potential to be exploited in sustainable food production, food security, expansion and interconnection of production for the market and the organisation of food supply chains, including the processing and marketing of agricultural and traditional products at local and regional levels. Organically grown food is certainly one of the main market niches: consumer demand in Slovenia is rising constantly and outstrips the supply of domestically grown organic food. Other important segments include the promotion of the transfer of knowledge and innovation into agriculture, forestry and the wood processing industry, the preservation of rural cultural heritage, the transfer and revival of traditional and specialised knowledge and skills, and the simultaneous presentation of these professions as attractive and enterprise-oriented. Another potential and challenge lies in the introduction of innovative technologies in agriculture and wood production; in particular, wood is an important natural construction material and renewable energy source.

From the environmental point of view, the potential of agriculture and forestry lies in the sustainable management of natural resources and raw materials. The farming sector contributes significantly to climate change, which in turn is having an increasing impact on food production and animal farming; at the same time, the limited capacity of the agricultural sector to mitigate climate change must be taken into consideration if the volume of food production is to be maintained or increased.

From the spatial planning point of view, the potential lies in balanced spatial development and the simultaneous preservation of high-quality farming areas of great ecological importance. The cultural (agricultural) landscape will, as a public asset, play an important role in the future development of agriculture. In areas that are more difficult to access, where highly competitive production cannot be expected, the potential lies in combining revenue sources and developing niche products with high added value.

LAGs have a great deal to contribute to the successful development of rural areas. They can exploit a variety of opportunities by employing a joint LEADER/CLLD approach via local initiatives and by promoting cooperation between stakeholders. The potentials that should be highlighted include synergy between food production and processing and rural tourism, the creation of new enterprise opportunities in the countryside, the supply of local public-sector institutions with local food, intergenerational cooperation and the introduction of new services for the elderly population, and investments in small-scale support infrastructure. For this purpose, synergies must be sought between sectoral policies and financing compiled from all European funds. In the next programming period,

there are opportunities for using the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund 2021–2027 (EMFAF 2021–2027) to develop aquaculture in the region.

### **3.5 AREAS OF NATURAL QUALITY**

#### **Analysis of areas of natural quality in the LUR**

The Ljubljana Urban Region is distinguished by considerable forest cover and a large share of naturally preserved areas, particularly in its hilly sections. The north of the region is framed by the Kamnik-Savinja Alps and the south by the Dinaric Alps. Watercourses are also a special feature of the region (Sava, Ljubljanica, Kamniška Bistrica), as is the marshy Ljubljansko Barje area, which is a major flood zone. The region is rich in water resources.

The region has 67 EIAs of great significance for the conservation of habitats and of numerous plant and animal species. Some 26.7% of the region is covered by the European Natura 2000 network; this is considerably higher than the European average of 18%. The municipalities of Borovnica, Brezovica and Ig have the highest levels of Natura 2000 coverage (more than 80% of their respective surface areas). The LUR has 31,419 ha of land classified as protected natural areas (PNA); this is 12.3% of the entire surface area of the region. Of these 74 areas, eight have nature park status, ten are nature reserves, 21 are natural monuments and 28 are monuments of landscaped nature (ZRSVN, 2019). The municipalities with the largest volume of land under protection are Dobrova-Polhov Gradec and Medvode. These are covered by the Polhov Gradec Dolomites Nature Park, part of which is situated in MOL. MOL is home to three other nature parks: Zajčja Dobrava; Tivoli, Rožnik and Šišenski Hrib; and Ljubljansko Barje, which also stretches through the municipalities of Borovnica, Brezovica, Vrhnika, Log-Dragomer, Škofljica and Ig. The Municipality of Grosuplje has the Radensko Polje Nature Park, while Domžale is home to Memorial Park of Revolutionary Traditions Nature Park. The Ljubljansko Barje, Radensko Polje and Tivoli, Rožnik and Šišenski Hrib nature parks have a manager that performs protective, specialist, supervisory and management tasks in the protected areas. Protected areas/points are most highly concentrated in the Municipality of Logatec (protected trees). Areas of valuable natural features are uniformly distributed across the region, while concentrations of valuable natural features/points can be found in the municipalities of Kamnik, Logatec, Grosuplje and Ljubljana.

#### **Analysis of green infrastructure in the LUR**

The EU Strategy on Green Infrastructure (GI, European Commission, 2013) tasks Member States with accelerating the systemic incorporation of green infrastructure into a wide range of sectoral policies. The EU defines GI as a strategically planned network of natural and semi-natural areas designed and managed so as to ensure the operation of a wide range of (ecosystem) services or functions in the same spatial area. These functions may be environmental, ecological, economic and social. There is considerable evidence to suggest that investments in GI improve the economic performance of an area, attract new enterprises, and create new business opportunities and new jobs, and that the proximity of GI improves residents' physical and mental health, and maintains and develops the role of cultural identity and the profile of the area. The Strategy for the Protection and Development of Green Infrastructure in the LUR (LUR RDA, 2019) identifies the core multi-purpose GI areas in which the various frequently conflicting interests and uses arising from the provision of different functions are intertwined. Examples of such areas include: Ljubljansko Barje, the Polhov Gradec Dolomites, Golovec, the Sava river bank area, Radensko Polje and Velika Planina, and several lakeside areas (e.g.

Zbiljsko Jezero, Gradiško Jezero and Podpeško Jezero). It is extremely important to strike a balance in these areas between the needs of society and the conservation of ecosystem functions.

Nature conservation areas (PNA, NV, Natura 2000) and GI infrastructure are important mainly from the point of view of preserving and increasing biodiversity; they also have other social (e.g. health, quality of life, cultural identity) and economic (e.g. protection of water sources and biomass, attractiveness for tourism) functions. At the local level, other (smaller) areas or elements (e.g. tree-lined avenues, waterside vegetation) are also important, while at the regional level it is important to identify larger self-contained areas, as well as corridors that enable systems to be brought together and natural balance to be maintained.

### **Potentials of areas of natural quality in the LUR**

The most significant conflicts in terms of space in the Ljubljana Urban Region occur in areas of open space and in green areas in the immediate vicinity of existing settlements; it is here that the pressures on green areas resulting from the expansion of settlements are at their most severe.

It is important to maintain the environment in the region in a good state, as it is the basis for the preservation of biotic diversity, landscape variety and the provision of ecosystem services; it also constitutes a high-quality living environment for the region's inhabitants as well as considerable potential for the development of nature-friendly tourism.

## **3.6 SETTLEMENT AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF SETTLEMENTS**

### **Analysis of settlement in the LUR**

The Ljubljana Urban Region's geostrategic position within Slovenia is an extremely favourable one. It has a polycentric settlement system, with high levels of concentration and highly developed central and service activities.

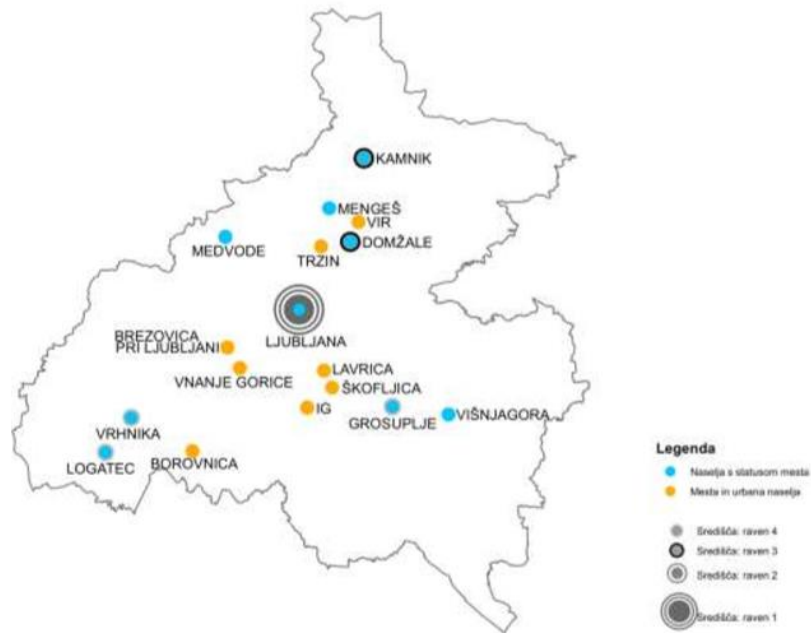
Geomorphological features and traffic corridors are the two biggest factors affecting settlement in the LUR. Settlement is expanding outwards in five development directions in a star-like fashion from the dense urban centre within the Ljubljana motorway ring road: towards the north-west (Medvode–Škofja Loka–Kranj), the north (Trzin–Domžale–Kamnik), the east (Dol–Litija), the south-east (Škofljica–Šmarje-Sap–Grosuplje) and the south-west (Brezovica–Borovnica–Vrhnika). These are areas of employment and their hinterlands, which extend along the motorway system in particular, with dispersed construction predominating in the areas between them. In these areas, dispersed construction outside the public transport corridors is continuing the negative trend, in spatial planning and environmental terms, of intensive construction.

There are nine urban settlements with city status in the region. Ljubljana is both a regional centre and a national centre of international importance. As the main centre of research, education and employment, it is the destination of a large number of daily commutes within the region and from other regions as well. Ljubljana is a Level 1 centre in which administrative functions of the highest level are maintained and developed.

Domžale and Kamnik are Level 3 centres, home to service, supply and other activities necessary for provisioning the urban centre and a gravitational hinterland of predominantly rural character. Logatec,

Vrhnika and Grosuplje are Level 4 centres of primary-level supply and the territorial organisation of state administration.

Figure 9: Urban settlements and centres of the polycentric urban system in the Osrednjeslovenska development region



Naselja s statusom mesta	Settlements with city status
Mesta in urbana naselja	Town and urban settlements
Središča: raven 4	Centres: Level 4
Središča: raven 3	Centres: Level 3
Središča: raven 2	Centres: Level 2
Središča: raven 1	Centres: Level 1

Source: MOP DzGPS; cartography: GURS; processing: MOP, DzGPS, 2019.

The other settlements in the region are poorly equipped with central functions. The situation is further exacerbating the negative trend of the centralisation of local service and supply functions (medical facilities, post offices, banks, etc.), which is reducing quality of life and generating additional traffic congestion in the larger urban centres. Settlements are also inadequately prepared for the ageing of the population, which will already become an acute problem in the near future.

There is also an acute housing problem across the whole region, and particularly in Ljubljana and its surrounding area, with a lack of affordable apartments. This is the result of the centralisation of the country and the arrival of alternative forms of tourist rental.

### Spatial development potentials and obstacles in the LUR

Continuous environmental and economic change demands sustainable spatial development that responds quickly to ensure that physical space remains resilient and flexible. The Ljubljana Urban Region will strengthen its support for strategic participatory and implementational spatial planning.

The LUR is characterised by its attractiveness, which is the result of its recognisable identity as a region in which the urban is intertwined with the rural, its good conditions for employment and education, and the opportunities it offers for high-quality use of leisure and recreation time. According to the most recent figures (Migration movements of the population, SURS 2018), the region is recording upward net migration figures and is the only region in the country where the number of inhabitants is growing in all municipalities. Spatial development will enable the region to increase its attractiveness and, at the same time, preserve its characteristic combination of natural, landscape and urban structures.

Bringing daily commuter numbers down remains the biggest challenge in this financial perspective as well. The tool for achieving this remains the same: polycentric regional development that reduces the need to commute and encourages sustainable mobility by modernising rail transport and public transport generally.

The region will focus efforts on resolving the housing problem. A polycentric urban system will lead to the development of a network of centres that provide all inhabitants with cost-effective and safe access to public functions, services, jobs and housing.

### **3.7 MOBILITY**

#### **Analysis of mobility in the LUR**

With its location at the point of contact between European transport corridors (Balkan-Adriatic and Mediterranean), the Ljubljana Urban Region is an important bridge between a number of EU cohesion areas. The rail freight and passenger hub in Ljubljana and the proximity of Koper freight port and Jože Pučnik international airport in Ljubljana mean that the LUR plays an important role in linking central to south-eastern Europe and the Alps to the Adriatic. The impact of the LUR at the global, European, inter-regional and national levels is also reflected in the importance of road freight transport. This grew by 20% between 2014 and 2018 (SURS, 2019a), a figure that was considerably above the Slovenian average of 6% growth in goods loaded over the same period.

The completion of the motorway network and the introduction of a vignette-based road tolling system have had the biggest impact on transport and economic development in the LUR in the last ten years. The enlargement of the LUR's hinterland of impact has changed the population's settlement and daily commuting patterns. Although the majority (53%) of LUR's population is concentrated in Ljubljana, the population outside Ljubljana is mainly concentrated along the main traffic routes that lead towards Vrhnika, Medvode, Domžale, Kamnik, Grosuplje and Ivančna Gorica.

- **Private car use, motorisation and road safety**

Being home to large numbers of jobs and educational institutions and to Ljubljana, the capital city, the LUR is the most important destination for commuter flows within the country. SURS figures from 2019 show that almost a quarter of all jobs in the country are in Ljubljana, which means that more than 120,000 people in work commute to Ljubljana on a daily basis (25% of these people commute to Ljubljana from other LUR municipalities). The centralisation process shows no signs of stopping. The labour migration index grew by 1.6 between 2014 and 2019, which shows that LUR is becoming an

ever more attractive destination for work and education. Unfortunately, most daily migrations, even those involving short distances, are made in private cars.

Households in Slovenia and in the LUR spend a higher proportion of their income on personal mobility (16%) than other EU Member States – indeed, SURS figures show that it is the highest proportion in the EU (SURS, 2018). The attachment that the region’s inhabitants have to their cars is also reflected in the indicator of number of private cars per 1,000 inhabitants (motorisation rate). As the table below shows, this increased by 27 vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants between 2014 and 2019. However, it should be noted that the motorisation rate in the LUR is one of the lowest of all Slovenian regions.

*Table 6: Number of private cars per 1,000 inhabitants in the LUR and in Slovenia as a whole*

<b>Number of private cars per 1,000 inhabitants in the LUR and in Slovenia as a whole</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>Index 2014/19</b>
Osrednjeslovenska statistical region	508	517	522	530	530	535	105.3
Slovenia	518	523	531	541	549	556	107.3

Source: SURS, 2019b

An analysis of the annual average daily traffic (AADT) on the main transport routes in the LUR (Motorways Directorate of the Republic Slovenia, 2017) shows that the challenges of heavy traffic congestion are evident on all sections of the motorway network, on the Ljubljana ring road and on several main national roads, where commuter flows from the hinterland towards Ljubljana are at their heaviest (e.g. Škofljica, Medvode, Trzin). Transit traffic flows account for a third of traffic congestion on the motorway network and the Ljubljana ring road; these flows are concentrated on the Primorska motorway section (impact of the Port of Koper) and on individual sections of the southern Ljubljana ring road.

Despite the increase in the motorisation rate in the LUR, figures on road fatalities (Slovenian Traffic Safety Agency, 2019) show that the region is one of the safest in Slovenia. In tandem with the fall in the number of road fatalities at national level, there has also been a fall in the number of people killed on the roads in the LUR (24 fatalities in 2016, 20 in 2017 and 11 in 2018).

*Table 7: Statistical data on road accidents per 10,000 inhabitants of the LUR and nationally*

<b>Number of road fatalities per 10,000 inhabitants</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>Index 2014/19</b>
Osrednjeslovenska statistical region	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	75
Slovenia	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	100

Source: SURS, 2019c

## **Mobility development potentials in the LUR**

- **Public transport**

The greatest potential for the development of sustainable mobility in the LUR lies in public transport, i.e. buses and trains. Analyses of accessibility in the LUR and Ljubljana (Koblar, 2017; Anton Melik Geographical Institute ZRC SAZU, 2012) have shown that the LUR is relatively well-served by public transport. Forty-nine per cent of the region's inhabitants live up to 30 minutes from the city centre and all its modes of public transport. It is also encouraging to note that only 10% of the region's inhabitants have no access to public transport (i.e. a distance of 1,000 metres or more by foot). Despite the satisfactory coverage by urban public transport services (1.5% growth in the number of users between 2014 and 2017, total length of the lines extended by 2.6 km), the number of users of intercity public transport has stagnated (LPP, 2019).

An overview of intercity public transport timetables shows that journey times on these routes remain too long, and that buses and trains are too infrequent, have unpredictable schedules and cannot compete with private car travel in terms of price. Eight per cent of daily commuters use public transport in the region on a regular basis; the majority do so on the basis of season tickets (primary and secondary school pupils, students and users of the integrated public transport system) or else are inhabitants of the LUR and other regions who do not have the option of using a private car. Assessments show that the maximum capacity of regional public transport vehicles (buses and trains together) during the morning rush hour (between 6 and 9 am) is only 18,000 seats, which is almost seven times fewer than the number of daily commuters to the region.

The integration of public transport services and private cars is aided by 11 operational park-and-ride (P+R) systems in the LUR; these are designed to halt car traffic as close as possible to its departure point and redirect users to public transport. Locations within Ljubljana account for a significant share of P+R in the region. The capital already has six P+R services in operation, with parking space for a total of 2,128 vehicles.

- **Sustainable mobility and integrated transport planning in the region**

With the exception of cycling in the Ljubljana urban area and some of the smaller urbanised centres, cycling still has a great deal of untapped potential as a means of daily mobility in the Ljubljana Urban Region. Most of the region's population live in its flat areas. Distances between two settlements tend to be relatively short (up to 10 km) and easily negotiable by bicycle. Given the traffic congestion at peak hours, journey times by electric bike or using the 'bike+public transport' system could even be shortened (at least made comparable with journey times by car) if suitable infrastructure were put in place. We can expect improvements to the conditions for daily commutes by bicycle at regional level in the next financial perspective with the construction of cycling infrastructure for daily mobility within the region.

Although regional transport integration does lead to more rapid economic development and increases the competitiveness of the region in domestic and European terms, mobility that relies heavily on private cars does not lead to sustainable development over the long term. With the aim of improving transport planning and the long-term prospects for sustainable mobility, the Integrated Transport Strategy for the Ljubljana Urban Region (LUR ITS) was adopted in October 2018. The strategy, which contains a vision, a set of strategic objectives and an action plan, represents a strategic starting point for the preparation of the mobility-related elements of the RDP, as it is a major regional strategic

document for the future development of sustainable mobility and spatial planning in the Ljubljana Urban Region. The importance of integrated transport planning is also recognised at local level, with at least nine LUR municipalities (if Litija is included) having drawn up an integrated municipal transport strategy by 2018 and aligned it with national guidelines on sustainable transport planning (Slovenian Sustainable Mobility Platform, 2019).

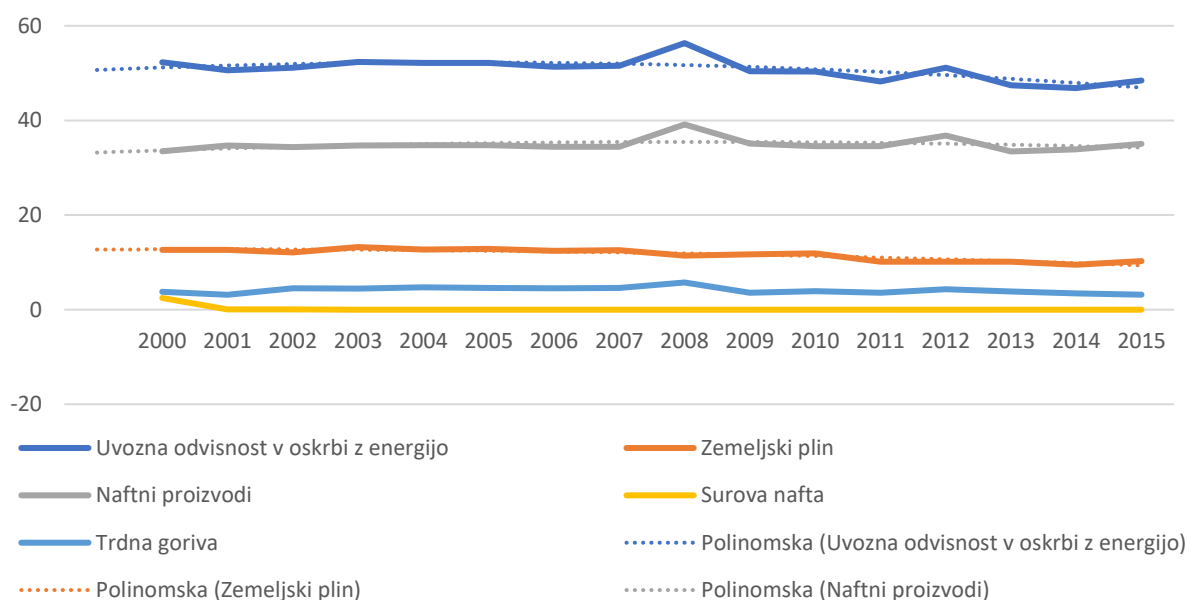
### 3.8 ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENERGY SUPPLY

#### Analysis of energy infrastructure and energy supply

The development of energy is one of the cornerstones of economic development and of strategic importance for the development of regional economies, as energy provision is vital to the lives of people and the workings of industry and commerce. Energy has a significant impact on the well-being of the region and its inhabitants. The importance of local or regional energy policy is growing in tandem with the importance of renewable energy sources and of local and decentralised supply.

At local level, energy policy is determined by local energy plans (LEP). While most municipalities have adopted them, they are largely in need of revision and, more often than not, have not been integrated with each other. Municipalities are faced by the challenge of securing the sufficiently high share of renewable energy sources required by national targets. This challenge is not uniform across municipalities, since much depends on an individual municipality's natural features and energy use. Regional integration in this area would therefore be beneficial, and indeed is becoming more and more necessary as the importance of the climate component of energy grows.

Figure 10: Import dependence (%) in energy supply in Slovenia



Uvozna odvisnost v oskrbi z energijo	Import dependence in energy supply
Naftni proizvodi	Petroleum products
Trdna goriva	Solid fuels
Poly. (Zemeljski plin)	Poly (Natural gas)
Zemeljski plin	Natural gas
Surova nafta	Crude oil

Poly. (Uvozna odvisnost v oskrbi z energijo)	Poly (Dependence on energy imports)
Poly. (Naftni proizvodi)	Poly (Petroleum products)

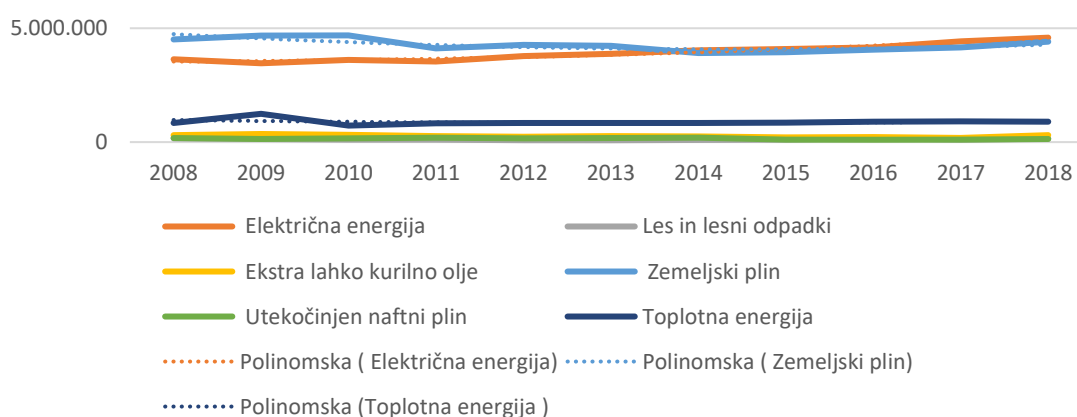
Source: ARSO, Environmental indicators, 2017

The three key objectives of energy policy are: to ensure reliable, affordable and environment-friendly energy. Reliable energy supply is based on own energy sources. Slovenia is an energy-dependent country and imports almost half its energy products; according to SURS, this figure was 48% in 2018, which was slightly below the average for the EU, where dependence on energy imports ranges from 7% in Estonia to 100% in Malta. The trend in import dependence in Slovenia is shown in the figure below. There is a noticeable downward trend in import dependence and a constant slight fall in imports of all energy products, with the exception of petroleum products; they account for the highest share of imports, and remain more or less stable at around just over one third.

Petroleum products also predominate in the energy supply structure. According to SURS, in 2018 they accounted for 34%, while nuclear energy accounted for almost 22%, renewables (including hydroenergy) for 17%, coal for 16% and natural gas for 11%. Energy end-use in Slovenia totalled 211,000 TJ in 2018. The biggest share, just over 40%, is taken by transport, followed by manufacturing and construction (27%), households (21%) and other uses, including agriculture (12%).

The statistical data shows a percentage growth in the use of petroleum products and constant growth in electricity consumption. The figure below shows the trend in energy consumption in manufacturing activities in the LUR, with the largest shares taken by natural gas and electricity. Although natural gas consumption has fallen slightly in the last few years, there has been a continuous rise in electricity consumption. This trend is expected to continue in the years to come.

Figure 11: Energy consumption in manufacturing in the LUR



Električna energija	Electricity
Ekstra lahko kurilno olje	Extra-light heating oil
Utekočinjen naftni plin	Liquified petroleum gas
Polinomska ( Električna energija)	Poly (Electricity)
Polinomska (Toplotna energija )	Poly (Thermal energy)
Les in lesni odpadki	Wood and wood products
Zemeljski plin	Natural gas
Toplotna energija	Thermal energy
Polinomska ( Zemeljski plin)	Poly (Natural gas)

Source: SURS, 2019

If we compare energy consumption in manufacturing in the LUR and in Slovenia as a whole in 2014 and 2018, we see a rise both regionally and nationally (13% and 9%, respectively).

*Table 8: Energy consumption in manufacturing (GJ)*

Energy consumption in manufacturing (GJ)	2014	2018
Osrednjeslovenska statistical region	9,542,797	10,810,921
Slovenia	47,966,000	52,314,000

Source: SURS, 2019

The LUR's own production of power only meets a small part of the electricity needs of the region (20% in 2009, for example). The City of Ljubljana is out in front in terms of electricity consumption, and is responsible for two thirds of the region's overall electricity consumption. Municipalities with higher electricity consumption (Trzin, Mengeš, Domžale, Logatec, Borovnica and Kamnik) are characterised by having more large-scale users (industry and the services sector), while household consumption is predominant in the other municipalities (Urban Planning Institute et al., 2009).

### **Energy infrastructure and supply potentials in the LUR**

Very little electricity is generated by renewables in the Ljubljana Urban Region and, as in other regions, this is particularly the case with solar power plants. According to the Slovenian photovoltaics portal, as at 9 May 2019 Slovenia had 3,389 solar power plants with a total installed power of 259.5 MW, including 410 in the LUR with a total installed power of 30.3 MW.

A comparison of the data for 2014 and 2018 shows that the construction of solar power plants has come to a standstill. In 2018 Slovenia had 3,389 solar power plants with a total power of 259.5 MW; this was barely more than in 2014, when there were 3,374 plants with an installed power of 257.7 MW. There was an increase in the LUR from 410 solar plants and 30.3 MW of installed power in 2014 to 413 plants and 30.6 MW of installed power in 2018 (Slovenian photovoltaics portal, 2019). Since 2016, solar power plants have mostly been constructed for self-supply. In 2018 there were 2,147 such plants with a total power of 20.6 MW in Slovenia (382 with an installed power of 3.6 MW in the LUR).

*Table 9: Solar power plants*

Solar power plants	Slovenia		LUR	
	No	P (MW)	No	P (MW)
2014	3,374	257.7	410	30.3
2018	3,389	259.5	413	30.6

Source: Slovenian photovoltaics portal, 2019

The greatest potential for electricity production comes from solar energy and hydroenergy, and for heat from wood biomass and geothermal energy. As far as hydroenergy is concerned, the planned chain of hydroelectric plants on the upper and lower reaches of the Sava (Jevnica) are important to the region. The share of use of wood biomass at regional level is much lower than the share at national

level. If the principles of sustainable forest management are respected, and assuming the wood processing industry is revitalised, this represents considerable potential. The best opportunities for the use of wood biomass are found in rural municipalities such as Borovnica, Dobropolje, Ig, Ivančna Gorica, Logatec, Lukovica, Šmartno pri Litiji and Velike Lašče (Urban Planning Institute et al., 2009). Energy self-sufficiency in the LUR is low, with fossil fuels the predominant source of energy production. When attempting to increase the share of energy from renewables, it is important to build public awareness (with the help of consultancy services) of the importance of efficient energy use and of local renewable energy sources, the use of which also provides opportunities for economic development. It is particularly important to foster ties between all stakeholders, and encourage further research into and development of decentralised energy production, the integration of such systems into (smart) networks, electricity storage systems and efficient public transport solutions. However, the fact that LUR is the only region in Slovenia (apart from Zasavska) that does not have a local energy agency is an additional challenge.

### 3.9 DRINKING WATER SUPPLY, WASTEWATER DRAINAGE AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

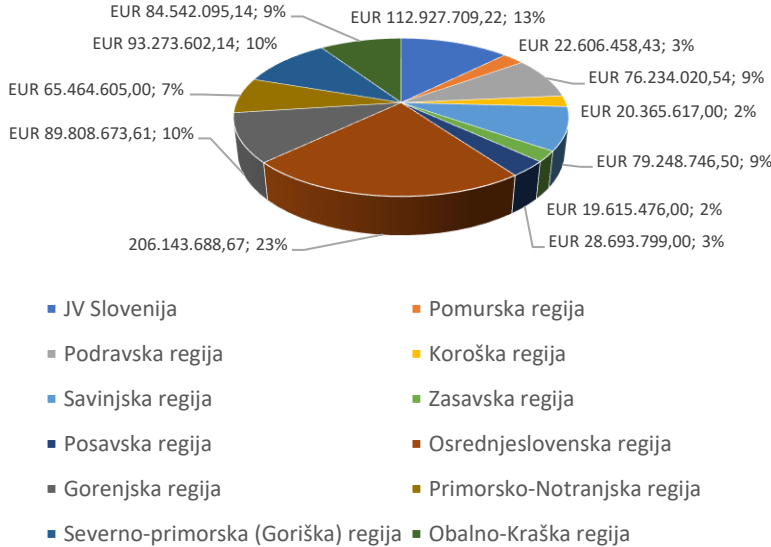
#### Analysis of drinking water supply, wastewater drainage and waste management

- **Wastewater drainage and treatment**

In 2018 only 58.6% of wastewater in the Ljubljana Urban Region was treated before release into the public sewage system – the lowest percentage of any region in Slovenia (the highest figure was 98.9% in Pomurska).

Slovenia has 2,298 agglomerations, with 397 of these in the LUR. Of all the agglomerations in the LUR, as many as 93% (369) have a population equivalent (p.e.) of less than 2,000. Across the region as a whole, there is a considerable need for investment in wastewater facilities. For all agglomerations generating a load of less than 2,000 p.e., Slovenian national legislation has set a deadline of the end of 2021 by which municipal wastewater must be drained using the public sewage network and a deadline of 2023 for the treatment of that wastewater. Local communities are responsible for regulating this

Figure 12: Estimate of investments in agglomerations generating a load of less than 2,000 p.e.



JV Slovenija	Jugovzhodna Slovenija
Podravska regija	Podravska
Savinjska regija	Savinjska
Posavska regija	Posavska
Gorenjska regija	Gorenjska
Severno-primorska (Goriška) regija	Severno-Primorska (Goriška)
Pomurska regija	Pomurska
Koroška regija	Koroška
Zasavska regija	Zasavska
Osrednjeslovenska regija	Osrednjeslovenska
Primorsko-Notranjska regija	Primorsko-Notranjska
Obalno-Kraška regija	Obalno-Kraška

Source: GIZ RDA, 2019

area, but the resources allocated to them do not enable them to make the necessary investments. According to figures collected by the Association of Regional Development Agencies of Slovenia – RRA GIZ in July 2019, EUR 206 million is needed in the LUR to meet the requirements of the legislation. This represents 23% of the entire investment required nationally (EUR 898.9 million).

In the LUR in 2014, 25,784,000 m<sup>3</sup> of wastewater was treated at treatment plants prior to discharge, as follows:

- 2% was subject to primary treatment (treatment of municipal wastewater with physical and/or chemical processes, which involves the sedimentation of solid particles or another treatment process, where the biological oxygen demand in raw wastewater, expressed as BOD<sub>5</sub> (biological oxygen demand during five days of incubation), is reduced by at least 20% prior to discharge and the quantity of insoluble substances is reduced by at least 50%);
- 93% was subject to secondary treatment (treatment that involves biological treatment with secondary sedimentation or another process, where the biological oxygen demand (BOD) is reduced by at least 70%, the chemical oxygen demand (COD) by at least 75% and insoluble substances by at least 90%);
- 5% was subject to tertiary treatment (wastewater treatment that is additional to secondary treatment and that uses a process by which nitrogen, phosphorus and/or other pollutants that affect water quality or use are removed). Alongside secondary treatment, there is a further process that reduces total nitrogen by at least 70–80% and/or total phosphorus by at least 80%. It is regarded as the additional treatment of substances that have remained after secondary treatment. This improved treatment is required for sensitive watercourse areas.

In 2017, 41,447,000 m<sup>3</sup> of wastewater were produced, with 71% being subjected to secondary treatment and 29% to tertiary treatment.

There has been a significant increase in Slovenia in the last six years in the share of the total load connected to the public sewage system and originating from agglomerations or areas of settlement in which the density of settlement or the performance of commercial or other activities is concentrated in such a way as to enable wastewater to be collected and drained. This improved situation is chiefly the result of the construction of municipal public sewage systems, co-funded to a large extent by Cohesion Funds. There are otherwise fairly significant differences between statistical regions in terms of the percentage of connection to the public sewage system. The highest total load connected to the public sewage system and originating from agglomerations is in the Pomurska region, while the Primorsko-Notranjska region has a relatively low percentage of connection. In the LUR the percentage of connection was 81.6% in 2017.

- **Waste management**

A little over 726,000 tonnes, or almost 71% of the municipal waste produced in Slovenia in 2018, was collected separately. In the LUR, this figure was 74% of the 285,050 tonnes of municipal waste produced. In 2018, like the year before, the Gorenjska statistical region had the highest percentage of separately collected waste (78%) and the Koroška statistical region the lowest (55%).

On average, 495 kg of municipal waste was produced per person in Slovenia in 2018. In the LUR, this figure was 524 kg. In Slovenia in 2018, 130 tonnes of hazardous waste were produced by production and service activities. The figure was highest in the LUR (32 tonnes) and lowest in Zasavska (0.5 tonnes). Savinjska accounted for the highest single volume of all waste collected from production and service activities in Slovenia (23.6%), followed by the LUR (22.7%). The other regions recorded significantly lower percentages. In third place in terms of percentage was Gorenjska with 12.4%.

- **Drinking water supply**

The LUR and the Jugovzhodna (South-Eastern Slovenia) regions have the best supply of high-quality water. Around 99% of their inhabitants are connected to the public water supply network (Chamber of Public Utilities, 2019).

In 2018 households in the LUR received 40.1 m<sup>3</sup> of water per head from the public water supply system, which was almost the same as in 2014 (40.6 m<sup>3</sup>). Households in the Gorenjska and Savinjska regions were supplied with 40 m<sup>3</sup> of water per head, with only Goriška exceeding that figure (51.8 m<sup>3</sup>). Other regions in Slovenia received lower quantities of water from the public water supply system in 2018, with the Zasavska region recording the lowest quantity (28.7 m<sup>3</sup>) (SURS, 2019).

In 11 municipalities, almost half the number of municipalities in the region, it has been estimated that an investment of EUR 31 million is needed in the construction of water supply infrastructure. As more than half the municipalities in the region have fewer than 10,000 inhabitants, which was the condition for such investments, it was not possible to carry out projects in these municipalities in the 2014–2020 financial perspective.

At 45,467,000 m<sup>3</sup>, the volume of water sources in the LUR in 2018 was comparable to that of 2014. Regarding the sources themselves, the quantity of water obtained from springs fell in the LUR between 2014 and 2018, from 3,172,000 m<sup>3</sup> to 2,546,000 m<sup>3</sup>. That latter figure places the region only eighth in the country (below it are Posavska, Pomurska, Zasavska and Podravska). The Goriška region has the highest quantity of water from springs (13,469,000 m<sup>3</sup>), followed by Savinjska (9,902,000 m<sup>3</sup>) (SURS, 2019).

### **Drinking water supply, wastewater drainage and waste management potentials in the LUR**

Considerable investment still needs to be made in wastewater drainage and treatment, while the potentials come from the introduction of smart technological solutions in this area (e.g. the upgrading of the treatment capacities of wastewater treatment plants) and stable financial frameworks for investment.

Waste management potentials in the LUR lie mainly in changing consumption and production patterns, preventing the generation of waste, using waste as a source of secondary raw materials, and

establishing an effective waste management system. The preparation of waste for reuse and recycling before the energy recovery of waste is of great importance. Energy recovery should be given priority over waste disposal, if and where this is the best environmental protection option and taking technical feasibility and cost-effectiveness into consideration. The transfer of best practice at Ljubljana Regional Waste Management Centre (RCERO) also represents considerable potential within the LUR. Indeed, this is the most state-of-the-art waste treatment facility in Europe and the winner of numerous international awards.

The LUR has favourable features that enable it to supply drinking water of high quality; for this reason, further activities are needed to manage surface waters and groundwater effectively and to ensure that they attain good status (protection of water sources, new research into the potentials provided by the natural features of the region). It is also important that the region works with the state to ensure the cost-effective and rational use of resources when planning, constructing and managing water infrastructure. This is to ensure that at-risk areas are protected from the adverse effects of water. As far as the long-term protection of water against the strains placed upon it by human activity, the potentials lie in measures to prevent and reduce water pollution (with the aim of reducing pollution from industrial sources), prevent or control the input of contaminants and nutrients in agriculture, and prevent pollution from settlement through the adequate drainage and treatment of municipal wastewater.

Potentials also lie in the strategic planning of the supply of building land with utilities infrastructure (public roads, drinking water, wastewater drainage and treatment, municipal waste treatment). Such planning should take place at the level of several municipalities together or of the entire region. There are also potentials in ensuring, where necessary, that neighbouring areas are brought together when it comes to the supply of building land with utilities (inter-regional, cross-border).

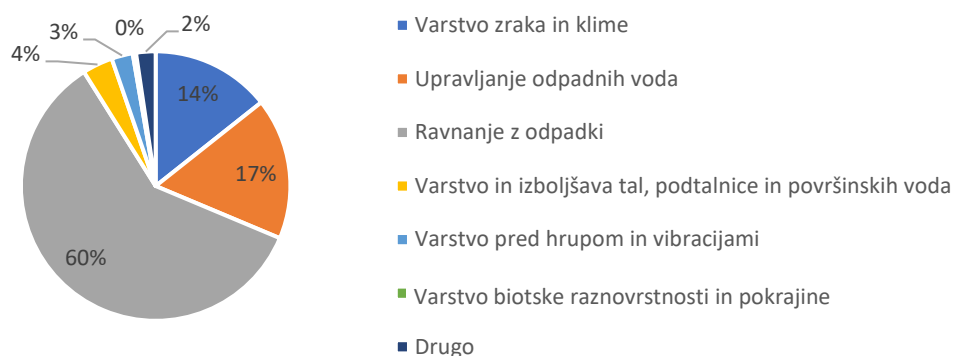
### **3.10 STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT**

#### **Analysis of the environment in the LUR**

Air, the earth, water, nature and landscape are natural assets that together make up the environment in which we live. The capacities of our environment are limited, with the biggest impact coming from the way we live. The leading environmental institutions in Europe believe that European countries, Slovenia included, must be among the first to switch to an innovative circular economy as a response to the growing strains being placed on the environment globally. This means sustainable resource management, the reuse of waste in production processes, the protection of biodiversity, and an awareness of the value of ecosystems and the contribution they make to economic progress and general prosperity.

The value of investments in and current expenditure on environmental protection in Slovenia rose slightly between 2016 and 2017, although there has been a noticeably significant fall in investments and a slight upward trend in current expenditure on environmental protection since 2014. The structure of investments in environmental protection by statistical region shows that Podravska contributed the biggest single share of the value of all investments (28.1 %), followed by the LUR (23.6%) and Spodnje Posavska (15.5%). The LUR contributed the biggest single share to the value of all current expenditure (32.7%), followed by Savinjska (17.1%) and Koroška (11.7%). According to figures for 2016, a large portion of funds in the LUR was allocated to waste management and wastewater

Figure 13: Investments in environmental protection in the LUR



Varstvo zraka in klime	Air and climate protection
Upravljanje odpadnih voda	Wastewater treatment
Ravnanje z odpadki	Waste management
Varstvo in izboljšava tal, podtalnice in površinskih voda	Protection and improvement of soil, groundwater and surface water
Varstvo pred hrupom in vibracijami	Protection against noise and vibrations
Varstvo biološke raznovrstnosti in pokrajine	Protection of biodiversity and landscape
Drugo	Other

Source: SURS, 2019

management (59.7% and 17%, respectively), while the lowest share of funds was taken by biodiversity protection (0.4%) and noise protection (2.5%).

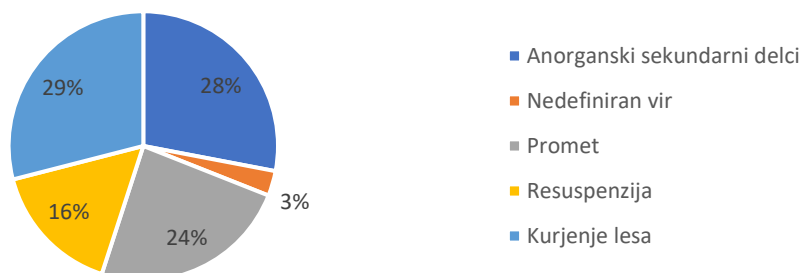
- **Air**

Air quality affects the population's health and quality of life. In the Ljubljana Urban Region, traffic and economic activities associated with road traffic are the main sources of air pollution, along with small-scale combustion installations (wood, coal). In addition to negative effects on human health, air pollution also causes damage to natural ecosystems and materials.

The main environmental and health problem is caused by pollution of the air with fine particulates. The most recent health studies confirm the link between PM<sub>10</sub> air pollution and the development of asthma among children. PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations are highest in the urban environment (Ljubljana) and during the winter. The prescribed daily limit value for PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations is 50 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. Thirty-five instances of exceedance of this value are permitted per calendar year. In 2017 this number was exceeded at the Ljubljana Centre and Ljubljana Exhibition and Convention Centre measuring stations on 51 and 39 occasions, respectively. In 2017 there were fewer instances of the value being exceeded than in 2016, although the measured maximum daily PM<sub>10</sub> values were considerably higher (the highest value, measured on 22 December 2017, was 103 µg/m<sup>3</sup> at the Ljubljana Centre measuring station).

Ljubljana has adopted an ordinance on the Air Quality Plan for Ljubljana that sets out measures for reducing air pollution. These measures address traffic, energy supply and the energy renovation of buildings. Increased use of public transport and cleaner vehicle and energy fuels will make an important contribution to improving air quality, and changes in people's habits will also be crucial.

Figure 14: Sources of PM<sub>10</sub> in Ljubljana



Anorganski sekundarni delci	Inorganic secondary particulates
Nedefiniran vir	Undefined source
Promet	Transport
Resuspenzija	Resuspension
Kurjenje lesa	Burning of wood

Source: ARSO, 2013

- **Soil**

Ground and soil are finite natural resources whose main characteristic is fertility. Soil is vitally important for producing food and raw materials, preserving biodiversity, storing carbon emissions, filtering pollutants and purifying water; it is also an indispensable part of human existence, development and infrastructure. Soil that is in a good state and used efficiently provides the basis for key ecosystem functions.

Today the main sources of the input of dangerous substances into the soil are emissions from transport and industry, intensive farming (animal and mineral fertilisers, plant protection agents), the illegal dumping of waste, sludge from treatment plants, emissions from combustion plants, and ecological disasters (leakage of petroleum derivatives and hazardous chemicals). Contamination of the soil by potentially dangerous substances is below the limit values for such contamination as measured at sampling locations within the region.

The earth also has spatial functions, as it offers people physical space in which to live, carry out economic functions, develop and relax. With development projects, the fertility of the surface layer of the earth is entirely or partly irrevocably destroyed; for this reason, new spatial developments must be planned in a coherent and rational way.

The amount of land given over to building continues to grow in the Ljubljana Urban Region. It has the highest total area of built and similar land (204.79 km<sup>2</sup> or more than 8% of its total area). In terms of size, it is followed by Podravska (174.55 km<sup>2</sup>, 8%) and Savinjska (143.04 km<sup>2</sup>, 6%).

European Commission guidelines on the limiting of construction (2011), directed towards the achievement of net-zero land use by 2050, emphasises the importance of taking an integrated approach to spatial planning. Separate regional approaches and the use of unexploited resources at local level have also been shown to be effective. Construction can be limited by smart spatial planning and by preventing urban areas from spreading, while development opportunities can be exploited in urban areas by renovating abandoned industrial and other degraded areas. Mitigating measures

include the use of permeable materials instead of cement or asphalt, and support for green infrastructure.

- **Climate change**

Climate change is mankind's overriding challenge in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The climate has changed noticeably in Slovenia as well, particularly with regard to the average annual air temperature. This rose by an average of 1.7°C between 1961 and 2011, with the most marked increase coming in the last 20 years. The warming of the air is not the only consequence of climate change: there have been changes to air currents, weather patterns and rainfall distribution and quantities, while dangerous weather events have increased in frequency and strength. The damage caused by extreme weather and climate events is rising steeply, also on account of the need to spend more on infrastructure and the fact that construction is taking place in natural disaster impact areas.

The climate change scenarios for the period up to 2050 show that air temperatures in Slovenia will continue to rise, and that they are projected to rise by an average of 2°C in the Ljubljana Urban Region alone. As far as rainfall is concerned, the scenarios show considerably greater uncertainty. We can expect more heatwaves and more storms, as well as heavy downpours, accompanied by floods and landslides.

Global warming is largely the result of human activity. In Slovenia the use of fossil fuels in energy production, households, industry and transport accounts for more than three quarters of all greenhouse gas emissions. Reducing emissions and increasing energy efficiency are key to mitigating the effects of climate change. Major changes will have to be made in the areas of transport, energy and people's everyday habits.

In 2016 Slovenia adopted the National Strategic Framework for Climate Change Adaptation, which defines regional spatial planning and the harmonisation of different public interests as the instruments for adapting to climate change (shifting of the development of settlements away from areas at risk of natural disasters, development of activities adapted to the impact of climate change, etc.). In its assessment of the strategic framework, the European Commission stated that regional development plans had to be drafted at NUTS 3 level and include an assessment of sensitivity to the impact of climate change.

### **High-quality environment potentials**

The Eco Fund, a Slovenian public environmental fund, was established with the aim of promoting sustainable development by financing investments to prevent, remove or minimise environmental pollution. The fund promotes sustainable development in accordance with the national environmental action programme, the national energy programme, the EU's common environmental and energy policy, and the operational and action programmes adopted on their basis. It provides considerable potential for the co-financing of sustainable environmental projects in the LUR as well.

In 2018 the Eco Fund passed decisions approving favourable loans totalling EUR 42,163,806; this was a rise of almost 50% on the year before. The LUR was the recipient of the largest share of Eco Fund resources (19.6%). Investments were mostly allocated to residents for measures related to efficient energy use and the use of renewable energy sources.

The fund provides grants, chiefly to individuals and relating to efficient energy use, the use of renewable energy sources and more environment-friendly road vehicles. Funds are available to the public sector for the energy renovation of buildings, the construction of nearly zero-energy buildings of social importance, and municipal investments in cycling infrastructure and electrical charging stations in protected areas, while companies are given funds for investments in efficient energy use.

### **3.11 AREAS WITH SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT LIMITATIONS**

#### **Analysis of areas with spatial development limitations in the LUR**

- **Floods**

Special attention must be devoted to development in areas that are potentially at risk of natural and other disasters, such as those caused by water (flooding, high groundwater levels, erosion), landslips, landslides and earthquakes.

The large number of flood-prone areas is the main factor limiting development in the Ljubljana Urban Region, with Ljubljana representing the potentially most at-risk municipality in the country. Fifteen of the LUR's 25 municipalities have high levels of flood risk: Domžale, Ig, Kamnik, Komenda, Ljubljana (Category 5, i.e. very high flood risk), Brezovica, Dobropolje, Dol pri Ljubljani, Grosuplje, Horjul, Medvode, Mengeš, Škofljica, Trzin and Vrhnika (Category 4, i.e. considerable flood risk). The categories for Ljubljana and Vrhnika are assigned in the Assessment of Slovenia's flood risk, a document from 2016. The LUR is home to 14 of the 61 areas deemed to be subject to significant flood impact: Ljubljana (north-east), Zalog-Podgrad-Videm, Medvode-Tacen, Gameljne, Ljubljana (south), Dobrova-Brezje pri Dobrovi, Grosuplje, Vevče, Stahovica-Kamnik, Komenda-Moste-Suhadole, Domžale, Nožice, Ihan and Grosuplje. Three water facilities/barriers are in place in the LUR: Reka retention pond, Logatec (dry), Bičje, Grosuplje (dry), Drtiščica retention pond, Lukovica (wet).

The involvement of the state is urgently required if the consequences of floods are to be mitigated; this is because the state manages most of the mechanisms for rehabilitating and maintaining watercourses. It is vital that municipalities and the state, which provides effective solutions for increasing flood safety in the area and the entire region, fulfil their obligations in this area. Safety concerns have warranted the planning of the construction of retention ponds to protect those built-up areas that are at highest risk of flooding (e.g. Grosuplje and Polhov Gradec). Activities have been under way as part of the National Flood Safety Spatial Plan for the Gradaščica river basin (south-eastern area of Ljubljana) and the communities in the Municipality of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec since 2004. The first phase of a flood-protection facility along the Glinščica (the dry retention pond at Brdnikova) was constructed in 2018. Completion of the second phase is planned.

- **Areas prone to erosion and landslides**

Areas prone to erosion and landslides are found mainly in the hilly eastern and western parts of the region, and there are larger erosion-prone areas that require more complex protection measures in the municipalities of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec, Dol pri Ljubljani, Horjul, Kamnik, Ljubljana, Medvode, Moravče and Šmartno pri Litiji. Steps must be taken to enable the epicentres of dangerous natural processes to be rehabilitated, as these are also areas in which spatial development and activities that trigger or accelerate these processes should not be planned.

- **Areas at high risk of earthquakes**

The City of Ljubljana and the nearby municipalities of Trzin, Mengeš, Vodice, Medvode and Dobrova-Polhov Gradec are areas at high risk of earthquakes. No spatial development or activities that could present a risk to the environment in the event of a disastrous earthquake should take place in these areas.

- **Hilly and mountainous areas**

Owing to their natural and geographical characteristics (height, incline, relief, climate), the effects of past natural disasters and the reduction in population, hilly and mountainous areas are faced with a range of economic, social and environmental protection problems. In these areas, steps must be taken to provide basic economic and social infrastructure and ensure that natural resources are managed properly, with due regard paid to the need to protect nature and cultural heritage. Encouragement will be given to eco-tourism, organic farming, the use of renewables and the provision of support to local communities in hilly and mountainous areas.

To ensure adequate safety, zones requiring protective measures have been defined within at-risk areas, as have zones where existing activities incompatible with natural processes are gradually being removed and the space returned to its natural state (or being given over to activities that present less of a conflict).

### **Potentials of areas with spatial development limitations in the LUR**

Generally speaking, areas with spatial limitations present more obstacles than potentials. The potentials for limiting and overcoming spatial obstacles lie mainly in appropriate spatial and development planning (locating activities, in terms of spatial planning, outside areas in which natural disasters could take place), the management of activities in hazardous and at-risk areas, and the supervision of activities that could cause natural or other disasters.

One development potential does lie in the opportunity to use additional national and European funds and financial incentives designed exclusively for measures in areas with spatial limitations.

## **3.12 SCHOOLS, EDUCATION AND SPORT**

### **Analysis of inclusion in the education system in the LUR**

The LUR is the Slovenian region with the most knowledge and creative potential, as this is where the key national, scientific, research, educational and cultural institutions are clustered. The above-average level of education and qualifications of the workforce is an important developmental advantage of the region.

There have been no significant changes to the education structure in the LUR in recent years. In line with the national trend, the share of the population who have completed post-secondary and higher education is rising and the share of the population who have completed primary or secondary education is falling. The high levels of educational attainment in the region are also reflected in the education levels of LUR inhabitants aged between 25 and 64. These are above average in comparison

with the rest of the country, with more than one third of the region's population having completed post-secondary or higher education (32.6% or 113,812 people, 2018 figures). The LUR is ahead of the other regions of Slovenia by share of the population who have completed post-secondary and higher education (SURS, 2019).

Figure 15: Education structure of the LUR population in 2014 and 2018



OŠ in manj	Primary education or less
SŠ	Secondary education
Višja, visoka	Post-secondary and higher education

Source: SURS, 2019

The LUR is the region with the highest proportion of pupils and students in receipt of scholarships. In 2014 (the last year for which data is available), 11,707 pupils and students were in receipt of a scholarship (20.5% of the national total): 71.9% received a government scholarship and 20.3% received a Zois scholarship (SURS, 2019).

- **Preschools and primary schools**

A total of 26,120 children were enrolled in nursery schools in the LUR in the 2018/19 academic year, or almost 30% of all preschool children in Slovenia. Of this number, 25,353 were aged between one and five. In the 2018/19 academic year, the LUR was home to 273 nursery schools, a rise of 19 (6.9%) on 2014. The number of children aged between one and five is growing in the Ljubljana Urban Region. The increase in the number of children presents new demands and challenges when it comes to providing capacities and activities that enable children to enjoy their free time in a healthy and active way and strengthen their social ties. A total of 164 primary schools were in operation in the LUR in the 2018/19 academic year (20% of all primary schools in the country), including nine primary schools and institutions for children with special needs. Despite the fact that the number of primary school children has risen in the last few years (from 46,825 in 2014/15 to 51,990 in 2018/19), the number of primary schools has fallen by 11 (6.3%) since 2014. The LUR is also home to 15 music schools, which were attended by 6,115 students in the 2018/19 academic year (SURS, 2019).

- **Secondary education**

In the 2018/19 academic year, 22,751 students were enrolled in secondary schools in the LUR, with 82% (18,649 students) having permanent residence in the region. Most of the students with permanent residence outside the region and attending secondary schools within the region came from the municipalities of Litija (335 students) and Cerknica (253 students) (SURS, 2019).

- **Post-secondary and higher education**

One of the chief characteristics of the Ljubljana Urban Region in terms of education is the high concentration of post-secondary and higher education schools, faculties and institutes, with most of them clustered in the City of Ljubljana. There were 44,408 students enrolled in the LUR in the 2018/19 academic year (58.1% of all students in Slovenia); 37.1% of these students were from the region (16,493), with the next highest percentage (10.6%, 4,711) coming from the Gorenjska statistical region. The lowest number of students studying at post-secondary and higher education level in Ljubljana was from Koroška statistical region (1,032). Most of the students (27,953, 62.9%) were attending first-cycle study programmes, 14,237 students (32.1%) were attending second-cycle study programmes, and 2,218 students (just under 5%) were studying for a doctorate (SURS, 2019).

The LUR is also home to the University of Ljubljana, one of the oldest and largest universities in the country. While the number of graduates with permanent residence in the LUR is falling year by year, the number of graduates per 1,000 inhabitants remains higher than the Slovenian average of (8.08 vs. 8.02) (SURS, 2019).

- **Sport**

The Ljubljana Urban Region is home to a large number of clubs and societies engaged in providing sports activities for the general population. In 2019 the LUR allocated the highest amount of funding of all the regions to high-level and elite sports education for children and young people, EUR 7.9 million, which accounted for 61% of all funds allocated. By far the lowest amount of funds (0.25% of the total) was allocated to sports activities for the elderly, sports education for children and young people with special needs, disabled sports and extra-curricular sports activities. There were 657 clubs and societies in the LUR in 2019 (Sport in numbers, 2020).

The region is also home to 576 sports facilities (211 covered and 310 uncovered). These facilities together provide 791,792 m<sup>2</sup> of practice and training space, or 1,442 m<sup>2</sup> per 1,000 inhabitants of the region. As this total is by far the lowest of all the Slovenian regions, investments should be made in the construction of new sports facilities. In the region, 46.2% of covered and 54.2% of uncovered sports facilities were built 41 or more years ago. Facilities built between 21 and 40 years ago are most numerous, which indicates that the majority of the region's sports facilities are already out of date (Sport in numbers, 2020).

### **Education development potentials in the LUR**

The Ljubljana Urban Region can boast the highest number of institutions of education in the country and a highly educated population. The region's greatest potential lies in encouraging these institutions

to forge links with suitable education programmes elsewhere, with training programmes and with industry. Adapting educational products and services to the demands of the labour market in the LUR would enable employers to secure adequately skilled staff and thereby reduce the unemployment rate, particularly among young people.

Considerable potential could also be unleashed by the provision of sufficient funds for investments in education infrastructure (nursery and primary schools).

Owing to the increase in the region's elderly population, an increase in sports activities aimed at older people could play an important role in ensuring higher-quality ageing and greater inclusion in social networks.

### **3.13 SCIENCE**

#### **Analysis of science in the LUR**

The LUR has the highest concentration of researchers and research organisations in Slovenia; it also allocates the most funding to research of any region.

The University of Ljubljana undoubtedly has the greatest research and development potential in the country, with more than half of all Slovenian students attending its first-, second- and third-cycle and integrated master's programmes. More than half of all students in the country complete their undergraduate degrees at the University of Ljubljana, while more than two thirds of the country's holders of master's and specialisation degrees and more than three quarters of the country's doctors of science have studied there. There were more than 1,900 students of third-cycle study programmes in the LUR in the 2018/19 academic year (University of Ljubljana, 2019).

The University of Ljubljana is also the only Slovenian university ranked among the 500 best universities in the world according to the ARWU (Shanghai) scale. This places it in the top 3% of universities globally, and confirms that it provides high quality standards, particularly in scientific research disciplines (University of Ljubljana, 2019; Shanghai Ranking, 2022).

The LUR is home to the University of Ljubljana (22 faculties, three arts academies), the University of Maribor (Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security) and Nova Univerza (Faculty of Slovenian and International Studies), as well as 17 independent higher education institutions, five public post-secondary colleges and 11 private post-secondary colleges.

Most of the country's research institutes are concentrated in the region. They include: Institut Jožef Stefan, the Institutes of the University of Ljubljana Faculty of Medicine, the Institutes of the University of Ljubljana Veterinary Faculty, the Forestry Institute of Slovenia, the National Institute of Chemistry, the institutes that form part of the Scientific Research Centre at the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, the Educational Research Institute, the University Rehabilitation Institute of the Republic of Slovenia, the Institute for Ethnicity Issues, the Agricultural Institute of Slovenia, the Ljubljana Technological Institute for Wood Science, the Institute of Metals and Technologies, the Geodetic Institute of Slovenia, the Institute for Economic Research, Ljubljana Institute of Oncology, the Slovenian Institute of Quality and Metrology, the Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law in Ljubljana, the Institutes of the Faculty of Theology in Ljubljana, the Peace Institute and the National Institute of Public Health.

## Scientific development potentials in the LUR

Science is the driver of progress and the foundation for developing a high-technology society and an economy with high added value. The LUR is home to a high concentration of human capital, which can be used for economic development and for fostering links between different scientific and research disciplines. If we wish to further boost the development of research activities, it will be important to create links with researchers from research institutions from other statistical regions in Slovenia. Considerable potential also lies in the linking and sharing of knowledge internationally, which can only increase the region's profile and the impact of its scientific and academic achievements.

### 3.14 CULTURE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION

#### Analysis of culture and cultural heritage in the LUR

The Ljubljana Urban Region (and specifically the City of Ljubljana) is home to the most important cultural institutions in the country, as well as a large number of cultural centres spread out across its municipalities.

A non-exhaustive list would include: Cankarjev Dom (conference and cultural centre), Slovenska Filharmonija, SNG Opera and Ballet Ljubljana, numerous galleries and museums (National Gallery, Museum of Modern Art, Museum of Contemporary Art MSUM, the Museum and Galleries of Ljubljana, the Museum of Architecture and Design and, since 2015, the new Museum of Puppetry at Ljubljana Castle, the Technical Museum of Slovenia at Bistra Castle, the Post Office and Telecommunications Museum in Polhov Gradec) and the International Graphic Arts Centre and Švicarija (artist studios and residencies opened in 2017). The Emona Archaeological Park was comprehensively renovated for the 2,000<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the Roman city of Emona in 2014, and a new tourist product was created that only confirmed the importance of intersectoral cooperation and interconnection. Renovation of part of the monastery complex at Mekinje pri Kamniku began in 2018. This is an important local cultural monument that has already, since its renovation, seen an increase in the number and range of cultural and educational events while still preserving its former values and traditions.

Table 10: Number of heritage units by status

Municipality	Monument of national importance	Monument of local importance	Registered heritage	Total
Borovnica	-	2	65	<b>67</b>
Brezovica	1	5	171	<b>177</b>
Dobrepolje	-	2	74	<b>76</b>
Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	4	19	140	<b>163</b>
Dol pri Ljubljani	1	5	70	<b>76</b>
Domžale	-	14	244	<b>258</b>
Grosuplje	-	13	217	<b>230</b>
Horjul	-	3	66	<b>69</b>
Ig	1	13	105	<b>119</b>
Ivančna Gorica	2	23	318	<b>343</b>

Municipality	Monument of national importance	Monument of local importance	Registered heritage	Total
Kamnik	2	99	466	<b>567</b>
Komenda	-	2	98	<b>100</b>
Ljubljana	96	339	930	<b>1,365</b>
Logatec	1	14	190	<b>205</b>
Log-Dragomer	-	-	20	<b>20</b>
Lukovica	-	46	158	<b>204</b>
Medvode	-	49	104	<b>153</b>
Mengeš	2	7	125	<b>134</b>
Moravče	2	3	198	<b>203</b>
Škofljica	-	4	85	<b>89</b>
Šmartno pri Litiji	2	15	64	<b>81</b>
Trzin	-	4	11	<b>15</b>
Velike Lašče	2	13	143	<b>158</b>
Vodice	1	17	60	<b>78</b>
Vrhnika	2	3	286	<b>291</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>4,408</b>	<b>5,241</b>

Source: SURS, 2019

Many of the cultural products and services provided in Ljubljana and co-financed by the city or central government budget are not designed solely for the city's residents, but for all residents of Slovenia who visit the capital and, of course, for foreign visitors and tourists. For the latter, Ljubljana is representative of Slovenian culture – and it is culture that undoubtedly and fundamentally helps to create the image of the capital as an open-minded, creative city of world class. The City of Ljubljana therefore bears a particular responsibility for ensuring that the culture on offer in the city is of high quality and, at the same time, that it promotes cultural and artistic creativity (Strategy for the Development of Culture in the City of Ljubljana 2016–2019).

Cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, also undoubtedly plays an important role in the region. It tells stories of the history and customs of the Slovenian people while at the same time acting as one of the main motivating factors for foreign and domestic visitors, whether they are here on purpose, by accident or by chance, as the Strategic Guidelines for Cultural Tourism in Ljubljana 2017–2020 point out. This document, which was produced in 2016, sets out the following vision: 'Ljubljana is a CULTURAL, ARTISTIC, EXPERIENCE-DRIVEN AND FESTIVAL capital of Slovenia with an attractive offer for foreign and domestic tourists'. This only confirms the importance of interdisciplinary cooperation and the multiplier effects of both culture and tourism.

### **Cultural and cultural heritage development potentials in the LUR**

Culture and cultural heritage have always played an important role in the history of the Slovenian nation. Where in the past they mainly contributed to preserving that nation, today they are potentially important drivers of economic and social development. This is particularly true of Ljubljana, the cultural centre of Slovenia, which was World Book Capital in 2010, has been a permanent UNESCO City of Literature since December 2015 and is a candidate for LJECC 2025. The European Capital of Culture

project is the EU's most important initiative in the field of culture. It provides the winning city with an opportunity to present its cultural heritage and its entire range of cultural products and services to a wider public; it also promotes inter-cultural dialogue and increases mutual understanding between European citizens.

All the municipalities of the LUR signed a cooperation agreement in September 2019 to make Ljubljana's candidacy for European Capital of Culture 2025 a joint one between the capital and the region. Ljubljana's candidacy will undoubtedly have a long-term major positive impact on the entire region, enabling it, with the help of cultural events, to realise its objectives and ambitions to raise the quality of life in the region for residents, visitors and tourists. The programme will be designed so that a third of the events under the LJECC 2025 banner will take place outside the City of Ljubljana. Regional cooperation in the field of culture is also one of the priorities of MOL's cultural policy (a new MOL cultural strategy was submitted for public consultation in November 2019).

The 2021–2027 period will certainly be marked by culture and cultural heritage – first and foremost on account of preparations for the candidacy (which will, if successful, be followed by a rich set of programmes). The cooperation of all municipalities in the LUR in the LJECC 2025 project is a realisation of the strategic development objectives of Ljubljana and the wider region, which include: a rich cultural programme with new content, particularly world-class international arts events and exchanges; improved access to high-quality culture for the residents of the entire region; the creation of new jobs; the creation of a new regional cultural identity with new links between cultural producers and the development of new audiences, with greater mobility for artistic creators and visitors to cultural events and, not least, the creation of new and the renovation of existing cultural infrastructure (MOL, 2021).

At the beginning of 2020, MOL nominated Jože Plečnik's architectural and town planning work for entry onto the UNESCO World Heritage List. In addition, the further opening of major cultural facilities is planned; these buildings will receive a new lease of life after renovation. Galerija Cukrarna was opened in Ljubljana in 2021, providing the city with its largest exhibition space and one that is suitable for large-scale, complex exhibitions and as a space for cultural, artistic and educational events. This new multi-purpose arts centre increases access to the arts for all residents of the city, region and country, and makes the promotion of cultural production and the staging of other large projects easier. Renovation of Vila Zlatica, the former home of Ljubljana mayor Ivan Hribar, was completed in 2021 and features exhibits on Hribar and the period in which he lived. Palača Cukrarna, a space for books and young people, should be renovated in 2022 (MOL, Department of Culture).

Nine pile dwellings have been entered in two of the groups of the UNESCO World Heritage List, and around 40 locations containing remnants of pile dwellings have been discovered in the Ljubljansko Barje marshland area. The most important find from these extraordinary archaeological sites was the world's oldest wooden wheel with axle, thought to be 5,200 years old.

The pile dwelling finds are on show at several museums, and work started on a pile dwelling interpretative centre in Ig in September 2019. It will present the biodiversity of the marshlands and the heritage of the pile dwellings, which stretch back to prehistoric times (7,000 years ago).

Plečnik's Ljubljana is currently on the UNESCO Tentative Lists, through which all applications must pass before acceptance. Plečnik's Ljubljana ranks as a special and unique urban creation and one of the most original and important integrated works of art of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. 'As it was the new capital of the Slovenes, Plečnik tried to design Ljubljana in a modern way, but using Ancient Athens as a model. His style, which is still innovative today, is characterised by classical design elements, such as pillars, lintels, balustrades, balusters, etc., which he worked and combined in his own way. The National and University Library building, the arrangement of the banks of the Ljubljanica river, particularly the Triple

Bridge and Shoemakers' Bridge, the central city market, Križanke Summer Theatre, the Bežigrad stadium, the complex of chapels of rest at Žale cemetery and the Church of St Michael on the Marsh all rank as his finest work' (Tourism Ljubljana, 2019).

### **3.15 HEALTHCARE**

#### **Analysis of healthcare in the LUR**

One of the region's major advantages is the fact that, in addition to primary and secondary healthcare institutions, the region is also home to a large number of tertiary healthcare institutions, such as Ljubljana University Medical Centre, the Institute of Oncology, the University Psychiatric Clinic and the Soča University Rehabilitation Institute, which are also intended for the inhabitants of other regions. In 2016 all municipalities were able to offer healthcare at at least the basic (primary) level, with the exception of Šmartno pri Litiji, where primary healthcare is provided by Litija medical centre. Twenty-three of the region's municipalities have a pharmacy (24 if we count Litija), with only two municipalities (Horjul and Šmartno pri Litiji) without one. Pharmacy services have improved since 2011, with a further two municipalities acquiring a pharmacy, bringing the total in the region to 77 (Slovenian Chamber of Pharmacy).

The LUR has 560 doctors, general practitioners and dentists per 100,000 inhabitants, which is significantly above the Slovenian average of 419. That said, the number of general practitioners and family doctors per 100,000 inhabitants is slightly below the Slovenian average: 47.6 in the LUR and 48.3 in Slovenia as a whole (NIJZ, 2018).

At 12.8 days, absence from work because of illness is lower than the Slovenian average by 1.6 days. On the other hand, the average duration of hospitalisation for illness is longer by 0.5 days. The LUR is also statistically significantly worse off than other regions in terms of morbidity for different forms of cancer: between 2010 and 2014, 600 new cases of cancer were diagnosed per 100,000 inhabitants (national average 559). The number of primary care visits per 1,000 inhabitants in the LUR is below the Slovenian average and totalled 2,927 in 2016. The number of initial curative visits per 1,000 inhabitants is also below the Slovenian average for those in the 15–64 and 0–5 age groups (1,588 and 3,727, respectively), as is the rate of preventive check-ups per 1,000 inhabitants for children aged up to 5 (1,846) (NIJZ, 2018).

Currently, 19.8% of the Slovenian population is aged over 65, with projections suggesting that this will rise to 30% by 2050. We will live more than half our years after the age of 65 with certain limitations. The need for various forms of care and assistance has arisen in line with the increase in life expectancy and the rise in the number of very elderly people. While there has been an increase in the number of people suffering from dementia, there is a lack of programmes designed for patients and their families. To ensure a sustainable system over the long term and one that responds to needs, new systemic long-term care arrangements will have to be introduced. Advanced technological solutions that are built into services for the elderly and replace some of the everyday forms of assistance could play an important role in the future.

Health inequities,<sup>3</sup> which are otherwise still relatively minor in Slovenia and the LUR, can be expected to increase on account of the factors outlined above, as well as economic conditions and other impacts on health. Good health is one of the key values for the individual and, at the same time, a prerequisite for the social and economic development of the country; it is therefore crucially important that primary healthcare is strengthened, integrated care is introduced so as to reduce unnecessary hospitalisations and the unnecessary use of specialist services, medication costs are brought down, and preventive and awareness-raising programmes are put in place.

### **Healthcare development potentials in the LUR**

The region's potentials in the field of healthcare lie in the development and introduction of innovative technological solutions and healthcare methods, with an emphasis on the challenges brought by an ageing population. Preventive and awareness-raising projects and projects to promote healthy lifestyles will play a key role in raising the general level of healthcare in the region.

An important role will also be played by new approaches and policies capable of contributing to strengthening equity in health and improving the health of the population, primarily in the area of socio-economic equity in health. It will be vital to move towards specific measures and approaches that enable all population groups to achieve their optimal health potential; these are preventive health measures for all age and social groups and measures that help to reduce risk factors such as unhealthy diet, smoking, alcohol consumption, physical inactivity, poor socio-economic standing and stress. Particular attention should be paid to the issue of young people's addiction to digital technologies and to the long-term care of the elderly.

## **3.16 SOCIAL SECURITY IN THE REGION**

### **Analysis of social security in the LUR**

Social security comprises the network of state programmes and measures for resolving social issues affecting the population. The measures are aimed at those who are unable to secure social security for themselves and at empowering them to do so. They also help those who are unable to function well in basic and other relations, which can lead to social exclusion (SURS, 2019).

A range of social security services and programmes are available in the Osrednjeslovenska region; they are provided by public (state or municipal) and numerous non-governmental organisations (societies, private institutes, etc.). The region is also home to a large number of NGOs that provide programmes aimed at vulnerable groups, such as children and young people, the elderly, people suffering from mental health problems, people with various forms of disability, people facing the risk of poverty and its consequences, women and children who are victims of violence, people with problems caused by the use of legal and illegal drugs, people with eating disorders, same-sex-oriented people, members of the Roma community, immigrants and the terminally ill.

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<sup>3</sup> Health inequities are socio-economic inequities in health. These are differences in health or health outcomes within social groups with different socio-economic status that can be prevented and are therefore unjust (WHO, 2006).

In recent years, there has been a rise in employment and a gradual reduction in unemployment, which was lower than national average in 2019 (7.4%). The serious material deprivation and at-risk-of-social-exclusion rates fell between 2014 and 2018. Along with the Gorenjska and Jugovzhodna Slovenija statistical regions, the LUR had the lowest at-risk-of-social-exclusion rate in 2018 (13.4%). In the same period, the European average was 22.4%, with the lowest percentage in the Czech Republic (12.2%) and the highest in Bulgaria (32.8%). At the same time, the number of people exposed to the risk of social inclusion was highest in the LUR (72,000). This compares unfavourably with the figure of 5,000 in the Primorsko-Notranjska statistical region. Nevertheless, only 2.3% of the LUR population was seriously materially deprived in 2018, which was lower than the national average of 3.7%. People who were materially deprived made up 7.2% of the population in the LUR (Slovenian average 10.4%), which made it one of the five Slovenian regions with a percentage below the national average.

Particular attention should be paid to several new social groups, such as those suffering from in-work poverty (chiefly young and middle-aged people). The proportion of such people is on the rise because of the increase in precarious and uncertain forms of employment and in the provision of work by temporary employment agencies.

There has been a fall in the number of young jobseekers since 2014, with a 58.7% reduction in unemployment among jobseekers aged between 15 and 29. At the end of 2019, young people in the region accounted for 22.1% (2,734 people) of all young jobseekers in Slovenia. The number of long-term unemployed people and of recipients of social and special social assistance in cash is also on the rise.

With the increase in the number of elderly people comes a rise in the costs of home care assistance and of care provided in retirement homes. The percentage of people aged over 65 who receive care at home is extremely low in the LUR: in 2018 only 1.4% of people were in receipt of home care, which makes the region statistically significantly worse off in this regard than the Slovenian average (1.7%) (NIJZ, 2018). The LUR has 279 owner-occupied sheltered accommodation units (68.4% of such units in Slovenia) and 216 rented sheltered accommodation units (28.2% of the total number in the country) (Social Protection Institute, 2018).

Particular attention should also be focused on the small Roma community that resides in the Osrednjeslovenska region. The 2002 population census revealed that 262 members of the Roma community lived in the Osrednjeslovenska region, or one fifth of the country's entire Roma population (SURS, 2002). However, this number should be treated with caution as most Roma do not declare themselves as such in population censuses. The large majority live in Ljubljana and mainly comprise immigrants from countries of the former Yugoslavia who have arrived in the last three decades (Hrženjak, 2010). A social inclusion programme provided by Ljubljana Social Services Centre is available to the region's Roma population; this is chiefly a social security programme aimed at preventing the social exclusion of the Roma community. The programmes include information-provision and advice, work in the field and day centres, and are attended by people who frequently encounter social exclusion and discrimination, are unable to read or write, have poor self-esteem, an insufficient knowledge of the Slovenian language or an unhealthy lifestyle, or engage in other risky forms of behaviour. They also often have a weak social network, are materially deprived and have poor living conditions (Social Protection Institute, 2020).

## Social security development potentials in the LUR

There has been a noticeable deterioration in the position of certain specific population groups in the Ljubljana Urban Region, particularly young unemployed people and the elderly. This can take the form of social exclusion. Social security will have to be adapted in the future to take account of new phenomena and processes associated with shifts on the labour market. At the same time, the region will have to adapt better to demographic changes, such as the ageing of the population, and aim to ensure that everyone can lead a dignified life.

Potential in the area of social security also lies, among other things, in the provision of high-quality home-care and care-home services. Only by securing adequate and qualified providers will we be able to provide good care and assistance to people who wish to remain in their own homes and those accommodated in care homes.

### 3.17 NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS IN THE REGION

#### Analysis of NGOs in the region

Being among the most important pillars of civil society, non-governmental and voluntary organisations make a key contribution to ensuring a democratic society. In 2018 the Slovenian government adopted the Strategy for the Development of Non-Governmental Organisations and the Voluntary Sector 2030, which stresses the importance of NGOs and voluntary work. Only with well-developed NGOs and a well-organised and high-quality voluntary sector will we be able to respond effectively, quickly and successfully to the needs of our environment, and establish and maintain social integration, solidarity and prosperity nationally and regionally (Strategy for the Development of NGOs and the Voluntary Sector 2023).

Not all registered NGOs are necessarily active: as per established practice, NGOs are deemed to be active if they submit their annual reports to AJPES. There are around 3% fewer active than registered NGOs. Figures on active NGOs are only available for the last two years (they are made available every September, when AJPES processes aggregate data on the annual reports submitted). There were almost 27,000 active societies, institutes and institutions in Slovenia in 2018.

Table 11: Societies in the LUR

Municipality	No of societies
Borovnica	33
Brezovica	102
Dobrepolje	27
Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	66
Dol pri Ljubljani	47
Domžale	309
Grosuplje	174
Horjul	31
Ig	67
Ivančna Gorica	157

Kamnik	276
Komenda	56
Ljubljana	3,774
Logatec	128
Log-Dragomer	38
Lukovica	68
Medvode	143
Mengeš	69
Moravče	47
Škofljica	80
Šmartno pri Litiji	48
Trzin	46
Velike Lašče	60
Vodice	45
Vrhnika	154
<b>TOTAL IN LUR</b>	<b>6,045</b>
<b>TOTAL IN SLOVENIA</b>	<b>24,130</b>

Source: AJPES, 2019

According to the most recent data (from 31 March 2019), 25% of the country's societies were located in the LUR (6,045 of a total of 24,130). The LUR was home to 1,040 private institutes and 141 institutions as at 12 February 2016 (Consulta 2020).

The data on societies also includes society branch offices and youth councils, while the data on institutes includes religious communities with humanitarian organisation status. The data does not include societies, institutes and institutions established by the state, a municipality or another entity of public law. There were 5,516 registered societies in the LUR in 2012. By 2019 this number had risen by 529 to 6,045 (Municipality of Litija not included).

Table 12: Number of active NGOs headquartered in the LUR in 2018\*

Form of NGO	No	No of employees in the form of NGO	Level of income for this form of NGO (in EUR)
Societies	5,772	1,920.28	265,204,907.13
Institutes	1,539	2,147.69	146,760,597.42
Institutions	123	25.39	5,601,699.21
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,434</b>	<b>4,093.36</b>	<b>417,567,203.76</b>

Source: CNVOS, 2019

\*All figures relate to active NGOs, i.e. those that submitted an annual report for 2018. The number of registered NGOs in the Business Register is therefore slightly higher, as not all NGOs submitted an annual report (usually fewer than 3% fail to do so).

The share of NGO employees relative to the active population is one of the indicators of the level of development of the non-governmental sector in a country (the active population includes people in employment, self-employed people and registered unemployed people).

In 2017 the share of NGO employees was 0.82% in Slovenia (7,811 of a total active population of 947,270). Despite the economic crisis, this number rose in each of the last few years until 2017, when it remained unchanged from the previous year for the first time. However, this share is still extremely low in comparison with other countries. According to the results of the most recent major international comparative study by Johns Hopkins University (2013), the average share was 5.1% in comparable countries around the world and 5.42% in EU Member States (AJPES, 2019; SURS, 2019).

### **NGO potentials in the LUR**

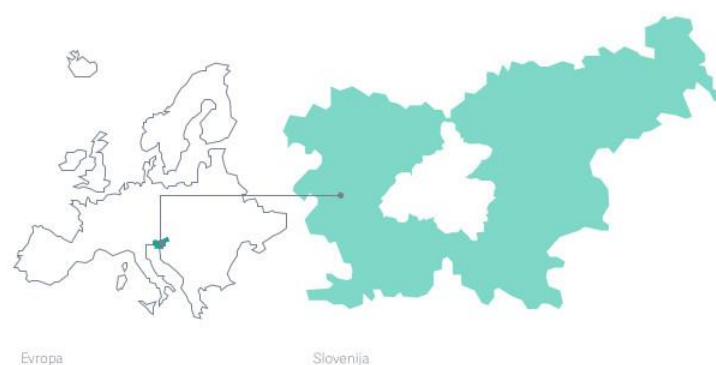
The region's potentials lie in the creation of connections between NGOs in the region, in the voluntary sector and in the construction of a supportive environment for NGO operation.

The non-governmental and voluntary sectors have an important impact on social integration, solidarity and further development in the region. The region's potentials lie in a wide NGO network and in professional and (particularly) voluntary work. The needs of the region's residents provide a good basis for the expansion of social services, as one of the strengths of NGOs is the fact that they have their own financial resources. The region provides opportunities for an NGO to find points of contact with other NGOs, as the fragmented nature of the sector also means that funds are dispersed (to which poor staff coverage can also be attributed).

## **3.18 INTERNATIONAL STANDING OF THE REGION**

### **Analysis of the international standing of the LUR**

*Figure 16: Region's position on the map of Europe*



Slovenia's political, economic, scientific, cultural, institutional and other links mean that it is in a position to enjoy wide-ranging international cooperation. Ljubljana, the capital, is a centre of regional and national importance and an important hub for science and innovative development. As the only

Slovenian university ranked as one of the world's top 500 according to the best-established and most influential ranking system (Shanghai/ARWU), the University of Ljubljana creates results and achievements of local, national and international importance every year in the fields of medicine, science and technology.

With its location at the point of contact between European transport corridors (Baltic-Adriatic and Mediterranean), the Ljubljana Urban Region is an important link between several EU Cohesion Regions. The rail hub in Ljubljana and the proximity of the Port of Koper and Jože Pučnik airport mean that the LUR plays an important role in linking central and south-eastern Europe and the Alps with the Adriatic. The Ljubljana Urban Region is part of three macro-locations, the Danube, the Alpine and the Adriatic-Ionic, through which it makes an active appearance on the international stage and strengthens its macro-regional links. It also creates platforms for partnerships and cooperation by means of territorial projects.

The region's public-sector institutions, enterprises, educational institutions and non-governmental organisations are extremely active in the implementation of international projects. Regional stakeholders are constantly active in the preparation of and involvement in new international projects through which they build international partnership networks and strengthen cooperation with a large number of European regions. One of the basic objectives for stimulating international competitiveness, attracting investment and internationalising businesses is the active role that the region can play in international programmes and partnerships (Urban Agenda for the EU), involvement in international networks (Assembly of European Regions – AER, European Association of Development Agencies – EURADA, Sustainable Development Solutions Network – SDSN) and international projects. On average, LUR-based companies with mixed capital generate higher net profit and higher added value per employee in comparison with purely domestic companies; the number of high-quality foreign direct investments should therefore be increased and the region put on the map of attractive investment locations. In light of the coming challenges for the EU regions and their capacity to compete at global level, the region is linking up with other regions around the world as part of the International Urban Cooperation (IUC) programme, the aim of which is to foster bilateral cooperation between EU regions and regions in Latin America in the field of innovation.

In 2018 the Ljubljana Urban Region was recognised by the European Commission as one of the six European regions with the greatest potential for encouraging SMEs to make the transition to a circular economy. Through a range of projects, such as Green Infrastructure Strategy and Local Food Exchange, the region has joined other European regions in actively pursuing sustainable development goals. Following intense cooperation with municipalities and a participation process that involved a wide circle of inhabitants, the Ljubljana Urban Region was one of the first European regions to draw up an integrated transport strategy (LUR ITS). In 2014, Ljubljana joined the European and world list of sustainable cities, along with Stockholm, Hamburg, Copenhagen, Bristol, etc., after becoming the proud bearer of the title of European Green Capital 2016. At the same time it became the first 'Zero Waste' European capital, and has since been joined by three LUR municipalities (Vrhniko, Borovnica and Log-Dragomer), bringing the total number of Slovenian 'zero waste' municipalities to nine. The region is also home to Ljubljana Regional Waste Management Centre (RCERO), the most state-of-the-art waste treatment facility in Europe and the winner of numerous international awards.

The region has a well-developed network of cultural institutions, organisations and societies at a level comparable with the most developed European countries. Ljubljana, the cultural centre of the country, UNESCO City of Literature (2015) and candidate for European Capital of Culture 2025, is particular evidence of the region's diversity and international position. In the previous financial perspective, the region recognised the exceptional capacity of the CCS to create technological and social innovations.

It established the Regional Creative Economy Centre (RCKE), which has created a solid network of partnerships and become an active member of the Bureau of European Design Associations (BEDA), an important international organisation in this area.

As the main regional centre, Ljubljana is recognised as an international tourist destination and has appeared on the 'TOP 100 Destination Sustainability Stories' list (initially 'Global Top 100 Sustainable Destinations' list) every year since 2014 (MOL, 2022). In 2018 it won a sustainable tourism award as part of the selection for the 2019 European Capital of Smart Tourism.

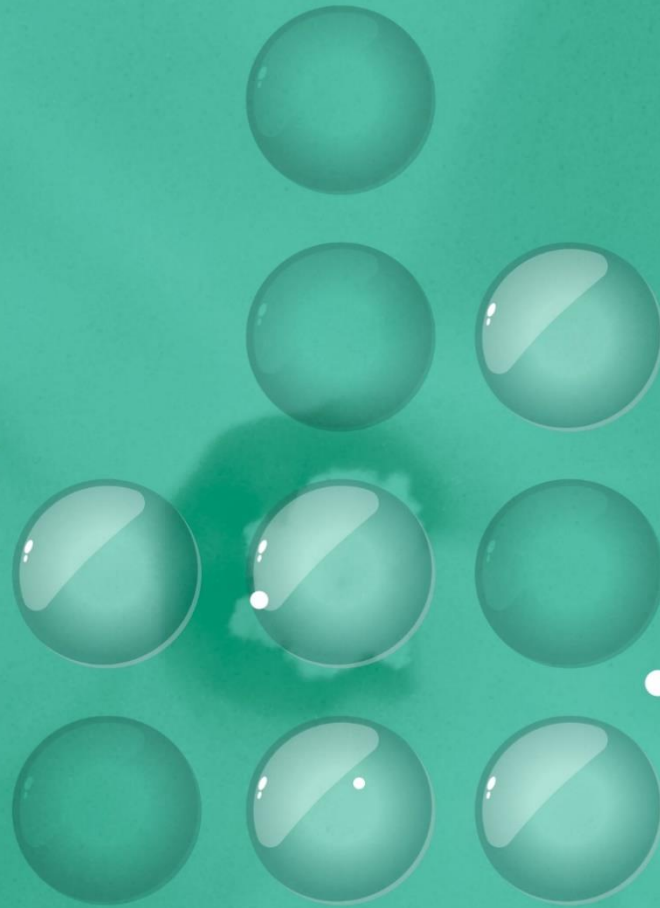
Numerous awards are also testament to the fact that the region is gaining increasing international recognition. The RCKE, which focuses on promoting the development of the creative economy at regional level, has received a national-level award as part of the European Enterprise Promotion Awards in the 'Improving the Business Environment' category (2014), and an award for best practice from the European Association of Development Agencies (2018). In 2019 the LUR RDA received the prestigious 'Creators for the Centuries' Award from the Perspektive International Economic Forum for its contribution to promoting enterprise. Recognition should also be given to the many prizes and awards that Ljubljana has received in the areas of tourism, enterprise, sustainable development, mobility, health and quality of life.

### **Potentials for improving LUR's international standing**

Together with the capital city, the Ljubljana Urban Region has committed itself to overhauling transport infrastructure with a view to introducing sustainable mobility, improving traffic flows and reducing strains on the environment.

In order to change the way the rest of the world looks at the LUR and exploit the potentials of the region, efforts will be directed towards increasing the business activities and export competitiveness of enterprises, strengthening the region's technological capacities and above all encouraging enterprises, particularly SMEs, to undergo development restructuring, a process that includes internationalisation and is aimed at producing end products/services with higher added value. Owing to its natural features (Natura 2000), the concentration of knowledge and the development of innovation, the region also exhibits considerable future potential in the promotion of green industry that is friendlier to the environment and more socially inclusive. It will build its competitiveness on energy and material efficiency and on the creation of green jobs (sustainable tourism, organic farming, the forest-wood chain, energy production from renewables, etc.).

The linking of Ljubljana with the tourist products of other towns within the region based on experiential learning, green local chains and sustainable mobility is one of the ways in which the region can insert itself onto the international tourist map.



# SWOT ANALYSIS

## 4. SWOT ANALYSIS

A SWOT analysis (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats) has been drawn up on the basis of an analysis of the situation in the Ljubljana Urban Region and a review of the studies and analyses conducted for the LUR.

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Geostrategic location.</li> <li>- Favourable support environment for economic development.</li> <li>- Favourable education structure.</li> <li>- Good natural conditions and rich natural and cultural landscape areas.</li> <li>- Relatively high quality of life in the region.</li> <li>- Good conditions for integration at different levels.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor demographic outlook.</li> <li>- Education system that is not adapted to the market.</li> <li>- Weak ties between different sectors.</li> <li>- Lack of integration of spatial and transport planning.</li> <li>- High energy dependence of the region.</li> <li>- Untapped potential of tourism and culture in the Ljubljana area.</li> </ul>
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Incentivising development environment.</li> <li>- Integration of innovative sectors and industry to increase added value.</li> <li>- Sustainable development of the region.</li> <li>- Effective integration of spatial and transport planning.</li> <li>- Better social integration of the population.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Changes to demographics in the region.</li> <li>- Slow pace of adaptation to the needs of the labour market.</li> <li>- Lack of responsiveness to environmental trends.</li> <li>- Absence of integrated spatial and transport planning.</li> <li>- Loss of energy independence.</li> <li>- Reduction in the funding allocated to ensure quality of life for the region's inhabitants.</li> </ul>

A detailed description is provided below for each of the region's key strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats.

## **STRENGTHS**

### **Favourable support environment for economic development**

- Concentration of cultural, scientific, research, public and non-governmental organisations.
- Support environment that enables concentration and the interlinking of enterprise, knowledge and development.
- Presence of large, internationally successful companies.
- High concentration of cultural and creative potential in the region.
- Interest by various stakeholders in transition to a circular economy.
- Renewable energy source potentials (hydroenergy, geothermal energy, biomass, solar energy).

### **Good geostrategic location and well-established logistics connections**

- Favourable geographical location at the crossroads of transport routes, and extensive road infrastructure (connections to other regions and European macro-regions).
- As the capital, Ljubljana is a recognised tourist destination that is building the profile of the region and of the country as a whole by including other municipalities.

### **Good natural conditions and rich natural and cultural landscape areas**

- Biodiversity and a high level of natural and environmental preservation.
- Larger self-contained formal protection and/or natural conservation areas.
- High concentration and diversity of tangible and intangible cultural heritage.
- Rich cultural production.
- Favourable natural conditions for agricultural production and the sale of produce.

### **Favourable demographic and education structure**

- Immigration to the region from abroad and from other regions.
- Higher proportion of people in work than the Slovenian average, and one that is increasing year by year.
- Well-qualified workforce.
- Concentration of post-secondary and higher education and research institutions.
- High number of graduates in the region.
- Internationally recognised and competitive scientific and academic achievements and products.

### **High quality of life in the region**

- Good living conditions.
- High levels of road safety and the active implementation of sustainable mobility measures.
- High-quality sports infrastructure for the staging of elite sporting and other events.
- Good supply of utilities to residents of the region (e.g. water, waste, separation of waste).
- Relatively good air quality in the region (with the exception of Ljubljana).
- Low levels of pollution of the soil with toxic substances.

### **Region that connects**

- Good levels of cooperation between municipalities (RCERO, LUR ITS).
- Links with regions, institutions and associations at European and world level.
- Involvement of stakeholders in the design and implementation of programmes using the 'bottom up' approach in various areas.

## **WEAKNESSES**

### **Demographic changes**

- Daily commuters placing strains on the region.
- Emigration abroad of creative and educated professionals.
- Inaccessibility of housing to young people and students.
- Structural unemployment.
- Ageing of the population.
- Worsening of inhabitants' social position and an increase in the exclusion of vulnerable target groups.

### **Education system not adapted to the needs of the market**

- Vocational and technical education system not adapted to the needs of the market.
- Lack of modern approaches and programmes in the education system.
- Ineffective links with the business sector.
- Insufficient number of joint projects involving R&D institutions and companies.

### **Weak ties between different sectors**

- Lack of cooperation within the enterprise support environment and the research and cultural and creative sectors, and of links between the CCS and other economic sectors.
- Lack of innovative and creative marketing approaches.
- Cooperation between agricultural producers insufficient to enable successful market penetration.
- Lack of cohesion and inefficiency of organisations, low levels of professionalism in the NGO sector, poorly developed voluntary sector.
- Development planning not coordinated between local and national levels.
- Lack of a strategic approach.

### **Lack of integration between spatial and transport planning**

- Poor mobility within the region and poor accessibility of certain points within the region.
- Unsatisfactory, insufficiently intensive development of public transport, and a lack of integration between public transport systems.
- Lack of access by public transport to certain significant generators of traffic within the region.
- Dispersed settlement.
- Lack of central functions in small and medium-sized settlements.
- Lack of funds for investments in utilities infrastructure for wastewater drainage (in agglomerations generating a load of less than 2,000 p.e.).
- Lack of funds for investments in drinking water supply infrastructure.

### **High energy dependence of the region**

- Lack of data on energy use and production at regional level.
- Dependence on imports of fossil fuels, energy dependence.
- Low levels of efficient energy use.
- Energy inefficiency of buildings.
- High proportion of built-up areas in the region.

### **Untapped potential of tourism and culture in the Ljubljana area**

- Insufficient utilisation of the potential for linking tourism and culture (too few cultural tourism products).
- Lack of interpretation of culture and cultural heritage.

## **OPPORTUNITIES**

### **Social integration of the population**

- Promotion of active ageing.
- Increase in the share of people actively in work and adaptation to the needs of the labour market.
- Intergenerational cooperation and an increase in the individual's social capital.
- Reduction in the poverty risk and an increase in social integration for the most socially at-risk and vulnerable target population groups.
- Promotion of voluntary work.
- Strengthening of connections between people.
- Greater cultural literacy and access to cultural production.
- Inclusion of local communities in the management and development of protected areas.
- Awareness-raising and promotional activities – promotion of health and healthy lifestyles.

### **Further development of an innovative development environment**

- Development of new specialised hubs of scientific-research and educational institutions.
- Identification of the distinguishing strengths of the region within the international context.
- Active participation in development networks in areas in which the region has development potential.
- Greater degree of cooperation and cohesion with and openness to regions operating on global markets.

### **Linking of sectors with the business sector**

- Linking of the educational and research system with the business sector via technological links.
- Improvements to enterprise culture.
- Industry 4.0 and the development of smart specialisation.
- Creation of new value chains through links with the CCS.
- Strengthening of sustainable destination management, development of green products, more green providers, introduction of green technologies.

### **Integration of spatial and transport planning**

- Improvements to accessibility using sustainable modes of transport.
- Adequate spatial and development planning (locating activities, in terms of spatial planning, outside areas in which natural disasters could take place).
- Expansion of the integrated public transport system.
- Orientation towards polycentric regional development.
- Further development of innovative integrated technologies and services (MaaS, work from home) and the sharing economy in transport (journey- and car-sharing websites, public bicycle rental schemes, e-scooter providers, P+R).

### **Sustainable development of the region**

- Increase in the food self-sufficiency rate through the provision of safe, high-quality, locally produced food.
- Transfer of good practice in the area of waste management.
- Sustainable use of natural resources.
- Supply of high-quality drinking water.
- Promotion of sustainable transport and measures for the transition to renewables.

## **THREATS**

### **Changing demographics**

- Curbing of immigration processes.
- Emigration of highly educated workers.
- Increase in the number of elderly people.
- Deterioration of conditions for work, social inclusion and the assistance required by materially deprived inhabitants of the region.
- Deterioration in the health of the population.

### **Slow pace of adaptation to the needs of the labour market**

- Loss of companies' competitive advantage.
- Inability on the part of the CCS to respond to the needs of the market as a result of a lack of cohesion and cooperation.
- Inability to adjust to the coming technological transformations.
- Slow response by research institutions.

### **Lack of responsiveness to environmental trends**

- Reduction in the amount of high-quality farmland.
- Climate change and changes to the climatic conditions for agricultural production.
- Lack of preparedness for changes to inhabitants' everyday habits and established business processes.
- Limited funds for adaptation to and the mitigation of climate change.
- Fragmentation of self-contained natural areas and the loss of natural environmental qualities under pressure from urbanisation (settlement, transport, utilities and energy infrastructure).
- Non-sustainable use and excessive exploitation of natural areas and resources (e.g. tourism, recreation, energy).
- Increase in the number of illegal waste tips and the amount of hazardous substances generated by manufacturing activities.

### **Absence of integrated spatial and transport planning**

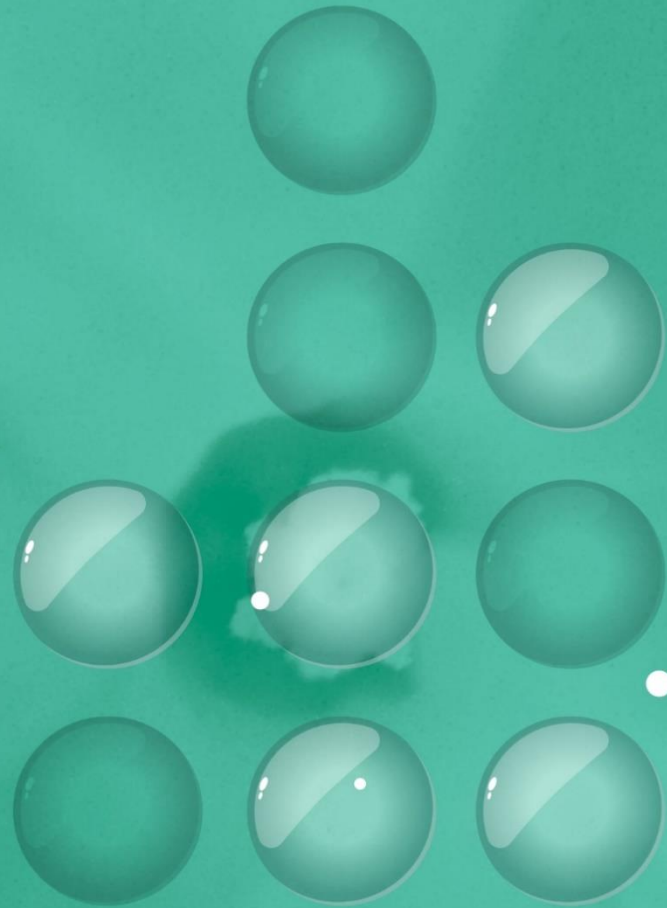
- Lack of adaptation by settlements to demographic changes.
- Construction in areas with spatial limitations, particularly flood-prone areas.
- Conflict between settlement and other uses of land.
- Continuation of the trend of investment in non-sustainable forms of mobility.
- Continuation of the fall in public transport quality and service range.
- Siting of unsuitable activities and types of use in areas at risk of natural disasters.

### **Loss of energy independence**

- Rising energy prices.
- Precedence of private over public interests.
- Continuation of economic growth and increase in energy use.

### **Reduction in the funding allocated to ensure quality of life for the inhabitants of the region**

- Outdated sports facilities and a deterioration in the health of the population.
- Lack of funds for investments, for example in the renovation of cultural heritage buildings.
- Insufficient cooperation between NGOs and a decline in the voluntary sector.



DEVELOPMENT VISION,  
DEVELOPMENT SPECIALISATION  
AND DEVELOPMENT  
OBJECTIVES OF THE LUR

## **5. DEVELOPMENT VISION, DEVELOPMENT SPECIALISATION AND DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES OF THE LUR**

### **5.1 VISION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION**

Innovative. Green. Connected.

### **5.2 REGION'S DEVELOPMENT SPECIALISATION**

An innovative, knowledge-based region that actively responds to the challenges of the present time: climate change, demographic development, digital transformation, new technologies, sustainable mobility, efficient energy use, self-sufficiency, green infrastructure and organic farming.

### **5.3 REGION'S DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES**

The following regional development objectives have been defined:

- **A green region that promotes innovation, creativity and the development of new technologies**

The region will focus on developing an innovative, knowledge-based economy of international class that fosters competitiveness and creates a high quality of life. As a response to climate change, the finite nature of natural resources and the current linear system of consumption and production, it will realise a transition to a circular economy as a key component of comprehensive sustainable development. Through applied research, the promotion of creativity and the strengthening of own product development by means of new technologies, enterprises will be supported in their efforts to secure high added value.

- **An internationally established region for business opportunities and green investments**

The region will boost activities that lead to international links and strengthen its competitive advantages as a metropolitan region. Through activities and links, it will endeavour to increase the business activity, export focus and technological capacities of companies, and encourage them to undergo development restructuring and internationalise their operations. The region will create conditions that stimulate green investment and increase investments in R&D so that its highly educated workforce can become the creator of new global products.

- **A region with excellent transport connections**

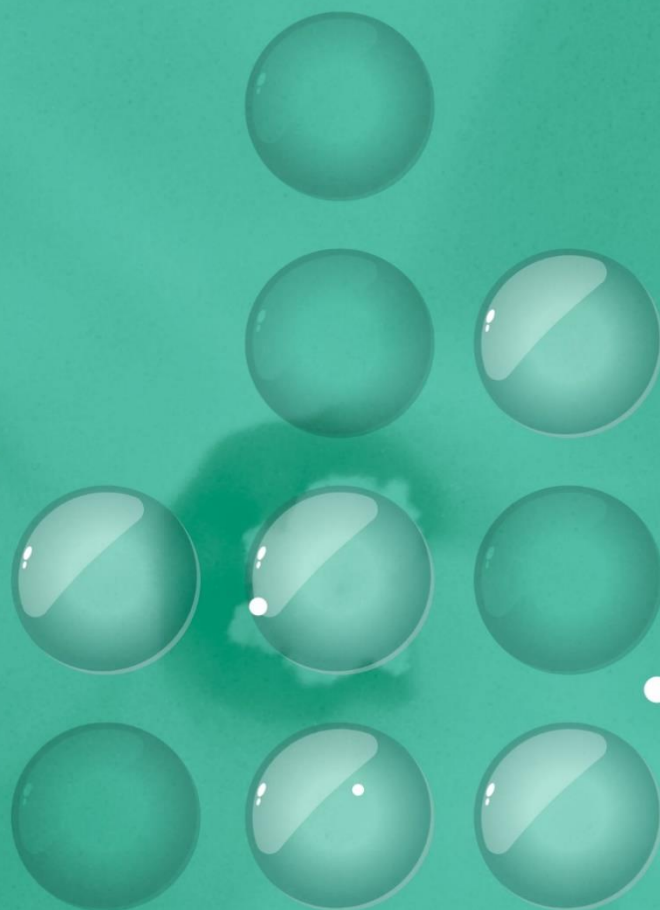
The region will base its development on bringing together those systems and stakeholders that are vital to sustainable development. In particular, existing mobility systems must be integrated, the competitiveness of public transport needs to be improved and mobility planning aligned with spatial and development planning. Improvements in and the development of the rail network for the needs of the region and the operation of TEN-T corridors are of key importance. In the area of digital transformation, emphasis will be placed on covering the white spots of the broadband network and on smart integration of the electricity grid. The integration and cooperation of key regional stakeholders will be key to the successful realisation of the region's development objectives.

- **A region that enhances quality of life**

The region will enhance quality of life through economic and social efficiency to improve living standards, boost employment to meet the challenges of the labour market of the future, and improve health and education. It will promote high-quality social services and adopt a responsible approach to resolving the housing issue.

- **A region that ensures that local initiatives are implemented**

The region will promote the socially responsible activation of its endogenous potentials for the purpose of sustainable development and the preservation of natural assets and the vitality of urban and rural areas. Social innovations will boost employment opportunities and the labour activity rate of local residents, and secure conditions for integrating tourism and cultural heritage.



REGION'S DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES,  
PROGRAMMES AND MEASURES

## **6. REGION'S DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES, PROGRAMMES AND MEASURES**

### **6.1 PRIORITY 1: A CREATIVE REGION OF OPPORTUNITY**

The region will focus on a green and sustainable economy that takes into account the limitations of the environment and tackles challenges such as climate change, demographic development and the finite nature of natural resources, thereby improving quality of life. It is based on competitiveness and innovation, and represents one of the key pillars for achieving comprehensive sustainable development.

Within this priority, the region will focus on developing an innovative, knowledge-based economy of international class that fosters competitiveness and creates high living standards.

Stimulating technological and non-technological innovations and openness to the rest of the world are the main points of focus of the regional economy. The establishment of ties between educational institutions and other scientific institutions and traditional economic sectors with a view to creating new value chains based on knowledge, innovation, creativity and green technologies will make an important contribution to increasing international engagement and enabling the regional economy to break through onto global markets.

Applied research, the promotion of individual creativity and the strengthening of domestic product development by means of new technologies will underpin efforts to secure high added value. Through these measures, the region also hopes to increase the number of fast-growing companies with great potential for creating new, high-quality jobs.

Industry 4.0 offers considerable opportunities for the innovative regeneration of the region, with the cultural and creative sector also being an important driver of this. In the years to come, the continuous establishment of new technologies will push creativity to the fore; the region will therefore promote the use of creative approaches within enterprises with the aim of increasing growth and competitiveness on global markets.

The region's opportunities lie in stimulating new investments by enterprises in development, increasing investments in R&D, and developing a suitable support environment so that its highly educated workforce can become the creator of new global products.

There are also opportunities for the region in providing the necessary competitive infrastructural conditions for business, establishing better conditions for FDI, and encouraging enterprises, particularly SMEs, to undertake development restructuring and internationalise their business operations.

With global climate change, the disappearance of biodiversity and the unsustainability of consumption and production systems, the region's transition to a circular economy will be one of its main areas of focus for the future. The emphasis will be on efficient energy use in all sectors and the establishment of industrial symbioses in practice. By implementing these projects, the region will enable companies to transform their business models in order to create circular solutions. The region will transform the challenge of promoting sustainable growth into an opportunity, and focus all its efforts on increasing manufacturers' and consumers' social responsibility.

The target groups in this priority are: municipalities, R&D organisations, consortia of companies and public-sector institutions (university, institutes, etc.), enterprises, cooperatives, entities of the enterprise support environment and regional development agencies.

The priority contains the following programmes:

- 6.1.1 Development of a sustainable, innovative and knowledge-based economy
- 6.1.2 Innovative regeneration of the region (stimulating technological and non-technological innovations)
- 6.1.3 Cultural and creative industries
- 6.1.4 Promoting FDI, development restructuring and internationalisation
- 6.1.5 Promoting investments in R&D
- 6.1.6 Transition of the region to a circular economy
- 6.1.7 Development of a support environment for the creation of new global products

#### **6.1.1 DEVELOPMENT OF A SUSTAINABLE, INNOVATIVE AND KNOWLEDGE-BASED ECONOMY**

The programme to develop a sustainable, innovative and knowledge-based economy increases the ability of companies to turn today's challenges into business opportunities. Despite a highly educated workforce, knowledge and skills are still not sufficiently tailored to the current and future needs of the economy and society. It is important to highlight here that the fourth industrial revolution is already under way and is already bringing additional major changes to the labour market and creating demand for a workforce educated in a specific way.

New methods and forms of work require a greater level of development of the skills that enable cooperation and the effective performance of work tasks. Digital transformation will only be possible if staff are trained to use digital and smart technologies and are able to do their jobs effectively using those technologies. Going forward, the measures must include the retention of highly educated staff and the efforts to attract highly educated staff from abroad, and enable the flexible movement of staff from institutions of knowledge and the education system to industry, and vice versa. Of key importance to development are the timely discovery and retention of talented people in business and in institutions of knowledge and education, and career development through retraining and supplementary training.

Effective initiatives such as the regional grant schemes must be continued. These not only enable labour supply and demand to be matched, but also encourage employers in the region to undertake long-term recruitment planning in line with development needs, gradually raise the education structure of the population, reduce structural unemployment in the region, and enable a higher proportion of young people educated outside the region to return there after completing their education and help contribute to its development.

##### **6.1.1.1 Support for promising activities**

The purpose of the measure is to foster the ongoing development of activities that are defined as being part of the region's development specialisation and that can help to create more sustainable jobs in the region.

### 6.1.1.2 Development of innovative tourist services and the construction of tourist infrastructure

This measure is designed to improve the quality of services, boost competitiveness, and develop new and revitalise existing tourist infrastructure facilities with the aim of preserving the cultural heritage of the Ljubljana Urban Region.

Emphasis is on the overall regional development of innovative integrated tourist products and services with the highest potential, the stimulation and guiding of the development of new enterprise initiatives, market innovations focused on new marketing and consumer behaviour methods, the integration and transfer of knowledge for more effective development, and the marketing and management of products and services at individual destination and regional levels. Here it is important to continue to promote sustainable development, establish more SLOVENIA GREEN destinations, acquire more green providers and products in the region, and facilitate more environment-friendly access (e-)mobility to points of interest to tourists, thereby enabling tourists and excursionists to circulate within the region.

It will continue to be important and necessary to connect tourism with other sectors such as (1) culture (LJECC 2025), cultural heritage and the creative industries: incorporation of cultural components into the development of tourist products and services, increased promotion of cultural programmes, preservation of immovable and movable cultural heritage and the design of services attractive to tourists; (2) agriculture – strengthening of green supply chains, establishment of regional trademarks for the sale of locally produced food, establishment of links with LAGs; (3) transport – acceleration of sustainable mobility connections within the region (including e-mobility), construction of new cycle paths and new hiking and walking trails; (4) sport – active recreation and sport on the edge of the capital featuring elements such as cycling, hiking, water sports, horse riding, caving and an adventure park.

### 6.1.1.3 Human resource and skills development

Promotion of and incentives for human resource development are required in order to lay the foundations for the rapid and successful transition of the region to Industry 4.0 and Society 5.0. Careers advice for the professions of the future must be bolstered, centres established for the comprehensive and coherent provision of information and advisory services for lifelong learning career guidance, personal development and lifelong learning, and business-to-business education centres developed and interlinked.

Indicators:

Name of indicator	Value	Year	Source
GDP per capita in PPS (% of the EU average)	120	2017	EUROSTAT
No of overnight stays (domestic and foreign guests)	2,457,484	2018	SURS
Arrivals/no of guests (domestic and foreign)	1,158,577		
Average length of stay in the region (days)	2.1		
DEVELOPMENT RISK INDEX	40.6	2018	Development risk index of the regions 2014–2020, calculation methodology, UMAR, Working paper 4/2018

## 6.1.2 INNOVATIVE REGENERATION OF THE REGION (STIMULATING TECHNOLOGICAL AND NON-TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS)

Regional innovation capacity is linked to business competitiveness, research and education infrastructure, stakeholders, innovation culture and the level of development of the skills and knowledge of people and their readiness to upgrade that knowledge and learning in general, and the development of the environment in which they operate. If the region is to properly address the challenges of green and digital transition, there needs to be a wider understanding of the concept of innovation, which cannot be limited merely to technology but should include all types of innovation, from the most common product and process innovations, to marketing, organisational and social innovations. Existing small enterprises are not necessarily innovative start-ups in the classic sense. In such companies, steps must be taken to encourage innovative business and administrative solutions, and creativity in the widest sense. Innovations often do not come from research and development, but are based on the challenges faced by a particular company and on the use of existing solutions and products. Innovation can therefore be a new business model, one that comes from a consideration of past experiences, the use of digital technologies (e.g. a joint use platform) or the inclusion of services (post-sales services, repairs, etc.). Non-technological innovations based on the innovation of such processes, services and (above all) business models are therefore often those that create a distinction between individual products, create added value and strengthen the economic and social resilience of a region.

### 6.1.2.1 Digital transformation of the region

The basic goal of digital transformation is to improve the performance of certain functions at regional level so as to increase the efficiency of processes within local communities and strengthen those local community functions that have a significant impact on the lives and workings of individuals/inhabitants and companies within these communities.

### 6.1.2.2 Specialisation of the region

The purpose of this measure is to increase the volume of innovation in the research and business spheres, enhance links between stakeholders (young researchers, companies and educational institutions) with a view to increasing the number of useful innovations on the market, develop and implement existing and new forms of financial instrument/support for research, development and innovation and for the transfer of knowledge from the research to the business environment, with an emphasis on the implementation of Slovenian Smart Specialisation Strategy – S4, public investments in research infrastructure in the region and promotion of the use of research infrastructure in enterprises and other organisations under the open access principle.

### 6.1.2.3 Formation of partnerships and the establishment of models for stimulating social innovations

This measure is aimed at encouraging the formation of partnerships between the social economy sector and companies/individuals in order to design business models to be incorporated into the activities of incubators and/or business zones, with the aim of formulating sustainable solutions or social innovations and increasing the innovation of the social economy sector.

Indicator:

Name of indicator	Value	Year	Source
Number of fast-growing companies in the region	42,804	2019	AJPES

**6.1.3 CULTURAL AND CREATIVE INDUSTRIES**

The cultural and creative sector (CCS) requires comprehensive, coordinated and long-term development if it is to become more competitive and create high-quality jobs with high added value per employee. This sector, based on cultural values and on individual and collective creativity and knowledge, has the potential to create social and economic value and contribute to the development of social, environmental and technological innovations. The constant introduction and establishment of new technologies is pushing creativity to the fore; in turn, that creativity offers great opportunities for the innovative regeneration of the region.

The CCS is, at the same time, extremely important for the urban development of towns, cities and the region, and can help to revitalise degraded urban areas, stimulate local business and, through participative projects, boost social cohesion and lead to the greater inclusion of vulnerable groups. It is vitally important to the identity, social cohesion and sustainable practices of modern, inclusive and smart towns and cities.

The aim of the programme is to empower creatives, encourage links to be forged within the CCS and increase the sector’s capacity to work with other industrial sectors on developing social, environmental and technological innovations. The sector has great potential for creating added value, which is why the region’s aims include the promotion of intersectoral cooperation and the establishment of learning laboratories, creative centres, networking programmes, and cultural and creative clusters and networks at regional, national, European and international level; a further aim will be to establish an innovation-friendly support environment that enables sustainable business models, products and services to be tested within strategic partnerships and new value chains. The planned measures will provide support to programmes that promote the development of the cultural offering with new programme elements and creative production; this will have a direct effect on cultural participation and on access to cultural and creative assets and activities, and contribute to local development with a focus on resolving social challenges.

**6.1.3.1 Creation of the conditions for the development of the cultural and creative sector**

The interdisciplinary orientation of the CCS is one of its most important characteristics, which is why it is crucial that a variety of stakeholders (government, educational and scientific institutions, enterprise and non-governmental organisations, etc.) are involved in the formulation of guidelines for development of the sector; the measure will therefore be aimed at forming strategic alliances and strengthening the institutional framework. It will encourage the workings of intersectoral and interdisciplinary working groups and organisations involved in developing the region’s creative economy. At the same time, the measure will be directed towards raising awareness of the potential of the CCS and bolstering its role in the social and economic development of the region. With the aim of building awareness, the region will connect and cooperate with a large number of stakeholders for various activities (presentation and transfer of good practice, organisation of study visits, organisation of events, development of online services, provision of information to different segments through the use of the latest communication channels, etc.).

**6.1.3.2 Empowering the cultural and creative sector**

At times of great social and economic change (technological development, healthcare crises, environmental challenges, development of new value chains, etc.), it is vital that the capacities of the CCS be strengthened if it is to develop further. This measure will encourage programmes focused on education, advice, funding and service development for individuals and enterprises active in the cultural and creative sector.

To establish an environment conducive to experimentation, innovation and growth, adequate programmes must be promoted and infrastructure development ensured at the local, regional and national levels. This will help develop cultural and creative communities. The CCS requires space in which to network, work together, develop its activities, realise its creative ideas or collaborate with the public. The region is home to a number of urban brownfield sites that could meet the urgent needs of the sector for space in which to operate and develop. The creative economy is an important source of new content for underused public spaces. The measure will encourage programmes and projects that help to regenerate urban spaces and seek out new solutions for revitalising local economies.

Cultural and creative enterprises use specific development tools in their work, require dynamic environments for cooperation, and often test their ideas using models and prototypes. The measure therefore focuses on establishing a support environment/creative incubator that facilitates enterprise development for creatives in the cultural and creative industries, and provides specific services for this sector that are essential to its development.

**6.1.3.3 Intersectoral integration of the cultural and creative sector**

The region’s CCS is fragmented (just as it is nationally and in other European countries) and operates on the basis of micro enterprises and self-employment. Ninety-seven per cent of CCS enterprises in Slovenia employ nine people or fewer, and 80% employ one person only. This is entirely comparable with the situation in the EU. Among other things, the small size of enterprises within the sector makes it difficult to implement a comprehensive approach and respond to the needs of the new value chains, mainly in relation to the development of new technologies and social and environmental innovations, where well-developed cultural and creative industries can play a key role. This measure will therefore focus on bringing creative communities and professionals together, on forging links between other CCI sectors, and bringing knowledge together for joint market penetration.

The CCS creates a large number of positive effects in cooperation with other economic sectors. It contributes not only to the added value of products, processes and services, but also to changes in consumer habits, public understanding of science, the revitalisation of cultural heritage, recognition of the role of new technologies, the formation of innovative learning methods and so on.

Activities will be designed to strengthen interdisciplinary programmes and develop strategic partnerships for integration into new value chains based on social values, and will also focus on green technologies.

Indicator:

Name of indicator	Value	Year	Source
Number of general library visits per inhabitant	6.8	2018	NUK, SURS; UMAR calculations

#### 6.1.4 PROMOTING FDI, DEVELOPMENT RESTRUCTURING AND INTERNATIONALISATION

The aim of this programme is to encourage greater openness to and engagement with the international environment. Rapid progress requires that companies constantly adapt, increase efficiency, lower costs, and seek out new opportunities on domestic and foreign markets. Internationalisation of operations is therefore becoming a necessity for the majority of SMEs in the region. The aim of the programme is to encourage enterprises, particularly SMEs, to undergo development restructuring, a process that includes internationalisation and is aimed at producing end products/services with higher added value.

As the highest form of internationalisation, foreign direct investment is one of the fastest-growing, most common and most important forms of international cooperation. It is very important for the development of the regional economy because it makes an essential contribution to economic growth, exports, the transfer of knowledge and technology, balanced regional development and the establishment of new business links. The region will therefore focus on seeking out new foreign investors and on encouraging existing foreign investors to expand operations to cover projects with higher added value, while activities will also be oriented towards improving services for new and existing foreign investors.

##### 6.1.4.1 Promotion of investments in the region

The region is making efforts to attract green, creative and smart investments in particular in functionally degraded (brownfield) sites. The goal is to attract development departments and the innovative potential of foreign enterprises so as to make the economy more competitive, as they will secure knowledge transfer, more jobs and synergistic effects with existing companies. The region's opportunities lie in providing the necessary competitive infrastructural conditions for business and in establishing better conditions for FDI.

##### 6.1.4.2 Development restructuring and internationalisation

The purpose of this measure is to upgrade existing measures and instruments for identifying and starting up enterprise ideas, and providing support to the growth, development and internationalisation of enterprises. Through this we wish to help increase competitiveness and enterprise, raise the enterprise culture, create new enterprises and increase their survival rate, and create new, high-quality jobs.

Indicators:

Name of indicator	Value	Year	Source
Share of imports from the region relative to Slovenia (%)	31	2019	SURS
Share of foreign investments in the region relative to Slovenia (%)	58	2018	GZS

#### 6.1.5 PROMOTING INVESTMENTS IN R&D

Internationalisation in the fields of research, development and innovation is also important for the development of the region; this programme should therefore speed up inclusion in European and global R&D and technological projects, initiatives and programmes, encourage cooperation with

European and international institutions, and bolster cooperation with existing and new support networks.

Opportunities are provided by the increase in investments in R&D activities, the connections being made between research institutions and industry, the increase in innovation, the increase in added value, and the development of own products and services for maintaining competitiveness. Promoting enterprise-based research activities is crucially important to the creation of new products and services with higher added value. This requires collaboration between educational institutions and enterprises with the aim of educating and training the staff that the enterprises in the region require. A highly educated workforce is the creator of new products and services of interest to the market; this in turn enables new jobs with higher added value to be generated in the region.

**6.1.5.1 Promoting innovative processes and the associated investments**

The purpose of this measure is to encourage the preparation and implementation of joint R&D projects by institutions of knowledge and economic operators, which will demonstrate a concentration of knowledge and skills, scientific and technical excellence, market potential in global networks and value chains, capacity to invest their own funds and project sustainability.

**6.1.5.2 R&D hub**

The purpose of this measure is to establish a strong support environment for R&D by bringing institutions of knowledge and economic and other sectors together. This could help speed up the economic transformation of the region, increase added value in key sectors, strengthen the region’s foothold in the international development and business environment, and create jobs for highly qualified staff and professions of the future.

Indicators:

Name of indicator	Value	Year	Source
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of regional GDP)	2.85	2016	SURS
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D relative to Slovenia (%)	52	2016	SURS

**6.1.6 TRANSITION OF THE REGION TO A CIRCULAR ECONOMY**

The use of natural resources has increased hugely in recent decades. All across the world, we use more ecological resources than nature can renew. We are therefore faced with environmental challenges that include the disappearance of material resources, a lack of water and global warming. Owing to growing global wealth and to population growth, this trend is only set to continue. The European Commission has adopted an ambitious action plan to meet these environmental challenges and address the reduction in natural resources. It features measures to support regions’ transition to a circular economy and is one of main building blocks of the European Green Deal, the new European agenda for sustainable growth. The circular economy is a system that reduces the consumption of natural resources by ‘closing the loop’ in product lifecycles and encouraging repurposing, reuse and recycling.

The coordinated operation of stakeholders in the economy at local, regional and national levels is necessary if a rapid transition to a circular economy is to be achieved. This is particularly the case with SMEs. SMEs currently account for 99% of all companies in the EU, and the percentage is the same in Slovenia and the LUR. In comparison with large companies, SMEs are much more limited in terms of their organisational, technological and financial capacities, and have limited access to appropriate staff and sources of finance; as a result, they encounter greater problems adopting circular economy strategies and practices. Thanks to committed entities at national, regional and local levels, the share of SMEs in the LUR that are adopting circular strategies and practices is slowly rising. This rise can be further boosted with appropriate measures to overcome the obstacles that prevent SMEs from transitioning to a circular economy.

#### **6.1.6.1 Strengthening of the institutional framework at regional level and the integration of key regional players**

This measure focuses on the establishment of a central steering mechanism/regional hub whose basic mission is to encourage cooperation between important regional players in the circular economy (e.g. enterprise networks, chambers of trade, arts and crafts chambers, financial institutions, local authorities and incubator programmes) and ensuring coordinated operation in the region's transition to a circular economy.

#### **6.1.6.2 Building awareness and strengthening capacities of circular strategies and practices among different stakeholders in the region**

Although the share of SMEs and other regional players that are adopting circular strategies and practices and are aware of the importance of this transition to the socio-economic development of the region is slowly rising, more attention will have to be paid in the future to building awareness among a range of target groups (private- and public-sector institutions, institutions of knowledge, research institutions, the general public, etc.). This measure therefore focuses on designing programmes to build awareness of the positive effects and of the opportunities that the region's transition to a circular economy will bring.

One important aspect of this transition is the fact that the region lacks deep and extensive knowledge of the strategies and approaches for implementing circular practices at company and public-sector institution levels. The measure is therefore and at the same time focused on strengthening the capacities of the regional hub and of enterprise support institutions with the aim of transferring knowledge and providing specialised support that will shine a light on the advantages of incorporating circular principles into business practices and thereby stimulate knowledge and an interest in the adoption of concrete circular economy measures.

#### **6.1.6.3 Stimulating demand for sustainable products and services**

If the region's transition to a circular economy is to be successful, it is vitally important that a sustainable market be stimulated and greater demand for circular products and services created. The measure will therefore focus on encouraging green public procurement, which is an important tool for achieving the goal of transition to a circular economy. At the same time, it could act as the main driver of innovation on the market, as it provides industry with serious incentives to develop environment-friendly products and services.

Sustainable design is also an important building block in the transition to a circular economy. As this transition will not be possible without changes to consumer habits and production patterns, the use of a sustainable design approach in various processes at the systemic level will be one of the key tasks. The activities under this measure will focus on incorporating sustainable design experts into interdisciplinary programmes and strategic partnerships for the development of circular business models and new products, processes and services.

**6.1.6.4 Access to funding for the promotion of circular strategies and practices**

As circular business models require greater volumes of initial funding, SMEs are frequently faced with difficulties when trying to obtain funds in order to introduce such models. This measure therefore focuses on providing financial support for the introduction of circular practices in SMEs.

Indicators:

Name of indicator	Value	Year	Source
No of new circular economy models/concepts in the region	1	2020	LUR RDA

**6.1.7 DEVELOPMENT OF A SUPPORT ENVIRONMENT FOR THE CREATION OF NEW GLOBAL PRODUCTS**

The aim of this programme is to increase the region’s competitiveness and attractiveness by putting in place a modern, multimodal business environment that enables existing and new companies to grow and develop. It will steer the region towards the further increase in the scope and quality of business support services, including improvements to business infrastructure, particularly by enlarging the innovative and R&D capacities of the region in promising activities or the creation of new global products.

This programme will encourage the establishment and start-up of emerging innovative companies and fast-growing companies (scale-up), the development of other companies and the successful transformation of the ideas of enterprising individuals and groups into successful undertakings that have a positive economic and social importance and increase added value in the region.

**6.1.7.1 Economic and business infrastructure**

The purpose of this measure is to stimulate the development of economic activity in the industrial, industrial-craft, craft and business sectors, and to actively market business locations and acquire investors. Within the framework of the joint management of incubators and economic and business zones, a single digital database is required that enables centralised management, specialisation, marketing and other activities that improve their utilisation rate and strengthen the resilience of the economy.

**6.1.7.2 Innovative ecosystem of integration and cooperation**

A support ecosystem that fosters integration and cooperation is one of the prerequisites for the successful enterprise and general development of a region. The purpose of this measure is to upgrade existing measures and instruments for identifying and starting up enterprise ideas, and providing

support to the growth, development and internationalisation of enterprises. Through this we wish to help increase enterprise, raise the enterprise culture, create new enterprises, increase their survival rate and create new jobs.

Indicators:

Name of indicator	Value	Year	Source
GDP per capita (current prices, EUR)	29,371	2017	SURS
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of regional GDP)	2.85	2016	SURS

## 6.2 PRIORITY 2: A SMART REGION TAILORED TO PEOPLE

This priority focuses on measures to improve economic and social performance by developing employment environments, education centres and growth and innovation environments capable of supporting investments in quality of life and human potential so that people will have competencies at any stage of life (which will in turn increase their resilience to the challenges of the labour market of the future and give them opportunities for personal development).

There will be the promotion of mechanisms that increase access to high-quality employment, improve the employment opportunities of young people and increase access to high-quality education, careers guidance, qualifications, targeted training and lifelong learning (formal and non-formal programmes for all generations). Due regard will be paid to the need for permanent integration into the labour market, particularly for vulnerable groups and those without education. The content will be supported by scholarships and an easing of the transition from school into employment and self-employment.

To ensure that the region is tailored to people, the objectives will be achieved through investments in social and services infrastructure, with services of general importance in the areas of primary education, preschool education, primary healthcare, cultural activities, a varied range of accommodation and care services for the elderly, sports facilities and playgrounds, and facilities and arrangements for additional functions. The primary emphasis will be on activating and regenerating abandoned and unused facilities (buildings) and land and ensuring that there is adequate access for users.

As far as healthcare services go, the region will focus on long-term care and care services within the family and community (the key importance of the latter lies in the fact that measures of that type prevent intergenerational deprivation and facilitate social inclusion, the activation of vulnerable groups and intergenerational cooperation).

In ensuring a high level of health protection, the region will support projects to increase general well-being regardless of age; this will encourage people to look after their own health, with the non-governmental sector playing an important role in this regard. The content will also focus on support for sports projects that help to make the LUR an active and healthy region, as most municipalities in the region have an acute need for provision of this type.

Housing supply will, as a matter of priority, be focused in urban settlements, the most suitable being Ljubljana, Domžale, Kamnik, Grosuplje, Logatec, Škofljica, Trzin and Borovnica. The priority will emphasise quality of life in relation to the housing issue, as there is a critical lack of affordable housing capacity in the region. For many, especially the young, housing has become too expensive. It will pursue the objectives of national policy, which include balanced housing provision, easier access to housing, high-quality and functional housing and greater housing mobility on the part of the

population. In addition, it will stress the importance of increasing the stock of public rented housing, the renovation of existing housing stock and the construction of public rented housing.

In order to introduce innovative responses to the social needs and challenges of the region, it will be vital to activate knowledge and create an environment conducive to social responsibility and social investments and, through social innovations and social experimentation, lay the foundations for employment in social enterprises.

The priority contains the following programmes:

- 6.2.1 Resilience to the challenges of the labour market of the future
- 6.2.2 Education, careers guidance and lifelong learning
- 6.2.3 Investments in social infrastructure (nursery schools, schools, healthcare, culture, sport)
- 6.2.4 Health protection
- 6.2.5 Investments in quality of life (access to housing, intergenerational cooperation, social inclusion)
- 6.2.6 Social investments, social innovations and social experimentation

## 6.2.1 RESILIENCE TO THE CHALLENGES OF THE LABOUR MARKET OF THE FUTURE

Since people, enterprises and the economy are interdependent, the region must invest in sustainable recovery and a sustainable future, where the European Green Deal could become the driver of job creation. The efforts required to meet the 2030 climate and energy targets can contribute to the creation of new 'green' jobs; alongside this, great potential also lies in investments in the circular economy.

The region's forward development will be focused on changes to the structure of unemployment and of vulnerable groups, and on the changing conditions on the labour market (digital transformation, green transition, deficits of suitable qualified workers, structural unemployment). In order to meet these challenges, it will be necessary to enable the unemployed and those in employment to acquire new knowledge and skills in order to increase their competitiveness and employability on the jobs market.

As they represent an important target group of active employment policy, the younger generations must not be overlooked here. Their lack of work experience places them in an unequal position and they are often compelled to seek precarious forms of work. The programme has been set up to incorporate the components of the Youth Guarantee, which are among the bases of the active employment policy.

The objectives of more flexible organisation of work will be pursued, taking the risks to health into consideration (remote working, work from home) and as a response to changes in society and the new ways in which work is being defined.

### 6.2.1.1 Improving access to employment for all jobseekers

Covid-19 has given rise to an exceptional set of economic circumstances. These have already caused social crises and will continue to do so in the future. Large numbers of people have lost their jobs, and there are also many who will need assistance to retain employment. Building on the European Pillar of Social Rights, close cooperation with social partners, civil society and other interested parties is expected under this measure. The development priority will continue to be the strengthening of the employment of young people and measures to support them in their job seeking, training or education.

Measures for young people will therefore focus on additional training for the labour market, while programmes to stimulate employment will encourage employers to offer young people permanent employment.

### 6.2.1.2 Development of employment opportunities and flexible forms of work

Measures to modernise services and bring labour market institutions closer to the needs of the business and industry can also offer the faster, more effective and targeted implementation of activities in the field of employment and the activation of more-difficult-to-employ groups with a view to making it easier for them to access jobs. The parallel establishment, development and upgrading of the system for monitoring competencies, which makes it easier to harmonise supply and demand on the labour market, is also an important factor. Key components of the measure will therefore provide support to careers centres for young people, advice to help people in work develop their careers, the acquisition of basic and professional competencies, adult education advice and the training of older people. Support will be given to flexible forms of work, job retention action plans, flexible working hours, flexibility incentives for employers (new company services), and the strengthening of new enterprise projects for employment. The goal of the measure is to help secure support mechanisms that foster better digital competencies, raise employability, extend working lives, make it easier to balance work and home life, and enable faster and better adaptation to change.

Indicators:

Name of indicator	Value	Year	Source
Employment rate (20–64 age group, %)	77.3	2018	SURS
Unemployment rate	7.7	2019	SURS
Participants in programmes not publicly certified in the Osrednjeslovenska region	192,379	2015	SURS

## 6.2.2 EDUCATION, CAREERS GUIDANCE AND LIFELONG LEARNING

Education, training and lifelong learning are key factors around which an individual's personal fulfilment, a just society and a successful region can develop. The programme is focused on the parallel adaptation of education content in support of digital knowledge and skills, and education and vocational training for people of all ages.

Education and careers guidance are key to the maintenance of economic success and the construction of strong local communities. In a knowledge-based economy, education supports growth, as it is the main driver of technological innovation and productivity. Access to education of a high standard is a priority of the region now and in the future. A lack of skills and competencies limits access to good jobs and prosperity, increases the risk of social exclusion and poverty, and can prevent an individual from participating fully in society.

Although the region has a highly educated workforce, knowledge and skills are not sufficiently well-adapted to the current and future needs of the economy and society, especially given that the fourth industrial revolution is already under way and is bringing additional major changes to the labour market and creating demand for a workforce educated in a specific way.

First and foremost, the formal education system, which has to respond quickly and adapt to rapidly changing needs, must be brought into close alignment with the needs of business. To this end, close

cooperation must be established between industry and educational (and research) institutions in the region.

Lifelong learning must also be strengthened for all inhabitants through the development of attractive informal learning activities and education tailored to different target groups (young people, the elderly, immigrants, etc.).

#### 6.2.2.1 Regional schemes for matching the supply of and demand for staff

The measure will continue with effective initiatives, such as regional grant schemes, and promote the creation of new schemes for talented individuals, young entrepreneurs, mentoring schemes, etc.; in addition to enabling labour supply and demand to be matched, they also encourage employers in the region to undertake long-term recruitment planning in line with development needs, facilitate the transfer of knowledge between employees and young people entering the labour market, and gradually raise the education structure of the population and reduce structural unemployment in the region. This enables a higher proportion of young people educated outside the region to return there after completing their education and help contribute to its development.

#### 6.2.2.2 Lifelong career guidance

Promotional activities and incentives must be carried out for promising professions and professions in which there is a shortage of workers in Slovenia. Careers advice for the professions of the future must be bolstered, centres established for the comprehensive and interconnected provision of information and advisory services for personal development and lifelong learning, and business-to-business education centres and lifelong learning centres developed and integrated into a platform that provides every individual with equal opportunities in schooling and education, the conditions for the achievement of excellence by individuals talented in a specific field, and cooperation between educational institutions and the wider environment.

It is important for the region to continue with activities to provide training for people with enterprise ideas in order to develop business incentives, such as the regional 'Podjetno nad izzive' ('An entrepreneurial approach to challenges') programme, which is being carried out in several regions. The crisis has also shown the great importance of digital skills and knowledge for children, students, teachers, mentors and anyone who uses digital resources for communication and work. Activities must be focused on tools for anticipating the competencies, knowledge and skills that the labour market will require in future.

Indicators:

Name of indicator	Value	Year	Source
Proportion of population with tertiary education (25–64 age group, in %)	39.4	2016	SURS
No of scholarship schemes in the region	1	2020	LUR RDA

### 6.2.3 INVESTMENTS IN SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE (NURSERY SCHOOLS, SCHOOLS, HEALTHCARE, CULTURE, SPORT)

Investments in the social infrastructure of schooling and education remain a constant priority in the municipalities of the Ljubljana Urban Region. Public social infrastructure comprises spatial arrangements or facilities for schooling, education, science, sport and recreation, healthcare, social security, culture, public administration and religious activities. In addition to regulatory functions, public administration also performs service functions that provide social goods and services that the market generally does not provide or provides to an insufficient degree.

#### 6.2.3.1 Construction of social infrastructure

As their populations increase, the municipalities of the LUR are confronted by the major challenge of providing spatial capacity in preschools and primary schools, as existing capacities are insufficient for pupil numbers and do not meet the prescribed standards. Providing childcare and making new investments in the refurbishment and construction of nursery and other schools at well-considered locations that are within or near existing built-up areas and that meet the needs of the local population remains a priority. The region has already on several occasions found itself in the position of requiring additional co-financing or an increase in funds for the construction of social infrastructure for schooling and education by the state. The population of the region continues to grow. Almost all the municipalities of the LUR appear on the list of the 50 Slovenian municipalities with the highest percentage increase in population. Spatial capacities need to be provided, in line with the relevant standards, at preschools and primary schools in particular. These are investments that are too considerable for municipalities to be able to finance from their existing budgets. In addition, there is a considerable need for energy renovation measures to be taken on school and education infrastructure.

There is also a need for investment in the construction of new cultural infrastructure (libraries, cultural centres), and for an increase in the amount of space allotted to cultural and artistic activities. The general challenge is to increase the importance of culture in the wider society, particularly among young people. During this period of globalisation and division, culture can be the thing that ties a community together, and a basic factor in local, regional and national identity. Moreover, cultural activities also have inarguable economic and developmental effects.

#### 6.2.3.2 Securing the conditions for (long-term) care in the region

The number of elderly people is also rising in the region's municipalities; with this come rising costs of providing home care and institutional old-age care. The funds do not allow for the sustainable financing of all public services and social transfers that municipalities are obliged to provide, with costs on the rise every year. A high-quality long-term care system must be provided for people who are dependent on others for assistance (because of age, illness, infirmity, etc.) and investments made in suitable equipment for the performance of these tasks. Here it is key that support be provided to projects to improve health and develop new preventive programmes. In parallel with this, new services or forms of work must be designed in relation to the performance of basic and everyday support tasks, healthcare, etc. and the promotion of healthy lifestyles. Accordingly, there is a considerable need for deinstitutionalisation to be strengthened and access to healthcare guaranteed for all members of the population.

## Indicators:

Name of indicator	Value	Year	Source
Natural increase in the Osrednjeslovenska region (difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths in a certain area in a calendar year)	725	2019	SURS
Number of pupils in regular primary education in the region	45,667	2014/15	SURS
Number of children per nursery school in the Osrednjeslovenska region	97.1	2019/20	SURS
No of people in institutional care homes for the elderly per 1,000 inhabitants [no/1,000 inhabitants] in the Osrednjeslovenska region	10.1	2015	SURS

### 6.2.4 HEALTH PROTECTION

State of health is an indicator of quality of life in a region and one of the main factors in its competitiveness. The region will commit itself to reducing inequities in health and promoting healthy lifestyles, mainly through new programmes and policies that ensure access and are adapted to all inhabitants of the region.

Social status also affects quality of life. In addition to age, risks factors for poor quality of life include disability, unemployment and poverty. Good education, good health, secure employment, adequate income and an orderly family life are the best defence against these risk factors. Risks of poor quality of life are mainly connected to income and living conditions for the young and a reduction in functional capacity among the older population.

While lifestyle and habits such as smoking, alcohol consumption, physical activity, sleep and diet have a major impact on health, one should not overlook factors such as unemployment and financial status. Health and social services, and cultural and genetic factors also have a role to play; however, most diseases continue to be more common among older than younger population groups.

#### 6.2.4.1 Promoting healthy lifestyles

The region will undertake the joint strengthening of capacity and joint measures to prepare for future health crises, and continue healthy lifestyle projects in nursery schools, schools and the workplace. Physical exercise programmes to promote good health, exercise training programmes, and sports and recreation programmes will be supported via civil society organisations. Health promotion and projects to boost health through activity and help people move from illness to health, change their mentality in favour of health and prevent ill health will continue to be a priority (these projects can be provided by health promotion centres, among others).

Via exercise promotion activities, prevention activities will indirectly contribute to sustainable mobility and healthy diet (food self-sufficiency of the region – locally produced food). Having a population that lives longer and enjoys more years of good health into old age means that the region will have older generations that are employable for longer, which will relieve the burden on the pension system.

#### 6.2.4.2 A Region of Health – Creating the prerequisites for good health

Along with a healthy diet, physical activity is the key factor in protecting and strengthening health. It contributes to better health and greater quality of life. Local communities have a key role to play in enabling and promoting healthy lifestyles, among other things by properly planning and constructing infrastructure and ensuring that it is accessible to all groups of the population.

While projects aimed at the public good are not directly designed to provide jobs, the funding of sports tourist infrastructure in the public sector does have numerous indirect benefits in terms of growth potential and job creation. Supporting projects to construct sports tourist infrastructure in the public sector will also strengthen support for enterprise. The region needs investments in playing surfaces, parks, cycle paths, footpaths, and exercise, practice and sports areas, including swimming pools, stadiums and so on; investments also need to be made in local sports parks and sports centres, in sports halls in smaller municipalities, and in equipment and infrastructure in tourist recreation centres.

Indicators:

Name of indicator	Value	Year	Source
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.7	2017	SURS, UMAR CALCULATIONS
At-risk-of-social-exclusion rate (% of people)	11.6	2019	SURS

#### 6.2.5 INVESTMENTS IN QUALITY OF LIFE (ACCESS TO HOUSING, INTERGENERATIONAL COOPERATION, SOCIAL INCLUSION)

Home is where we live and is the cornerstone of the quality of life of the community and the region. Since independence, national housing policy has been focused to a greater or lesser degree on home ownership, chiefly through land policy measures and partly also through the construction of housing for the market. The consequences of the long-term absence of systemic financing can be seen in the accumulated shortage of affordable housing.

The shortage of housing is particularly acute in Ljubljana. There is a national shortage of public rented housing of a little less than 9,200 housing units, with 4,200 of these in the City of Ljubljana alone. The shortage is also considerable in the capital's neighbouring municipalities (particularly Domžale, Grosuplje, Vrhnika, Kamnik and Škofljica) and in the urban centre of Logatec. The municipalities of the Ljubljana Urban Region must therefore adopt a long-term housing policy and housing programme that takes into consideration all forms of housing construction (new-builds), renovation, rational housing occupancy and the spatial characteristics of the local environment. The goals of housing policy must be to ensure that there is a balanced supply of high-quality and functional housing, that access to housing is made easier and that there is greater housing mobility among the population. In relation to this, municipalities will pay particular attention to ensuring that vulnerable groups, particularly young people and the more economically deprived population, are given access to housing.

If this problem is to be resolved effectively, something urgently needs to be done with regard to the funds from which local communities and stakeholders responsible for ensuring sufficient supply of affordable housing are financed.

6.2.5.1 Ensuring a high standard of living in the region

Support will be given to activities designed to ensure the balanced provision of high-quality housing that meets the varying needs of the population so that urban, village and rural areas are turned into attractive places to live now and in the future. There is a clear lack of housing, particularly in the capital. The state’s poor housing policy, the gradual rise in non-profit rents, the continuing low apartment occupancy rate and low levels of security felt by buyers of overpriced apartments are not conducive to a high-quality housing policy, even though the right to housing is one of the rights set down in the European Social Charter. A further challenge thrown up by demographic changes, alongside that of ensuring available and affordable housing (construction of housing for rent), which would, among other things, increase the attractiveness of the region as a place to live for young people and young families, is to ensure adequate, high-quality and affordable housing for the elderly and to carry out large numbers of energy and earthquake-protection renovation operations on residential buildings (the housing stock is ageing).

6.2.5.2 Intergenerational differences – An opportunity for the region

Every generation is marked by events at a particular stage of their lives that affect their behaviour and values. The labour market provides employment to people of different ages, which means that each generation brings with it different patterns of behaviour, viewpoints, expectations, habits and motivations. Generation gaps also have an impact on business processes within the working environment. New mechanisms must therefore be sought at the workplace to coordinate the work of different age groups so that each of them gains the greatest benefit; this is important for the fostering of a new culture within enterprises as well (intergenerational centres also have a role to play here) and the further development of a support environment for NGOs and the strengthening of their institutional capacity. The main activities will focus on promoting solidarity, social inclusion, mutual mentoring, the expansion of social networks for knowledge transfer, and so on.

6.2.5.3 Integration for social inclusion

While social inclusion not infrequently starts with material deprivation, it is also a wider concept: exclusion from working life (unemployment), from consumer society (classic poverty), from society (lack of social contact, loneliness) and from mechanisms of power and influence (cultural marginalisation). This measure is also connected to the ‘Promoting healthy lifestyles’ measure, as promoting health among vulnerable groups of the population can also reduce social exclusion and the proportion of the population at risk of poverty. This measure will support projects that provide a supportive environment for the development of new, innovative business models that also address the issue of social exclusion, and projects that involve non-standard forms of work.

Indicators:

Name of indicator	Value	Year	Source
Net disposable income per inhabitant, in EUR, revised figure 2018*	11,640	2017	SURS
Housing deprivation rate, in %**	19	2017	SURS

\*Disposable income per capita (SURS, regional calculations) is the selected main indicator for monitoring income as an area of quality of life. The indicator gives information on the amount of funds that the residents of a particular region have available for final consumption or saving.

\*\*Housing deprivation rate (Development report, UMAR, 2018): Proportion of households that have problems with leaking roofs, damp walls/foundations/floors, decayed window frames or decayed flooring.

## 6.2.6 SOCIAL INVESTMENTS, SOCIAL INNOVATIONS AND SOCIAL EXPERIMENTATION

During the economic crisis, social innovations became more important than ever before – as a component of economic strategies in the fields of healthcare and the environment and as an opportunity to achieve greater added value in public services.

As many innovative projects and programmes remain small in scale and are not sustainable, they have a limited impact on their environment; financing designed to foster growth in social innovations is likewise limited and often provided by philanthropic donors. In order to move away from the current situation, where good ideas are spread in a fragmentary way across series of small projects, to one in which social innovations have a greater impact, these must become more visible.

Social innovations and social enterprise can offer unique opportunities to help the most vulnerable target groups after their return to the labour market. Alternative forms of enterprise can therefore supplement the range of public services by promoting research and innovation focused on the formation of partnerships between the scientific and enterprise spheres and entities of the social economy. In addition to this, alternative forms of enterprise can also incorporate non-standard forms of work and contribute to increase of the social security, thereby reducing social exclusion and the risk of poverty.

### 6.2.6.1 Forming an ecosystem for social innovations and employment opportunities

Under this measure, the region will try to improve conditions for social innovations and social enterprises. These are new ideas (products, services and models) that simultaneously satisfy the urgent social needs (problems) of today more effectively than the alternatives, and create new social connections (networks and partnerships) and relations.

The measure can offer NGOs, local authorities and companies the tools for regenerating social policy as necessary, and even as a response to the deepening of social exclusion or a response to the arrival of new social needs that the market is unable to satisfy.

Another aim of the measure is to attract private investors to the financing of new ideas, and to create business models and services that foster greater social resilience to the challenges of the region and thereby increase economic returns (e.g. food supply, resource delivery, telemedicine, additional rural services, cooperatives, intergenerational cooperation, digital transformation, etc.). As with innovations in other areas, 'social experiments' represent an advantage in terms of costs and rapidity of response, as they contribute to the search for alternative ways of renewing existing measures (policies) with a view to increasing and improving performance and adapting to needs.

Indicators:

Name of indicator	Value	Year	Source
At-risk-of-social-exclusion rate, Osrednjeslovenska region (%)*	14	2017	SURS

\*Percentage of people who live below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold or who are seriously materially deprived or live in households with very low levels of work intensity.

### 6.3 PRIORITY 3: A GREEN REGION OF SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS

Despite its urban character, the Ljubljana Urban Region has large, well-preserved natural areas, great landscape variety and a high level of biodiversity. A large portion of the region is covered by forests and is rich in resources; this offers its inhabitants a high quality of life and good opportunities for economic development. While the region's natural features and geographical position also provide a high degree of resilience to climate change, the negative trends that are jeopardising and reducing the opportunities for launching adequate responses to climate change must be halted.

The region, containing as it does the capital city, is under great pressure from the growth-based economy, which is underpinned by the considerable and continuing trend of centralisation. This is leading to the constant increase in freight and passenger transport volumes, and to increasing development risks on physical space. Energy consumption is rising, as is the consumption of other resources within the region and internationally.

In the area of mobility, the upward trend in road traffic must therefore be halted: road freight transport and the use of private cars for daily commutes are the greatest threats to the sustainable management of the region. There have been several decades of investment in the motorway network, but it is time to put a stop to this trend and focus on the development of collective passenger transport, the modernisation of railway infrastructure, and the development of walking, cycling and multimodality (and the integration of all systems in particular). Adequate integration must also be secured by means of strategic spatial planning, with activities sited in a well-considered way and settlement directed towards public transport corridors in order to reduce mobility needs and, above all, private car use. The high concentration of central and service activities in the capital city is evidence that a polycentric principle of development has not been followed, while the lack of available housing has continued the trend of dispersed construction; this has placed additional strains on the environment, increased the pressure on nature conservation areas, contributed to the reduction in agricultural land area and lessened the options for sustainable management of the region. The window of opportunity for adapting to climate change is closing, while flood risk is increasing and the region's already low capacity to be self-sufficient in food is declining further. The development of sustainable, resource- and energy-saving agriculture and a strategically planned and comprehensively managed green infrastructure system must therefore be part of any comprehensive and integrated development planning.

The region is reliant to a large degree on energy imports, and wholly reliant on imports of fossil fuels. This makes energy one of the key priority areas. Careful use of the region's renewable sources (biomass, solar, hydroenergy, etc.) is important, as is efficient energy use, which will be underpinned by measures in the areas of mobility, heating, cooling and industrial energy use and, in particular, by the integration and digital transformation of energy management.

Only comprehensive and integrated regional management will enable adequate responses to be formulated to the many adverse effects of climate change and, above all, lead to the rational and sustainable use of resources. Wastewater treatment measures are also crucial here, with agglomerations that generate a load of less than 2,000 p.e. remaining the main challenge, as well as measures to reduce waste quantities, reuse waste and use waste for energy purposes. Today the region is able to boast sufficient quantities of high-quality drinking water. This resource must be preserved, protected and used with care, especially given the predicted global pressures.

All programmes and measures under this priority will, to a large extent, be carried out under the EU principles of 'Nature-based solutions' and 'Do no significant harm'; they will also be aligned with the strategic nature conservation and environmental protection documents to be adopted in this

perspective, chiefly the National Environmental Action Programme and the National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP).

Only with integrated and responsible management will it be possible for the LUR to maintain and enhance its 'green region' status, improve the quality of life of all generations and respond adequately to global changes.

Programmes:

- 6.3.1 Sustainable mobility
- 6.3.2 Sustainable spatial planning
- 6.3.3 Development of sustainable resource- and energy-saving agriculture
- 6.3.4 Development and management of green infrastructure
- 6.3.5 Energy management
- 6.3.6 Adaptation to climate change
- 6.3.7 Drinking water supply, wastewater drainage and waste management

### 6.3.1 SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY

With road vehicle use at its peak and the motorway network completed, the Ljubljana Urban Region is seeing a noticeable rise in road transport volumes. In order to increase the mobility of the population and improve energy efficiency and the environmental acceptability of transport, the region's rail network urgently needs revitalising. Only a working railway system, integrated with other transport systems, will enable Ljubljana, as part of the network of core European cities, to become incorporated into and economically competitive along international transport corridors. Sustainable mobility measures will be more explicitly focused on developing collective passenger transport, promoting walking, cycling, multimodality and, above all, the incorporation of all systems into an integrated whole. The shift towards greater use of public transport in the region will be secured by improving the quality of public transport infrastructure and services.

Harmonised connections, intermodal transfer points and the integration of information systems must also be put in place so as to increase the attractiveness of public transport. Intermodality should also be secured through the construction of new railway stations and stops; together with a system of intermodal P+R points, these will enable all forms of public transport to be integrated. In accordance with the measures set out in the Integrated Transport Strategy of the Ljubljana Urban Region, further investments in the self-contained cycle network are being promoted, along with supplementary services for the development of cycle and electric cycle use for daily commutes within the region. Sustainable mobility will be promoted in the region; this will make implementation easier and quicker and lead to greater public acceptance of the measures.

#### 6.3.1.1 Modernisation and upgrading of the rail network in the Ljubljana Urban Region

High-quality regional and national connections between Ljubljana, as the capital city and economic centre of the country, and other nearby regions and the country as a whole is urgently required for the future development of the Ljubljana Urban Region. Attractive railway transport capable of competing with the car in terms of speed and comfort must be established. This will be achieved through various measures of investment in railway infrastructure. The main purpose of the measures is to improve connections between the country's urban centres, establish the Ljubljana rail hub and, over the long term, reorganise regular international rail links with Ljubljana.

### 6.3.1.2 Strengthening and integration of public transport systems

A significant increase in public transport in the region is only possible if improvements are made to the management of the entire public transport system. This is dependent both on the upgrading of infrastructure and vehicle fleets, and on a standardised management system. This measure proposes that the timetables and services of the different means of public transport be coordinated to the benefit of the user, and that public transport be integrated with other forms of transport under the ‘mobility as a service’ principle.

### 6.3.1.3 Promoting the further development of non-motorised mobility

There has been a noticeable increase in the use of non-motorised forms of mobility – cycling and walking in urban centres, while there is still room for improvement when it comes to travelling between settlements and municipalities in the region. Regional-level measures will be focused on completing the cycle path network and other mobility services that make use of the potentials of unspoilt nature, promote carbon-neutral mobility and maintain quality of life in the region. Universal access for all is an important guiding principle of the measure. In addition to improving access for more vulnerable groups of users, it also improves general access to intermodal points and various electric bike-sharing schemes.

Indicators:

Name of indicator	Value	Year	Source
Private cars per 1,000 inhabitants	530	2017	SURS
Kilometres driven, Ljubljana public transport (LPP, urban transport)	11,920,191	2018	LPP
Passengers carried by Slovenian Railways (SŽ)	13,554	2018	SŽ

## 6.3.2 SUSTAINABLE SPATIAL PLANNING

Slovenia has not, since independence, established a spatial planning system that would comprehensively integrate spatial planning into all levels and areas of spatial management. The fragmented nature of the country in terms of municipalities, which increased in number from 60 to 212 between 1991 and 2017, has increased the gap between the national and local spatial planning levels. At the same time, the introduction of the SPRS 2050 weakened the substantive integration of spatial development areas at national level, opening up a space for the development of poorly interconnected sectoral plans. For decades there has been an increasing need for spatial planning at regional level that would connect the needs of individual municipalities, align them with the national strategies and plans of individual sectors, and plug them into regional development planning. The need for regional-level strategic spatial planning was re-identified in 2017 in the Spatial Planning Act (ZUreP-2), which envisaged the production of ‘regional spatial plans’ by 2023<sup>4</sup>. The production of these plans was also set out in the draft new SPRS, which sees spatial planning as a necessary link in the spatial planning chain in Slovenia.

The increasing need for the preparation of regional spatial plans is also evident in connection with the development of sustainable mobility, as the LUR Integrated Transport Strategy argues that the creation

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<sup>4</sup> In the meantime, a new Spatial Planning Act – ZUreP-3 was adopted, setting the deadline for the preparation of regional spatial plans at 2027.

of connections between transport and spatial planning is vital if the number of journeys taken in the region is to be restricted. This issue has arisen mainly as a result of the lack of coordination between national transport infrastructure development plans (road and rail transport compete with each other) and because national transport infrastructure plans are drawn up with partial focus on one or another area and without a comprehensive strategic view.

**6.3.2.1 Regional spatial plan**

Although the ZUreP-2 provides that regional spatial plans shall be drawn up by 2023, this process has not yet started because the state has still not drafted the relevant implementing acts nor provided the envisaged 60% of the co-financing of the document (the document is meant to harmonise national sectoral policies and the development needs of individual municipalities). Despite delays in the formal preparation of the spatial planning document, the requirement has arisen in the Osrednjeslovenska region, because of the national concentration of activities and needs in the only recognised Metropolitan Growth Area (MEGA) in Slovenia, for a document to be prepared that goes beyond partial initiatives and tackles the sustainable use of space and the development of infrastructure in the region in a comprehensive way. The municipalities of the Ljubljana Urban Region have recognised the need to draft a regional spatial planning document regardless of the timetable for the formal development of this area in terms of standards and legislation.

Indicators:

Name of indicator	Value	Year	Source
Regional spatial plan	0	2020	LUR RDA

**6.3.3 DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE- AND ENERGY-SAVING AGRICULTURE**

The most important forest management objectives in the region are the production of wood and the generation of revenues from forests, where forest owners will be encouraged to carry out more of the planned works and thereby increase revenues from forests. Assistance to owners will also be bolstered in relation to mutual cooperation and networking, particularly in procedures for acquiring funds, followed by the maintenance of good water status, nature protection and the conservation of flora and fauna, air purification and climate regulation, recreation and tourism and the provision of carbon sinks, protection against natural disasters, education and the provision of one-to-one and group advice to forest owners and the public in relation to the adaptation of forests to climate change and the preservation and improvement of biodiversity, forest research, the acquisition of other forest products, the preservation of cultural heritage, hunting and income from hunting, and the aesthetic appearance of the landscape, including by ensuring the comprehensive opening of forests by means of forest roads and skid trails. With a desire to preserve the environment and protect human health, the measure for the raising of regional self-sufficiency will primarily support and promote sustainable forms of the circular management of the agricultural, forest and cultural landscape and natural resources, the interlinking and promotion of local products for the purpose of joint market operations on the regional market, new forms of marketing and the distribution of regional products. Forest owners will also be encouraged to professionalise forest work and develop forest-wood chains in the local environment in connection with local wood-processing and potential wood centres. In this regard, awareness-raising, promotion and education will be important horizontal topics that promote the development of such practices. We will use local development measures to pursue the objectives of

preserving settlement in the countryside and improving the economic position of the rural population, including through work in forests and activities connected with wood and forests. We will pay particular attention to cooperation between urban and rural areas in all fields (social services, mobility, food supply, education, etc.).

### 6.3.3.1 Increasing food self-sufficiency by promoting the development of sustainable forms of farming

The Ljubljana Urban Region will pursue the objective of preserving the production potential and volume of agricultural land. Incentives will be redirected towards organic production, fruit-growing and the production of garden crops. Promoting the transfer of knowledge between different stakeholders will reduce the knowledge deficit in the management and operation of farms. An increase in food self-sufficiency and the provision of high-quality and safe food will be achieved by strengthening shorter and longer vertical links between producers and consumers, with local producers reinforcing their role as suppliers of high-quality, locally produced food. Taking regional conditions into account, the region will promote greater recognition for and greater use of local food in households, catering and, in particular, in tourism and public-sector institutions.

### 6.3.3.2 Raising quality of life in the countryside

This measure is aimed at improving the economic position of people living in the countryside by improving access to all the necessary services and building high-quality public and private infrastructure. To this end, it will be necessary to encourage the development of supplementary and other complementary activities within agricultural and other economic activities that create new jobs in rural areas. The creation of infrastructural conditions for quality of life in the countryside will ensure the even distribution of settlement in rural areas and reduce emigration to urban areas. In the field of social inclusion, initiatives will be focused on intergenerational cooperation and the creation of new social services tailored to those living in rural areas. By applying a joint LEADER/CLLD approach and using EMFAF 2021–2027 funds for CLLD across the entire region, we will secure the active inclusion of the local population in development projects that arise from local needs and initiatives.

Indicators:

Name of indicator	Value	Year	Source
Farmland in use (ha)	60,497	2016	SURS

## 6.3.4 DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

Green infrastructure is an attested tool for creating natural solutions with ecological, economic and social benefits. The Natura 2000 network and other natural or semi-natural areas (e.g. riverside vegetation, hedges in the cultural landscape, parks, gardens and artificial elements such as green roofs and walls or ecological bridges) are among the bases underpinning green infrastructure in the EU. According to estimates, the benefits of the ecosystem services provided by the Natura 2000 network alone amount to EUR 300 billion a year, while the benefits of green infrastructure far exceed this amount. The EU funded green infrastructure to the tune of approximately EUR 6,579 million in the 2007–2013 programming period, with most of this coming from the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development. The LIFE programme provides special funding for biodiversity, including green infrastructure.

The Ljubljana Urban Region wishes to create a good, strategically planned and well-managed network of natural and artificially created green areas that provide many benefits to inhabitants as well as to the environment and to nature itself. If the most pronounced functions of green infrastructure at the international and national levels are connected with biodiversity preservation, other environmental functions (adaptation to climate change and protection against the adverse effects of floods), spatial functions (limitations on urbanisation) and social functions (recreation and relaxation in the natural environment, particularly in the proximity of Ljubljana) are much more pronounced at the regional level in the LUR. Here it is crucial to address wider areas and corridors, which must be dealt with in an integrated way across administrative boundaries.

Only in this way will green infrastructure be able to continue to provide a range of benefits in the years to come. The basis for the proposed measures is the Strategy for the Protection and Development of Green Infrastructure in the LUR, which was drafted in 2019.

#### **6.3.4.1 Introducing green infrastructure into urban environments**

Green infrastructure is particularly important in urban environments because it shields inhabitants from the adverse effects of pollution (noise, air) and the unfavourable effects of weather (heat islands, overheating of city centres, sudden downpours leading to floods). At the same time, it provides space for socialising and relaxation in natural surroundings (parks, urban forests, landscaped riverbanks). In order to ensure a high-quality living environment, mitigate the negative effects of climate change and preserve biodiversity in cities, the following projects will be promoted: the preservation, renewal and development of green areas in cities, the regeneration of degraded areas with green infrastructure instruments; the greening of corridors for cyclists and pedestrians; the use of technical green infrastructure solutions (green roofs, walls) and sustainable solutions for the management of rainwater in urban areas; and the utilisation of opportunities for the mixed use of forest, waterside and agricultural land in urban settlements for recreational and relaxation purposes.

#### **6.3.4.2 Preserving a high level of biodiversity and quality of natural areas**

Nature conservation is necessary in areas of the highest value that are served by a formal protection regime (Natura 2000, PNA, NV), as well as in other naturally preserved and agricultural areas, as they form the region's green infrastructure together and in connection with each other. Biodiversity is a precondition for the provision of ecosystem services that bring environmental, social and economic benefits. Support will be given to projects that contribute to the preservation and improvement of protected nature areas and other natural areas in accordance with the Programme for the Management of Natura 2000 Areas (PUN2) and the Resolution on the National Environmental Action Programme 2020-2030 (ReNPVO20–30): activities to protect biodiversity and preserve or improve the favourable status of habitats in Natura 2000 areas; sustainable development in Natura 2000 areas; the sustainable management of agriculture areas; activities to preserve ecological connectivity, protect habitats, water and distinctive landscapes; the renaturation and revitalisation of watercourses, grassland areas, wetlands and other habitats important from the point of view of nature conservation; the remediation of backfilled hollows; and the establishment of natural hydromorphology and geomorphology in Natura 2000 areas. These projects will be supported in accordance with the Programme for the Management of Natura 2000 Areas (PUN2) and the Resolution on the National Environmental Action Programme 2020-2030 (ReNPVO20–30).

### 6.3.4.3 Strategic planning and the integrated management of green infrastructure at regional level

Cooperation with municipalities has shown that long-term strategic planning and strengthened cooperation between institutions (e.g. weighing of alternatives, search for joint solutions, coordination of sectoral plans, etc.) are among the most essential measures, with the following being of particular importance: relevant and reliable information (technical and spatial planning), the production of green infrastructure studies and research, and the monitoring of the status and benefits of green infrastructure. Some municipalities see a solution in introducing special professional services for green infrastructure at local or regional level and in developing a platform for coordination between LUR municipalities on future projects that affect the status and development of green infrastructure.

Indicators:

Name of indicator	Value	Year	Source
Functionally degraded areas (surface area)	929.5 ha	2017	Lampič, B. and Bobovnik N., 2017; Lampič, B., Kušar, S. and Zavodnik Lamovšek, A. 2017.
No of green infrastructure management projects in the region	1	2020	LUR RDA

### 6.3.5 ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Slovenia is committed to sustainable development and a low-carbon circular economy, with sustainable energy and its social and environmental aspects forming part of this. Reliable, sustainable and competitive energy supply is vital to development. Among the fundamental principles of energy development are the use of renewable energy sources and efficient energy use as a matter of priority. Increasing efficient energy use and the share of renewables contributes to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, which is also part of Slovenia's commitment within the EU's climate and energy package and the Paris Climate Agreement.

Regional energy planning has particular importance here, as renewables are connected to the local environment and involve more factors than classic energy based on fossil fuels. The local or regional level is more suitable than the national level (i.e. the 'top-down' approach) when it comes to a realistic assessment of the potential of renewables and their impact on the environment, and to identifying the business opportunities created by using them.

Decisions taken at regional level can more precisely incorporate unique models created by local energy needs with a mixture of local energy sources. Decisions at this level can better reflect the interests of the local environment, stakeholders and local communities in satisfying their long-term energy needs. Energy planning, which combines regional energy needs and supply by taking local/regional circumstances into account, is important for securing positive environmental effects, employment and quality of life in the region.

#### 6.3.5.1 Regional energy plan/Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan

It will only be possible to achieve the set objectives in relation to the use of renewables, energy efficiency and the climate if a general consensus is achieved and there is cooperation between all entities involved. The local energy plans of the LUR municipalities should therefore be interlinked and coordinated at regional level or within smaller areas with connected interests created in cooperation with neighbouring municipalities. These connections are also important, for example, in achieving economies of scale in building renovation. Emphasis must be placed on encouraging the greatest

possible use of renewables (and a precise study made of their potentials), and with it energy self-sufficiency and a reduction in dependence on imports, and on efficient energy use measures in the public sector and the promotion of and provision of information on the importance of renewables and efficient energy use for households and industry. The creation of partnerships between urban and rural environments that connect needs for renewables with their provision can make an important contribution to achieving the objectives set. Protection against climate change is a long-haul process with long-term goals and targets. The document must be constantly updated and conceptually developed, and focus placed on the implementation of measures.

**6.3.5.2 Energy management of public buildings**

Municipalities are obliged to carry out energy accounting for the public buildings they own and to notify the competent ministry of the results on an annual basis. The measure itself is not enough to satisfy the principle of continuous improvement; rather, data must be recorded constantly and swift measures taken when it deviates from the target values. This vision up to 2050 is for almost carbon-neutral energy use in buildings, which can only be achieved by making considerable improvements in energy performance and increasing the use of renewables in buildings. A targeted energy consumption monitoring system must be introduced (it can also be a remote monitoring system) so as to enable efficient energy management on the basis of a comparison between actual and target energy consumption. In addition to energy accounting, this involves monitoring, the automation of buildings, the introduction of continuous system optimisation and, not least, the provision of living comfort in buildings. The targeted monitoring of energy consumption encourages the achievement of continuous savings.

Indicators:

Name of indicator	Value	Year	Source
No of regional energy plans	0	2020	LUR RDA

**6.3.6 ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE**

In 2018 more than half of all greenhouse gases in Europe were produced by the burning of fuels and fugitive fuel emissions (excluding transport), followed by emissions from transport (24%), industry (8%), agriculture (10%) and waste management (3%) Reducing emissions from any of these sectors helps to mitigate the effects of climate change, while measures to adapt to climate change reduce the negative effects on human safety and prosperity and strengthen the resilience of the entire region.

When adaptation measures are introduced, the key obstacles are often not of a technical nature, but lie in insufficient cooperation and coordination between sectors (in policy planning and implementation), and the subsequent lack of coordination in determining those areas that should be given priority. A further problem lies in the fact that there is insufficient public awareness of the need to adapt and a lack of understanding of the threats that climate change brings.

In the Ljubljana Urban Region, the most noticeable consequences of climate change are the quantity and distribution of rainfall. Heavy downpours of short duration or heavy rainfall over several days frequently lead to flooding. We can achieve long-term benefits if we make adaptations to climate changeability and respond to natural disasters in good time.

#### 6.3.6.1 Activities to increase flood safety in the region

When it comes to the natural disasters being caused by climate change on an ever more frequent basis, such as extreme weather events involving storms and floods, increasing flood safety is one of the region's key tasks. Within the context of adaptation to climate change, priority will be given to support for flood-protection projects in areas of significant flood impact and in other areas in which floods cause the greatest material damage. Such projects include: the planning and construction of classic water and flood-protection infrastructure, the maintenance of watercourses, the sustainable regulation of watercourses, run-off and retention areas, and other solutions based on natural systems and green infrastructure. Measures to retain water naturally, in both the urban and natural environments, help to slow rainwater flows, increase percolation and reduce pollution using natural processes. Measures such as these are cost-effective and, at the same time, contribute to biodiversity protection and climate change adaptation. Support will also be given to the provision of information to the residents of flood areas on how to protect themselves and on other awareness-raising preventive activities.

#### 6.3.6.2 Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP)

The Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP) provides a basic framework for a comprehensive audit of environmental risks and the options for increasing the resilience of local communities and the region. It includes emissions auditing, a risk and vulnerability analysis for those areas over which the local community can exert influence (public buildings, street lighting and, indirectly, houses and multi-apartment buildings, transport, tourism, energy, forestry, etc.), and a proposal of relevant measures for mitigating and adapting to climate change. In the area of energy consumption and production, these mainly present opportunities to increase energy efficiency and the use of renewables, thereby reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and ensuring the secure supply of low-carbon energy.

#### 6.3.6.3 District heating systems and micro heating systems using RES

In Europe, more and more attention has been given in recent years to the importance of district heating (DH) for the sustainable heating of buildings. DH offers greater reliability of supply, greater energy efficiency and lower emissions in comparison with standalone combustion plants. Slovenia has considerable experience in this area, which provides a good starting point for further development and the upgrading of existing systems. There must be a move away from fossil fuels, which are the majority input materials, to renewables and waste heat recovery. In the EU, the quantity of waste heat is said to exceed the quantity used to heat buildings. The development of new-generation DH systems is focusing on using as much waste heat and renewable energy as possible and on lowering the temperature of system water so as to make use of the possibility of incorporating heat pumps into the network. Further improvements are brought by smart thermal energy systems, the telemetry of heat meters, and motivating consumers to use energy efficiently and making the transition to the newer systems.

#### 6.3.6.4 Self-sufficient energy communities

Trends are moving towards greater decentralisation in the area of electricity generation as well. This is necessary if high shares of renewable sources are to be achieved. Particularly where it is established

that the risks caused to secure supply by climate change are greater, it would make sense to introduce energy self-sufficient communities with smart grids and energy storage and the use of virtual power plants (so-called ‘flexible energy’). Depending on conditions, energy communities can be municipalities, settlements, neighbourhoods or any other framework.

**6.3.6.5 Climate change-related activities in agriculture**

Measures to adapt to climate change in the area of agriculture will be focused mainly on making use of agricultural and forest biomass for energy purposes in such a way as to not jeopardise food supply, and the wood-processing industry with the necessary forest timber assortments, thereby reducing greenhouse gas emissions and preserving the productive potential of farmland and forests.

Priority will be given to introducing farming models, adapted to local conditions, that are sustainable in terms of the environmental and social dimensions of development and that, at the same time, continue to offer economic opportunities and contribute to preserving the rural cultural landscape.

The development of a sustainable circular bioeconomy with an emphasis on reducing food loss and waste throughout the entire food supply chain will be a constant in all municipalities in the region.

Indicators:

Name of indicator	Value	Year	Source
Ecological footprint (synthetic indicator of environmental development)	Not yet available	2017	MOP, three-year

**6.3.7 DRINKING WATER SUPPLY, WASTEWATER DRAINAGE AND WASTE MANAGEMENT**

Owing to environmental pollution, as well as to the fast-approaching deadline for the fulfilment of EU requirements (Directive 91/271/EEC), the construction of infrastructure to plug the gaps that still exist in the public sewage network, the construction or upgrading of municipal treatment plants, particularly in agglomerations with a total load of below 2,000 p.e., and the rehabilitation of obsolescent sewage networks, particularly in densely populated urban centres, must be treated as a priority in the Ljubljana Urban Region. As such investments will need considerable funds, with the amount generally exceeding municipalities’ budgetary capacities, systemic financing must be provided.

The long-term and safe supply of all inhabitants with high-quality drinking water remains a priority for the region. Efforts must be made to connect water supply systems that are fed from different sources. Many areas still have no public infrastructure for the supply of drinking water, while in other areas the existing water supply systems are hydraulically inadequate, built from unsuitable materials (e.g. cement-asbestos), or simply suffer large water losses because the materials are obsolescent and decrepit. Investments are required in the construction of new and the rehabilitation of existing infrastructure, with the largest investment need coming from smaller water supply systems supplying up to 10,000 inhabitants (in 11 municipalities alone, it has been estimated that an investment of EUR 31 million is needed in the construction of water supply infrastructure). Particular attention will be paid to municipal wastewater drainage and treatment arrangements in Natura 2000 areas.

### 6.3.7.1 Investments in environmental infrastructure

The region will require investments in the construction of missing infrastructure for the supply of high-quality drinking water, mainly in smaller systems supplying up to 10,000 inhabitants; this involves the refurbishment of existing water supply systems, the connection of water supply systems fed from different sources, and the establishment of reserve electricity supply systems for the uninterrupted and safe supply of drinking water. In this context, it is important to pursue the objectives of balanced management of the optimal functioning of water supply systems and the transition to a smart water resource management system.

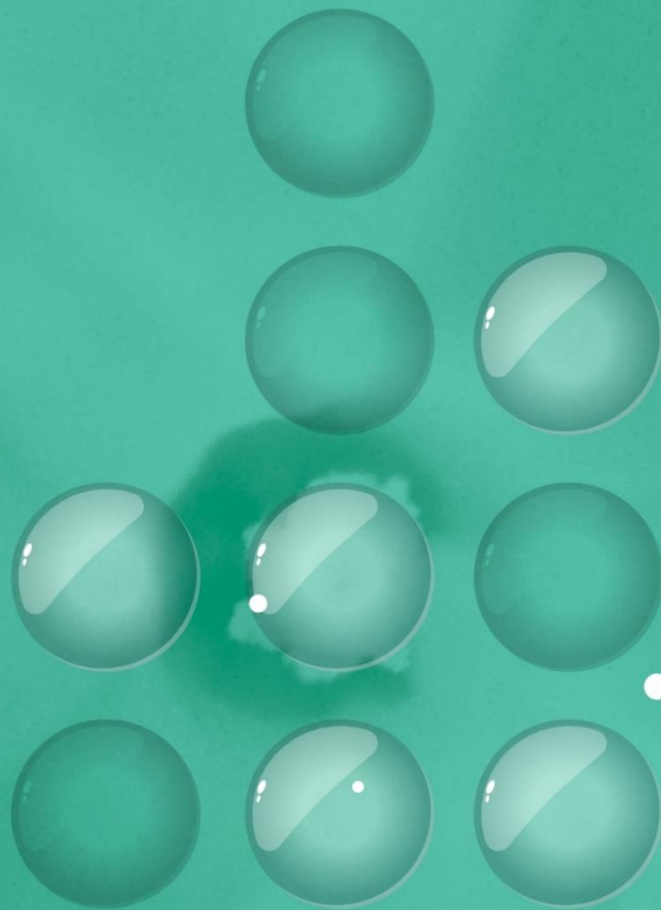
An investment gap also remains in relation to environmental infrastructure for the drainage and treatment of wastewater. There are 369 agglomerations in the LUR that generate a load of less than 2,000 p.e., while across the region as a whole, there is a considerable need for investment to equip those agglomerations (EUR 206 million, or 23% of Slovenia's entire investment needs in this area). Support will be directed towards incentives for public investments of local importance in environmental infrastructure with the aim of securing an adequate standard of public services, ensuring that supply standards are observed in all areas of settlement (agglomerations) and making sure that all planned projects for equipping agglomerations that generate a load equal to or greater than 2,000 p.e. and water supply systems serving more than 10,000 residents are actually carried out. Priority must also be given here to smaller-scale projects that are not suitable for cohesion funding but that are key to quality and to the supply of the basic needs of the region's inhabitants.

### 6.3.7.2 Effective waste management

Waste management is an important segment that must be addressed within the context of the transition to a low-carbon circular economy. Various measures are required to promote the reduction and reuse of municipal waste in response to the large and growing problem of municipal waste, particularly the large quantities of waste packaging being produced. In addition to campaigns to raise awareness, measures are also required to increase the proportion of waste collected separately, including by extending infrastructure and modernising municipal waste treatment equipment and utility companies' systems. Efforts must be made to improve the design and management of products and processes in order to increase reuse (waste is a raw material, zero waste) and to establish additional and strengthen existing reuse centres; particular attention also needs to be paid to the elimination of illegal waste dumps.

Indicators:

Name of indicator	Value	Year	Source
Municipal waste generated (kg/head of population) in the Osrednjeslovenska region	524	2018	SURS
Proportion of connection to the public sewage network in the Osrednjeslovenska region (%)	81.6	2017	MOP



OVERALL FINANCIAL  
ESTIMATE OF THE COST OF  
THE RDP

## 7. OVERALL FINANCIAL ESTIMATE OF THE COST OF THE RDP

### 7.1 Financial estimate of the cost of the LUR RDP 2021–2027

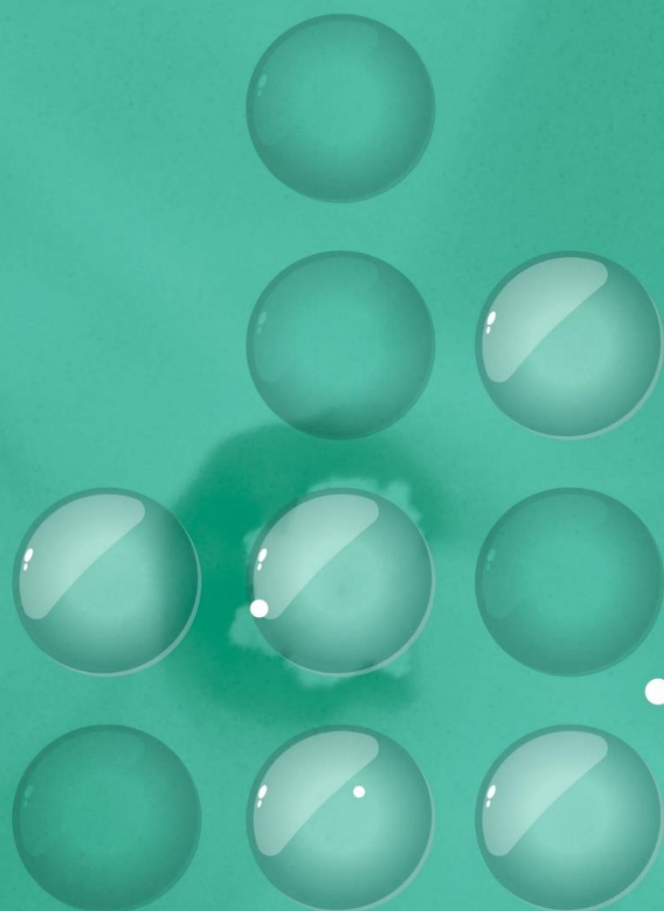
The financial estimate of the cost of the LUR RDP 2021–2027 has been compiled on the basis of the regional projects received and their indicative values. The LUR RDA collected the projects via an online software application. Based on the projects collected up to now, the estimated financial cost of the LUR RDP 2021–2027 is EUR 1,857,260,830. The projects have been classified into measures and programmes within the three priorities of the region. The estimated cost will be further corrected within the context of projects of national importance in cases where only a provisional estimate has been made of their value.

The sources of funding for the 2021–2027 financial perspective include:

- European Cohesion Policy funds            EUR 2.9 billion
- Agricultural fund resources                EUR 1.6 billion

Table 13: Estimated cost of the LUR RDP 2021–2027

DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY	PROGRAMMES	TOTAL RESOURCES IN EUR
<b>1. A CREATIVE REGION OF OPPORTUNITY</b>	1.1 DEVELOPMENT OF A SUSTAINABLE, INNOVATIVE AND KNOWLEDGE-BASED ECONOMY	24,150,000
	1.2 INNOVATIVE REGENERATION OF THE REGION	10,000,000
	1.3 CULTURAL AND CREATIVE INDUSTRIES	3,400,000
	1.4 PROMOTING FDI, DEVELOPMENT RESTRUCTURING AND INTERNATIONALISATION	17,600,000
	1.5 PROMOTING INVESTMENTS IN R&D	15,300,000
	1.6 TRANSITION OF THE REGION TO A CIRCULAR ECONOMY	5,200,000
	1.7 DEVELOPMENT OF A SUPPORT ENVIRONMENT FOR THE CREATION OF NEW GLOBAL PRODUCTS	33,600,000
<b>PRIORITY 1 TOTAL</b>		<b>109,250,000</b>
<b>2. A SMART REGION TAILORED TO PEOPLE</b>	2.1 RESILIENCE TO THE CHALLENGES OF THE LABOUR MARKET OF THE FUTURE	8,879,085
	2.2 EDUCATION, CAREERS GUIDANCE AND LIFELONG LEARNING	1,550,000
	2.3 INVESTMENTS IN SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE (NURSERY SCHOOLS, SCHOOLS, HEALTHCARE, CULTURE, SPORT)	612,796,737
	2.4 HEALTH PROTECTION	8,375,000
	2.5 INVESTMENTS IN QUALITY OF LIFE	226,370,000
	2.6 SOCIAL INVESTMENTS, SOCIAL INNOVATIONS AND SOCIAL EXPERIMENTATION	5,500,000
<b>PRIORITY 2 TOTAL</b>		<b>863,470,822</b>
<b>3. A GREEN REGION OF SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS</b>	3.1 SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY	295,789,539
	3.2 SUSTAINABLE SPATIAL PLANNING	1,500,000
	3.3 DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE- AND ENERGY-SAVING AGRICULTURE	25,230,000
	3.4 DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE	4,842,718
	3.5 ENERGY MANAGEMENT	301,073,853
	3.6 ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE	23,257,681
	3.7 DRINKING WATER SUPPLY, WASTEWATER DRAINAGE AND WASTE MANAGEMENT	232,846,217
<b>PRIORITY 3 TOTAL</b>		<b>884,540,008</b>
<b>TOTAL COST OF THE LUR RDP 2021–2027</b>		<b>1,857,260,830</b>



SYSTEM FOR THE MONITORING,  
EVALUATION AND  
ORGANISATION OF  
RDP IMPLEMENTATION

## **8. SYSTEM FOR THE MONITORING, EVALUATION AND ORGANISATION OF RDP IMPLEMENTATION**

### **8.1 Organisation of RDP implementation**

A regional development programme is realised through an Agreement on the Development of a Region (ADR), in accordance with the provisions of the Decree on Regional Development Programmes.

An ADR determines the key regional and sectoral projects for overcoming barriers to development and the sources of funding, where projects for achieving the development specialisation of a development region have priority when it comes to being inserted into the ADR. A regional project is a development project that is based on a regional development programme, realises the development priorities of a development region, and exploits the development potential of that development region. A regional project differs from a local project by offering a comprehensive solution to a specific problem within the development region and because of its wider development impact on and outside the development region. A sectoral project is a development project that implements a competent ministry's programme aimed at achieving objectives in that ministry's area of work, and that also has a significant impact on implementation of the development priority in a development region.

Preparation of an ADR incorporates the principle of the coordinated development of all areas in the region and the policies, the public-finance frameworks and the timeframes for the preparation of the central government programming budget, and the central government and municipal budgets already adopted. The process of drafting an agreement on the development of an ADR begins after the adoption of an RDP, when the ministry responsible for regional development invites the development council of a region to prepare and sign the agreement.

A key role in the preparation of an ADR is played by the regional development agency (RDA). After being invited to do so, the RDA prepares a draft ADR, which includes regional and sectoral projects. The RDA checks the project proposed for insertion into the agreement to verify that it meets the conditions, and scores it according to the list of criteria. The draft ADR is then sent to the ministry responsible for regional development. The ministry apprises other ministries of the draft agreement, and organises and leads coordination between the development region and the competent ministries, which take a position on the regional projects through territorial development dialogue. In the course of territorial development dialogue, the ministry obtains from the competent ministries proposals for additional sectoral projects, by development region, that meet the requirements of the competent ministry's programme in terms of achieving the objectives in their area of work and that also have a significant impact on the realisation of the region's development priorities. The development council of the region takes a position on a sectoral project proposed by the competent ministry by examining its importance to the achievement of the region's key development objectives. It then incorporates it (or does not incorporate it) into the updated draft ADR. Regional and sectoral projects are inserted into the ADR with the consent of the development council of the region and the competent ministries. The projects referred to in an agreement are classified according to priority and implemented in line with the budget funds available. After the procedure has been completed, funds may be allocated without a public invitation to tender (i.e. with the direct signing of a contract).

The ADR is concluded when it has been adopted by the development council of that region, approved by the council of the region, and signed by the chairperson of the development council of the region and the minister.

Amendments to the agreement on the development of the region are proposed by the development council of the region or the ministry in cases where significant deviations arise in the implementation of the agreement or if the need arises to supplement it. The provisions of the decree regulating the procedure of the drafting of agreements are applied by analogy to the procedure of drafting amendments to an ADR. With deviations that are not significant, the project developer may explain the deviations from the adopted agreement when applying for co-financing; they also submit the explanation to the RDA. Significant deviations include:

- a deviation of 20% or more in the financial values of an individual project;
- a change to the purpose or objectives of an individual project;
- replacement of a project in the agreement or the supplementing of the agreement with a new project.

## **8.2 Monitoring and evaluation of the effects of the RDP**

The method and system for monitoring and evaluating the RDP are also laid down by the Decree on Regional Development Programmes. The RDP must include the following in order to ensure effective monitoring:

- a definition and description of the region's development priorities, with quantified indicators and an indication of the sources of data for the monitoring of indicators;
- a definition and detailed description of measures under individual priorities, with quantified indicators and the sources for the monitoring of indicators;
- a presentation of the most important regional projects, with each project being provisionally presented so as to include a description of the indicators and an indication of the sources of data for indicator monitoring.

The Development Council of the Region is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the RDP and the realisation of the RDP objectives. The council is also responsible for adopting annual reports and the final RDP implementation report (all of these are prepared by the RDA). The RDA monitors the RDP indicators and the implementation of agreements on the development of regions using the ministry's information system, into which the RDA enters the data from the adopted RDP, the agreement and projects.

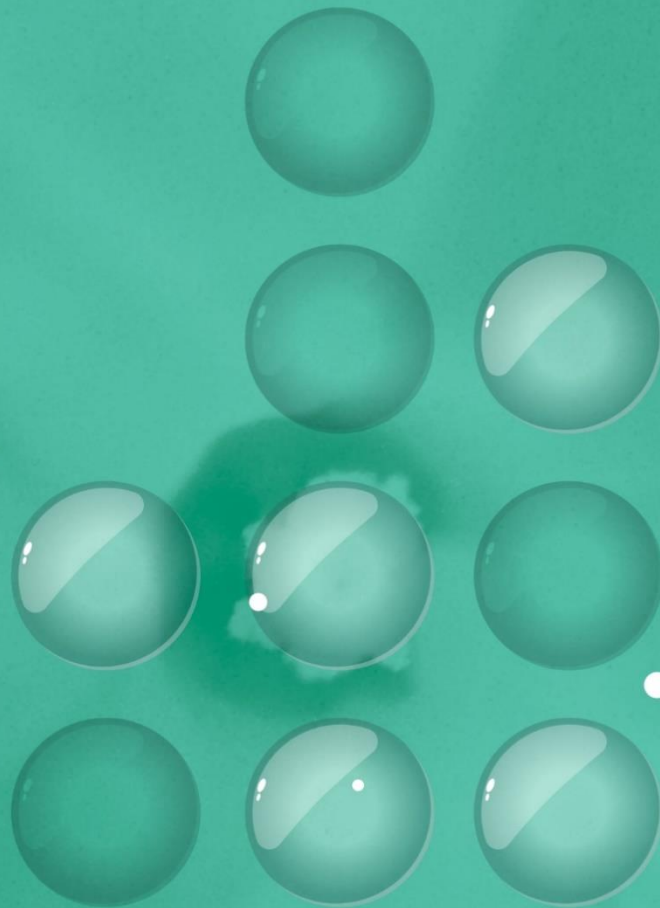
Annual reports and the final report on RDP implementation include the following:

- a brief outline of the changes important for RDP implementation and their impact on the achievement of RDP objectives;
- the progress made in achieving the quantified objectives using physical and financial indicators;
- the effects achieved following the implementation of individual measures and projects; and
- a summary of the main difficulties in RDP implementation and the measures taken to eliminate them.

The annual report is submitted to the ministry responsible for regional development within three months of the end of the calendar year, and the final report within six months of the end of the programming period.

The Development Council also proposes amendments to the RDP when required. The provisions of the decree regulating the procedure of the drafting of the RDP apply by analogy to the procedure of the drafting of amendments to the RDP.

The evaluation of the RDP is performed by the RDA so that independent evaluation experts are provided for each individual content or the entire programme.



SYSTEM FOR THE PROVISION OF  
PUBLIC INFORMATION AND  
NOTIFICATION ON RDP PLANNING  
AND IMPLEMENTATION

## **9. SYSTEM FOR THE PROVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION AND NOTIFICATION ON RDP PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION**

The LUR RDA will send information on the progress being made in drafting the RDP 2021–2027 via:

- the organisation of professional events (online conferences, consultations, workshops, meetings with the press);
- the issuing of publications (brochures, leaflets, flyers);
- the preparation of materials (for journalists and experts in specific fields);
- the provision of information to the media (press conferences, releases and materials);
- the publication of information on the website (decision on the drafting of the RDP, programme for the drafting of the RDP, adoption of the RDP, announcement of events, notices, reports on events, descriptions of regional projects, etc.).

The agency's communication activities associated with notifying the public of the drafting and implementation of the RDP will relate to all of the stakeholders indicated below.

### **Relations with LUR municipalities**

The 25 municipalities that make up the Ljubljana Urban Region are among the most important entities that the agency addresses; this is because they make up the agency, as the entity responsible for addressing the intersecting development interests of the municipalities that form the Osrednjeslovenska region. Cooperation with municipalities is especially important when long-term regional development programmes are being drafted and implemented. Regular, bilateral and inclusive communication is of the utmost importance for the successful realisation of regional development.

The LUR RDA communicates with the municipalities mainly by:

- organising regular meetings with members;
- preparing materials for sessions;
- consulting with mayors; and
- advertising in the municipalities' newsletters and bulletins.

### **Relations with economic stakeholders and the non-governmental stakeholders involved in regional development**

The LUR RDA informs and involves all regional development stakeholders in various ways depending on the needs and objectives of the RDP. Communication takes place mainly through:

- the organisation of professional consultations and various workshops, as well as through participation at such events;
- the preparation of various materials and publications.

### **Relations with stakeholders involved in regional development projects and the development network**

Communication tools similar to those outlined above are used by the LUR RDA for those stakeholders involved in development projects. The LUR RDA organises the following for those stakeholders:

- participation at professional consultations and workshops;
- materials (project presentation materials, project presentations, etc.) and various publications.

### **Relations with stakeholders in the international environment (project partners, institutions in EU Member States and EU institutions)**

The LUR RDA devotes a great deal of attention to establishing relations in the international environment and forming international consortia for the purpose of project implementation. For this reason, the LUR RDA will prepare the following for the key regional projects:

- presentations for workshops and conferences for partner projects;
- presentations for the services of the European Commission and European Parliament;
- presentations for professional visits to other similar organisations in the EU.

### **Media relations**

The media is one of the most important factors in the region. Relations with the media are built with the aim of establishing a positive image and positioning the region's development needs in the eyes of the public. The media also serves as a way for the agency to reach sections of the public that cannot be reached or addressed directly.

The LUR RDA will use the following tools in its relations with the media:

- press releases;
- press conferences;
- materials for journalists;
- event invitations to journalists; and
- participation in media supplements devoted to particular relevant themes.

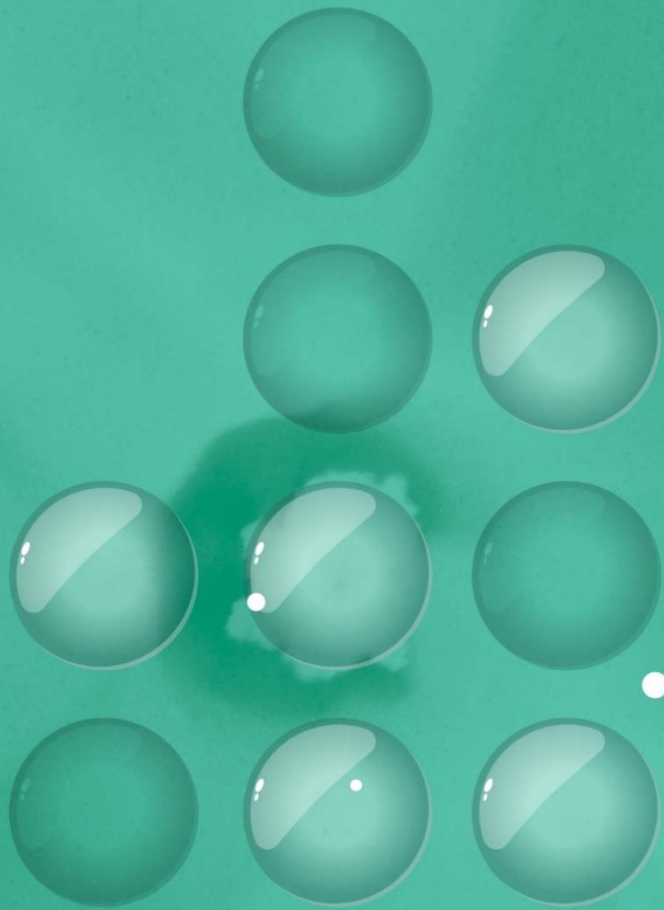
### **Relations with national-level political entities**

The ministry responsible for regional development and the other ministries will have an important influence on the realisation of the region's strategic objectives over the 2021–2027 period. Relations with political decision-makers are not necessarily associated solely with the provision of funds for the implementation of the regional development programme – they are also associated with the general recognition of the Osrednjeslovenska region.

In the past, the LUR RDA has communicated with national-level political decision-makers mainly through:

- written and other materials; and
- active involvement in the preparation of regional development programmes.

In order to promote the LUR RDP 2021–2027 document, the LUR Regional Development Agency is planning to prepare presentational material in the form of a brochure containing details of regional projects, items for publication on the LUR RDA website and the promotion of activities relating to the drafting of the RDP.



PRESENTATION OF THE  
MOST IMPORTANT  
REGIONAL PROJECTS

## 10. PRESENTATION OF THE MOST IMPORTANT REGIONAL PROJECTS

The regional projects that will be undertaken in the LUR RDP 2021–2027 in pursuit of the development priorities of the region and the utilisation of its development potentials are divided into three substantive segments:

1. a national proposal of projects for implementation in the LUR;
2. a list of key LUR projects for post-Covid-19 recovery (June and July 2020 set);
3. priority regional projects.

In June 2020, for the purpose of preparing the programming section of the RDP, the LUR RDA invited key players at decision-making bodies in the region to submit project proposals. Priority was given to projects designed to secure an exit from the Covid-19 crisis and addressing the key needs of the region in the new perspective. The original project selection was therefore limited to larger investment projects costing more than EUR 5 million or EUR 25 million. This was later extended to cover all needs in the region regardless of project cost.

We have formed all the proposals received into programmes within the framework of the individual priorities of the region and the measures. We will further update the lists in response to the consultations with regional stakeholders or in accordance with the assessments of the volume of funding available for the region.

### 10.1 NATIONAL PROPOSAL OF PROJECTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION IN THE LUR

Pursuant to an emergency law and in order to remove the obstacles to the implementation of major investments aimed at restarting the economy following the Covid-19 pandemic, the Slovenian government compiled a list of major investments. The list contains 187 projects costing an estimated total of around EUR 7.7 billion. The major investments are divided by statistical region and content in the areas of environment, energy, transport and regional development (construction of housing complexes, medical centres, educational institutions, etc.). The Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning was responsible for coordinating the list between the line ministries invited to submit proposals. The main purpose of determining the major investments required by the country was to coordinate and speed up the performance of procedures linked to these investments. The emergency law also established a working group that was tasked in particular with the coordinated timetabling of the procedures necessary for implementation of the investments.

The list contains 54 projects in the Ljubljana Urban Region.

Table 14: Projects proposed at national level for implementation in the LUR

No	NAME OF PROJECT
1.	<i>Flood protection of the Gradaščica river basin</i>
2.	<i>Construction of the Veliki Potok retention pond and regulation of the Grosupeljščica</i>
3.	<i>Ambrožev Trg and Gruber Canal sluice gates</i>
4.	<i>Krvavec water supply system</i>
5.	<i>R51C Kozarje–Vevče gas transmission pipeline</i>
6.	<i>Investment in a gas and steam unit</i>

7. Expansion of the Koseze–Kozarje motorway section into six lanes
8. Construction of the Dragomer access road
9. Construction of the Ljubljana–Divača railway line
10. Construction of Grosuplje railway station
11. Construction of Domžale railway station
12. Construction of railway stations in the Ljubljana area
13. New Ljubljana–Kranj–Jesenice railway line
14. Tivoli Curve
15. Ljubljana Passenger Centre
16. Vrhnika bypass
17. Establishment of a third lane on the Primorska and Štajerska radial roads into Ljubljana – implementation phase for the Domžale–Zadobrova section
18. Work on the Ljubljana ring road and radial motorway sections
19. Rakova Jelša II housing estate
20. NUK 2
21. New court building in Ljubljana
22. Resolution of the spatial problems of Ig prison at the prison's existing site
23. Resolution of the spatial problems of Ljubljana prison in the area covered by the MOL 147 Detailed Municipal Spatial Plan (OPPN)
24. Construction of rental apartments in Ljubljana Podutik-Glince
25. Construction of rental apartments in Zelena Jama
26. Construction of rental apartments at Litijska-Pesarska
27. Construction of rental apartments in Dolgi Most Ljubljana
28. Construction of rental apartments in Ivančna Gorica
29. Construction of rental apartments in Dragomelj, Škotin
30. Renovation of the infectious diseases department at Ljubljana University Medical Centre
31. Development of premises for the acquisition of additional capacities at Ljubljana nursing hospital
32. New department of infectious diseases and febrile conditions at Ljubljana University Medical Centre
33. Completion of the Ljubljana University Medical Centre project (DTS and HB)
34. Gimnazija Bežigrad, International School, reconstruction, extension
35. Project to resolve spatial issues at the Academy of Fine Arts and Design, the Secondary School of Design and Photography and Ljubljana student halls of residence in the Roška area
36. Project to construct a science centre as a demonstration project
37. Project to construct Agricultural Institute of Slovenia premises in the Jablje area
38. Centre for new technologies project
39. New-build project at UL Veterinary Faculty
40. New-build project at UL Faculty of Mechanical Engineering
41. New-build project at UL Faculty of Pharmacy
42. NIB biotechnical hub
43. Construction of student accommodation at Litostraj
44. Construction of a centre of excellence at Vrazov Trg 1
45. Deinstitutionalisation – establishment of assisted-living facilities
46. Construction of old-age care homes / investments in infrastructure for day care or short-term/respite accommodation for the elderly / establishment of assisted-living facilities
47. Comprehensive refurbishment of SNG Drama Ljubljana
48. Renovation of the northern section of the National Archives of the Republic of Slovenia at Poljanska 40
49. Modernisation of the VEP Ljubljana military complex
50. Establishment of an accident monitoring, readiness and response centre
51. Continuation of the renovation of the public alarm system with integration of infrastructure for the reception of 112 emergency calls
52. DRN – digital radio network for state authorities (DRO-DMR)
53. Construction of a facility for Ljubljana police department in the joint state administration building at Parmova
54. Zalog industrial and business zone with industrial road

Source: MOP, 2020.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> [https://www.gov.si/assets/ministrstva/MOP/fotografije/dogodki/2020/06\\_Junij/18\\_Pomembne-investicije-/20\\_06\\_24\\_Seznam-investicij.pdf](https://www.gov.si/assets/ministrstva/MOP/fotografije/dogodki/2020/06_Junij/18_Pomembne-investicije-/20_06_24_Seznam-investicij.pdf)

## 10.2 A LIST OF KEY LUR PROJECTS FOR POST-COVID-19 RECOVERY

As the largest region in Slovenia, the Ljubljana Urban Region has compiled a joint list of the most important projects for restarting the economy, and submitted it as a supplement to the government list of investments for securing an exit from the crisis in July 2020. The list contains 98 priority LUR projects.

Table 15: A list of key LUR projects for post-Covid-19 recovery (June and July 2020 set)

No	DEVELOPER/MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT
1	Ljubljana Urban Region	Ljubljana rail hub with the lowering of the railway tracks at Ljubljana
2	Ljubljana Urban Region	Comprehensive modernisation and upgrading of existing railway lines in the Ljubljana Urban Region, including the second Ljubljana–Kranj–Jesenice track, a railway connection to Jože Pučnik Ljubljana airport, and the upgrading of regional railway lines towards Kamnik, Vrhnika, Kočevje and Ivančna Gorica; Ljubljana Passenger Centre; Slovenian Railways rail-road terminal; modernisation of stations and stops
3	Ljubljana Urban Region	Vienna-Ljubljana-Zagreb-Belgrade-Sofia-Istanbul high-speed line
4	Ljubljana Urban Region	Ljubljana–Trieste high-speed line
5	Ljubljana Urban Region	Waste-to-energy facility
6	Ljubljana Urban Region	Drainage and treatment of wastewater in agglomerations < 2,000 p.e.
7	Brezovica	Brezovica sports hall
8	Brezovica	Drainage and treatment of wastewater in the Ljubljanica river basin – Municipality of Brezovica
9	Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	Barje cycle network – Municipality of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec – Phases 1 and 2
10	Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	Construction of an intergenerational cultural centre (Emil Adamič Centre), with road reconstruction
11	Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	Reconstruction of Dobrova treatment plant, construction of Stranska Vas treatment plant and pumping station with connecting canals, laying of sewage pipes in Selo, Gabrje, Horjul pavement, Razori, Draževnik and Komarija
12	Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	Sewage system with treatment plant: Srednja Vas, Dolenja Vas, Dvor, Babna Gora and Podreber, Polhov Gradec sewage system (Phase III), Briše and Praproče
13	Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	Work on the protected village centre of Polhov Gradec (Polhov Gradec bypass, reconstruction of the national road, bus station, reconstruction of the castle outbuilding)
14	Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	Renovation, reconstruction and upgrading of water supply systems in the Municipality of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec
15	Domžale	Expansion of Domžale Medical Centre with the construction of an underground car park
16	Domžale	Renovation of Domžale swimming pool
17	Grosuplje	Construction of the southern and eastern Grosuplje bypass
18	Grosuplje	Construction of Grosuplje cultural centre
19	Ig	Investment in the construction of the Ižanska cesta-Staje bypass
20	Ivančna Gorica	Construction of a cultural management centre with library (KUC Ivančna Gorica)
21	Ivančna Gorica	Western Ivančna Gorica bypass with overpass over the Malo Hudo railway line
22	Ivančna Gorica	Drainage and treatment of municipal wastewater in the upper reaches of the Krka river
23	Kamnik	Construction of a sewage system and treatment plant generating a load of more than 50 p.e. in agglomerations in the Municipality of Kamnik
24	Kamnik	Takeover and upgrading of village water supply systems
25	Kamnik	Utilities on Velika Planina
26	Kamnik	Upgrading of the Ljubljana–Kamnik railway line
27	Kamnik	Construction of the G13 national cycle route – Kamnik–Motnik section

28	Kamnik	Renovation of local roads in the Municipality of Kamnik
29	Kamnik	Construction of Fran Albreht primary school
30	Kamnik	Construction of public utilities infrastructure in Smodnišnica
31	Kamnik	Construction of a covered Olympic-size swimming pool
32	Litija	Water supply arrangements in the areas of the Municipalities of Litija and Šmartno pri Litiji
33	Litija	Comprehensive reconstruction of the g2-108 main road with the Litija bypass (phased construction)
34	Litija	Construction of the national Ljubljana-Litija-Radeče (right bank of Sava) cycle route
35	Litija	Construction of a four-lane Šentjakob-Brinje main road
36	Litija	Construction of hydroelectric plants on the middle Sava
37	City of Ljubljana	Installation of a LPP new service and maintenance centre with photovoltaics and a CNG filling station
38	City of Ljubljana	Use of the Ljubljanica for energy purposes with the simultaneous establishment of a circular waterway route
39	City of Ljubljana	Gas and steam unit construction project
40	City of Ljubljana	Bežigrad sports park (sports areas, hotel, garage, business premises)
41	City of Ljubljana	Ljubljana central market
42	City of Ljubljana	Ljubljana Exhibition and Convention Centre – new convention centre, renovation, additional construction
43	City of Ljubljana	Ilirija – new sports and swimming centre
44	City of Ljubljana	Vevče swimming baths – comprehensive upgrades
45	City of Ljubljana	Construction of an athletics stadium
46	City of Ljubljana	Novo Brdo E1 housing estate – 174 housing units
47	City of Ljubljana	Rakova Jelša II housing estate – 156 housing units
48	City of Ljubljana	Jesihov Štradon housing estate – 44 housing units
49	City of Ljubljana	Public-private partnership – apartments Kostak d.d. – 88 housing units
50	City of Ljubljana	Litijska-Pesarska housing estate – 95 housing units
51	City of Ljubljana	Zelena Jama housing estate – 87 housing units
52	City of Ljubljana	Housing estate in the municipal zone of Povšetova – 400 housing units
53	City of Ljubljana	Earthquake-protection renovation of multi-apartment and public buildings
54	City of Ljubljana	Nove Fužine primary school – complete renovation with upgrades
55	City of Ljubljana	Palača Cukrarna
56	City of Ljubljana	Metelkova – CELICA
57	City of Ljubljana	MINIPILEKS cinema complex
58	City of Ljubljana	Construction of Zvezna Ulica housing estate
59	City of Ljubljana	Baraga seminary
60	City of Ljubljana	Complete renovation of Palača Kresija
61	City of Ljubljana	New-build project at the Veterinary Faculty
62	Logatec	Construction of Logatec national centre and library
63	Log-Dragomer	Construction of utilities infrastructure (water supply) and flood protection
64	Log-Dragomer	Safe municipal roads
65	Log-Dragomer	Development of municipal centres for Log and Dragomer (with hinterland)
66	Medvode	Construction of a sewage system and water supply network in the area of Zbilje-Smlednik-Valburga-Hraše
67	Medvode	Replacement construction of the new Preska primary school, Medvode (building is currently not earthquake-proof)
68	Moravče	Western bypass
69	Moravče	Northern bypass

70	Moravče	Jurij Vega Moravče primary school + gymnasium
71	Moravče	Social care home for the elderly – 1 Moravče <sup>6</sup>
72	Moravče	Social care home for the elderly – 2 Moravče <sup>7</sup>
73	Moravče	Studenec-Moravče sewage system
74	Moravče	Waste management centre (Moravče)
75	Moravče	Water supply pipes, waterworks (Moravče)
76	Moravče	Small treatment plants (Moravče)
77	Moravče	Fibre optic network – Municipality of Moravče
78	Moravče	Sports park (Municipality of Moravče)
79	Škofljica	Construction of a sewage system in the settlement of Pijava Gorica
80	Škofljica	Construction of utilities infrastructure in the area of the reconstruction of Dolenjska Cesta into a narrowed four-lane road
81	Škofljica	Reconstruction of Dolenjska Cesta into a narrowed four-lane road
82	Škofljica	Škofljica bypass
83	Škofljica	Lavrica primary school
84	Škofljica	Pijava Gorica sewage system
85	Šmartno pri Litiji	Investment maintenance of roads
86	Šmartno pri Litiji	Construction of a new nursery school in Šmartno
87	Trzin	Trzin bypass – Stage I of the road connecting Trzin, Domžale and the Študa access road
88	Velike Lašče	Construction of a sewage system with treatment plant in the municipality of Velike Lašče
89	Vodice	Wastewater drainage in the Municipality of Vodice (western and southern sections)
90	Vodice	Construction of the main Želodnik–Mengeš–Vodice road (Žeje Vodice section)
91	Vodice	Construction of a regional road through Skaručna
92	Vodice	Municipal centre in Vodice
93	Vodice	Regeneration and development of Vodice centre
94	Vodice	Construction of a multi-purpose sports hall in Vodice
95	Vrhnika	Vrhnika sports park
96	Domžale, Kamnik, Komenda, Lukovica, Mengeš, Moravče, Trzin and Dol pri Ljubljani	Reducing the threat posed by floods in the Kamniška Bistrica basin
97	Lukovica and Moravče	Establishment of a waste management centre
98	LUR municipalities and Cerklje na Gorenjskem	Drinking water supply in the Upper Sava area – Lot 1 –

Source: LUR RDA.

<sup>6</sup> From 1 January 2023, retirement homes will become care homes providing long-term care.

<sup>7</sup> From 1 January 2023, retirement homes will become care homes providing long-term care.

## 10.3 PRIORITY REGIONAL PROJECTS

### 10.3.1 PROJECTS CARRIED OUT IN ALL OR MOST SLOVENIAN REGIONS

In the 2021–2027 financial perspective as well, the Ljubljana Urban Region is planning to take part in regional projects that are being carried out in all or most Slovenian development regions. These are projects relating to human resource and enterprise development, as well as spatial planning, self-sufficiency and mobility projects.

The projects that are carried out in most Slovenian regions are:

1. Regional grant scheme
2. Regional guarantee scheme
3. 'Podjetno nad izzive' ('An entrepreneurial approach to challenges')
4. Regio Invest SI
5. Regional spatial planning
6. Regional transport planning
7. Food self-sufficiency
8. Regional destination organisations

The priority regional projects for the 2021–2027 period have been designed as an incentive to key development entities in the region and in response to the needs identified on the ground. A description of the projects follows below.

#### 10.3.1.1 LUR regional grant scheme

#### PRESENTATION OF THE REGIONAL PROJECT 2021–2027

PRESENTATION OF THE REGIONAL PROJECT 2021–2027		
1.	WORKING TITLE OF PROJECT	Regional grant scheme – Osrednjeslovenska statistical region
2.	PROJECT SUMMARY	<p>The regional grant scheme is a well-established and recognised nationwide project carried out in all 12 regions. The project arose on the basis of previous research that found that: there are considerable structural imbalances on the labour market; young people are not being educated for professions with good employment prospects/professions in specific regions; young people do not return to their home regions from the university centres; there are insufficient links between companies and young people; young people have insufficient information about the employment needs of industry and business; workers with secondary vocational and secondary technical education are being undervalued; and companies do not have enough suitable staff at their disposal.</p> <p>The regional grant scheme has an important impact on the sustainable development of human resources and the economy across the whole of Slovenia. Under the project, we will co-finance the company scholarships offered by firms to pupils and students being educated for the professions that they require and who are also employed by those companies after they complete their education. We also bring young people and employers together by providing information, raising awareness and offering guidance so that the two sides' needs coincide, young people are able to develop professionally and a common objective is achieved: that of employment.</p>
3.	PRIORITY AND MEASURE OF WHICH THE PROJECT IS A PART	<p>Priority 2: A smart region tailored to people</p> <p>Measure 2.2.1: Regional schemes for matching the supply of and demand for staff.</p>
4.	TARGET GROUP AT WHICH THE PROJECT IS AIMED AND AN ANALYSIS OF ITS NEEDS	<p>The project is aimed at two target groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- employers that require certain professional profiles and that would like to create professional profiles from the pool of potential candidates when these candidates are still in education;</li> <li>- young people who are only just beginning to choose their education path and those that are already in education and have an interest in employment opportunities and in developing their career.</li> </ul>

5.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT AND OF ITS COMPLIANCE WITH THE REGION'S DEVELOPMENTAL SPECIALISATION</b>	<p>Purpose of project:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. to match young people to the employment needs of employers in specific regions;</li> <li>2. to encourage young people to enrol in education programmes with good employment prospects;</li> <li>3. to encourage employers to use scholarships as a tool for long-term staff planning;</li> <li>4. to improve competencies in order to reduce structural imbalances on the labour market;</li> <li>5. to reduce structural unemployment;</li> <li>6. to match supply and demand on the labour market;</li> <li>7. to link education to business and industry and to the wider social environment;</li> <li>8. to increase young people's employability.</li> </ol> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>Objective 1: Twelve regions wish to involve around 1,500 employers in the regional grant scheme in the 2021–2027 programming period.</p> <p>Objective 2: Twelve regions wish to involve around 3,000 young people (pupils and students) in the regional grant scheme in the 2021–2027 programming period.</p> <p>The project accords with the development specialisation of the region: An innovative, knowledge-based region that actively responds to the challenges of the present time: climate change, demographic development, digital transformation, new technologies, sustainable mobility, efficient energy use, self-sufficiency, green infrastructure and organic farming.</p>
6.	<b>PROJECT DEVELOPER/GROUP OF PARTNERS</b>	<p>The regional grant scheme is carried out in partnership between the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities (MDDSZ), regional grant providers*, employers and young people.</p> <p>*A regional grant provider is an entity selected for involvement in promoting regional development in a statistical region (12 regional development agencies).</p>
7.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<p>Activities will take place in accordance with the legal provisions and regulations applying to the co-financing of company scholarships for six consecutive academic years.</p> <p>Activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9. implementation of a call to employers to register needs for company scholarships every academic year (the call is designed to enable the collection of employers' scholarship needs in order to provide pupils and students with information on all the available company scholarships before they select their education programme and guide them towards enrolment in programmes with good employment prospects – scholarship details are published on grant providers' websites and on the 'exchange' section of the website of the Public Scholarship, Development, Disability and Maintenance Fund of the Republic of Slovenia;</li> <li>10. implementation of a public call for the selection of projects for the co-financing of company scholarships every academic year (processing of employers' applications, decision-making and the issuing of selection decisions to employers, the preparation and signing of company scholarship co-financing contracts with employers, the apprising of employers of the method of claiming company scholarship co-financing and of their obligations and those of the scholarship recipient);</li> <li>11. the entry of data and documentation on employers and scholarship recipients in the national e-MA information system and the Social Services Centres' information system;</li> <li>12. the processing of applications and supporting documents received for the co-financing of company scholarships (daily);</li> <li>13. the preparation of a co-financing application made within a specific public call (the application contains all the applications and supporting documentation from employers claiming for the co-financing of company scholarships in a specific period) and the sending of the collective application to the MDDSZ;</li> <li>14. the processing of employers' applications claiming for a continuation of the co-financing of company scholarships within the context of valid contracts (processing of supporting documentation on statuses and on compliance with the obligations from the scholarship by employers and scholarship recipients, decision-making on the basis of the situation established and the issuing of decisions to employers, and</li> </ol>

		<p>the preparation and signing of addenda to company scholarship co-financing contracts);</p> <p>15. expert and administrative support to employers and scholarship recipients (advice, preparation of sample documents for arranging status);</p> <p>16. the addressing of established irregularities in relation to compliance with the obligations of employers and scholarship recipients, the preparation of appropriate documentation and the provision of reports to the MDDSZ's register of irregularities;</p> <p>17. the provision of information to and raising of the awareness of the target publics – activities are carried out throughout the whole of Slovenia under a single branded visual identity (publication of information on the website and on social media, the preparation and sending of press releases, participation at various education and employment fairs, the provision of information to educational institutions regarding employers' company scholarship needs, personal interviews with employers and young people).</p>
8.	<b>TIMETABLE FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b>	The activities outlined under point 7 of this form will be repeated annually and be carried out for six consecutive academic years (from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2028).
9.	<b>SPATIAL DEFINITION OF SUITABLE LOCATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES</b>	This project has no spatial requirements.
10.	<b>FINANCIAL ESTIMATE BY ACTIVITY AND TOTAL FINANCIAL ESTIMATE</b>	<p>EUR 2,449,440 – co-financing of company scholarships</p> <p>EUR 2,449,440 – company scholarship costs paid by employers</p> <p>EUR 348,307.20 – costs of implementation</p> <p>EUR 5,247,187.20 – total cost</p>
11.	<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED COST BY ENVISAGED FUNDING SOURCE</b>	EU, national funds
12.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS AND AN INDICATION OF THE SOURCES OF DATA FOR INDICATOR MONITORING</b>	<p>The following indicators will be measured during implementation of the regional grant scheme project:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. number of young people involved in the project every academic year (40)</li> <li>2. number of employers involved in the project every academic year (20–40)</li> </ol>

### 10.3.1.2 LUR regional guarantee scheme

#### PRESENTATION OF THE REGIONAL PROJECT 2021–2027

1.	<b>WORKING TITLE OF PROJECT</b>	<b>Regional guarantee scheme</b>
2.	<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b>	By offering loan guarantees, the regional guarantee scheme will provide business and industry with easier access to the financial incentives, investment financing and working capital important for the development and expansion of companies and entrepreneurs. The funds will enable companies to be competitive and enjoy easier access to foreign markets. With the help of public funds, development agencies will put the scheme in place and ensure that it serves its purpose.
3.	<b>PRIORITY AND MEASURE OF WHICH THE PROJECT IS A PART</b>	Priority 1: A Creative Region of Opportunity Measure 1.1.1: Support for promising activities
4.	<b>TARGET GROUP AT WHICH THE PROJECT IS AIMED AND AN ANALYSIS OF ITS NEEDS</b>	Micro, small and medium-sized enterprises
5.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT AND OF ITS COMPLIANCE WITH THE REGION'S DEVELOPMENTAL SPECIALISATION</b>	<p>The purpose of the project is to provide micro, small and medium-sized enterprises with guarantees for bank loans at a more favourable and subsidised interest rate, and to enable enterprises and entrepreneurs to access funds to speed up their development and competitiveness, and make it easier for them to access foreign markets.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To make it easier for businesses to access funds</li> <li>2. To boost business competitiveness</li> <li>3. To reduce unemployment</li> <li>4. To help enterprises to speed up the digital transformation and automation of their business processes</li> <li>5. To provide start-up funds in the form of loans for those starting out</li> </ol>
6.	<b>PROJECT DEVELOPER/GROUP OF PARTNERS</b>	LUR RDA
7.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES</b>	Project activities:

		1. Project promotion 2. Allocation of guarantees under the RGS to micro, small and medium-sized enterprises 3. Implementation of the RGS		
8.	<b>TIMETABLE FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b>	2022–2027		
9.	<b>SPATIAL DEFINITION OF SUITABLE LOCATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES</b>	The 25 municipalities of the Ljubljana Urban Region		
10.	<b>FINANCIAL ESTIMATE BY ACTIVITY AND TOTAL FINANCIAL ESTIMATE</b>	ACTIVITY	ANNUAL COST (IN EUR)	COST FOR 2022–2027 PERIOD (EUR)
		ALLOCATION OF GUARANTEES	200,000	1,200,000
		INTEREST RATE SUBSIDY	5,000	30,000
		IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCHEME	15,000	75,000
11.	<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED COST BY ENVISAGED FUNDING SOURCE</b>	FUNDING SOURCES	LEVEL 2022–2027 (IN EUR)	%
		SRRS or MGRT – GUARANTEES	1,305,000	100
12.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS AND AN INDICATION OF THE SOURCES OF DATA FOR INDICATOR MONITORING</b>	INDICATOR	ANNUAL TARGET	2022–2027 TARGET
		APPROVED GUARANTEES	4	24
		IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCHEME	1	1

### 10.3.1.3 'Podjetno nad izzive' ('An entrepreneurial approach to challenges') in the LUR

PRESENTATION OF THE REGIONAL PROJECT 2021–2027		
1.	<b>WORKING TITLE OF PROJECT</b>	<b>'Podjetno nad izzive' ('An entrepreneurial approach to challenges') in the Ljubljana Urban Region (PONI LUR)</b>
2.	<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b>	The PONI project is a structured model of enterprise training in which potential entrepreneurs develop and realise their business ideas over a period of four months and then set up a business as quickly as possible.
3.	<b>PRIORITY AND MEASURE OF WHICH THE PROJECT IS A PART</b>	Priority 1: A creative region of opportunity Programme 1.7: Development of a support environment for the creation of new global products Measure 1.7.2: Innovative ecosystem of integration and cooperation
4.	<b>TARGET GROUP AT WHICH THE PROJECT IS AIMED AND AN ANALYSIS OF ITS NEEDS</b>	<p>The target group comprises potential entrepreneurs (people with business ideas, regardless of gender, age or education) with permanent or temporary residence in the region. One precondition is that they have prepared at least a rough draft of their business idea, which they can, on their own or with the help of mentors and their training, develop into successful companies with products or services that are of interest to the market.</p> <p>The target group also comprise those who show a purpose and interest in enterprise and who were not previously part of the PONI project ('Enterprising in the World of Enterprise 2013–2014') or the 'Enterprising in the World of Enterprise in Problematic Areas' project.</p> <p>The participant target group comprises people who have identified a business opportunity that they wish to realise. We are looking for people who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- have the formal and non-formal knowledge and experience necessary to put their business idea into practice;</li> <li>- have a business idea, but not the enterprise knowledge required to put it into practice; and/or</li> <li>- have the energy and desire to embark on an independent enterprise path and have knowledge and experience, but their business idea has still not been finally determined.</li> </ul> <p>Potential participants may include jobless people who wish to move from unemployment to enterprise; pupils or students who are at the final stage of their education and are already thinking about an enterprise career; graduates who would like to embark on an enterprise career and who, while they might have sufficient technical knowledge to realise their business idea, lack knowledge of the field of enterprise; and people in employment who have a business idea, but who are</p>

		dissatisfied with their status with the employer for whom they work and would like to make a career change.
5.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT AND OF ITS COMPLIANCE WITH THE REGION'S DEVELOPMENTAL SPECIALISATION</b>	<p>The main aim of the project is to provide enterprise training to people who have a business idea they wish to realise.</p> <p>Objectives: the main objective of the project is the establishment of new companies by people with a business idea who have undergone enterprise training.</p> <p>The project also has the following objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. to increase the number of newly established enterprises;</li> <li>2. to increase the chances of survival of newly established enterprises by increasing their founders' enterprise knowledge;</li> <li>3. to ensure that potential entrepreneurs, as the project's target group, take part in enterprise support activities;</li> <li>4. to contribute to a sufficiently well-developed enterprise support environment in the regions, thereby increasing the chances of identifying and realising business ideas;</li> <li>5. to create new, high-quality jobs;</li> <li>6. to raise the level of enterprise knowledge among the inhabitants of a region;</li> <li>7. to develop the region in terms of strengthening entrepreneurship, enterprise and enterprise culture, and activating enterprise potential.</li> </ol>
6.	<b>PROJECT DEVELOPER/GROUP OF PARTNERS</b>	LUR RDA, Tehnološki park 19, 1000 Ljubljana
7.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<p>Project activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Activities of in-house mentors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- implementation of a procedure to select PONI project participants (in-house mentors are part of the expert assessment group that selects participants for a specific PONI group on the basis of applications received);</li> <li>- preparation, monitoring and upgrading of training programmes in line with participants' needs;</li> <li>- mentoring;</li> <li>- group workshops;</li> <li>- one-to-one assistance to participants;</li> <li>- monitoring of participants' activities and progress;</li> <li>- searching for business opportunities for participants and for networking with potential business partners, companies, etc.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Participants' activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- participation in group and one-to-one enterprise training sessions conducted by external providers (experts in various fields of enterprise), and external and in-house mentors;</li> <li>- active participation in mentoring (provided by in-house and external mentors);</li> <li>- preparation of a business plan;</li> <li>- production of an MAP (minimum acceptable product);</li> <li>- field work – market analysis, testing of the idea (MAP), search for potential customers, suppliers, etc., search for and equipping of business premises, legal-formal requirements for the registration of an activity, etc.;</li> <li>- production of promotional (branded corporate visual identity) and other materials;</li> <li>- participation in visits to examples of good enterprise practice and networking events;</li> <li>- other activities in line with the training programme.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Other activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- procedures for the employment of participants by project providers (four months);</li> <li>- preparation of documentation and background documentation for project implementation, including human resource and legal tasks;</li> <li>- financial and accounting management of the project;</li> <li>- reporting on project implementation;</li> <li>- information-provision and promotion;</li> <li>- monitoring of participants for two years after the completion of training;</li> <li>- provision of suitable workstations, to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a suitably separate working area of dimensions sufficient to allow a standard working desk and chair with enough room for a desktop computer or laptop and all other materials and equipment required for work (a working area such as is required for standard office work should be made available to a participant);</li> <li>• basic computer equipment: a desktop computer or laptop with suitable software, including a licensed copy of the Windows 10 operating system and MS Office 2010 or later. Software such as Adobe Acrobat Reader 10.0 or later, a web</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ol>

		<p>browser and an anti-virus program should also be pre-installed on the computer. While participants may install other required software with the prior agreement of their in-house mentor, only free or licensed software may be installed;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• printer: joint – installed in the participants’ co-working space or with a connection to a central printer for the printing of participants’ materials and documents;</li> <li>• projector;</li> <li>• broadband internet access;</li> <li>• other office equipment required for work (office supplies, option of use of a common telephone, etc.).</li> </ul>																																																								
8.	<b>TIMETABLE FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b>	September 2023–September 2028																																																								
9.	<b>SPATIAL DEFINITION OF SUITABLE LOCATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES</b>	<p>The activities will be carried out in premises provided by the project provider/agency. These are existing premises (no new construction is required).</p> <p>The location of the premises is favourable from the point of view of transport access for project participants and providers.</p>																																																								
10.	<b>FINANCIAL ESTIMATE BY ACTIVITY AND TOTAL FINANCIAL ESTIMATE</b>	SSE = 11,465 / participant x 1,800 participants = EUR 20,637,000 (15 groups per region, 10 participants per group)																																																								
11.	<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED COST BY ENVISAGED FUNDING SOURCE</b>	<p>Envisaged sources of funding of the eligible costs by agency (for 1,800 participants from September 2023 to September 2028):</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Beneficiary</th> <th>Total eligible costs per region</th> <th>EU funds (ERDF)</th> <th>National funds</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Razvojni center Novo mesto d.o.o.</td> <td>1,719,750</td> <td>1,375,800</td> <td>343,950</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RRA Koroška regionalna razvojna agencija za Koroško regijo d.o.o.</td> <td>1,719,750</td> <td>1,375,800</td> <td>343,950</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Regional Development Agency of the Posavje Region</td> <td>1,719,750</td> <td>1,375,800</td> <td>343,950</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Regional Development Agency of the Ljubljana Urban Region</td> <td>1,719,750</td> <td>1,375,800</td> <td>343,950</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RASR, Razvojna agencija Savinjske regije d.o.o.</td> <td>1,719,750</td> <td>1,375,800</td> <td>343,950</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Murska Sobota Development Centre</td> <td>1,719,750</td> <td>1,375,800</td> <td>343,950</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RRA Zeleni kras, d.o.o.</td> <td>1,719,750</td> <td>1,375,800</td> <td>343,950</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Koper Regional Development Centre/Centro regionale di sviluppo Capodistria</td> <td>1,719,750</td> <td>1,375,800</td> <td>343,950</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BSC, poslovno podporni center, d.o.o., Kranj</td> <td>1,719,750</td> <td>1,375,800</td> <td>343,950</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Regional Development Agency of the Zasavje Region</td> <td>1,719,750</td> <td>1,375,800</td> <td>343,950</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maribor Development Agency</td> <td>1,719,750</td> <td>1,375,800</td> <td>343,950</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Soča Valley Development Centre</td> <td>1,719,750</td> <td>1,375,800</td> <td>343,950</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>TOTAL:</b></td> <td><b>20,637,000</b></td> <td><b>16,509,600</b></td> <td><b>4,127,400</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Beneficiary	Total eligible costs per region	EU funds (ERDF)	National funds	Razvojni center Novo mesto d.o.o.	1,719,750	1,375,800	343,950	RRA Koroška regionalna razvojna agencija za Koroško regijo d.o.o.	1,719,750	1,375,800	343,950	Regional Development Agency of the Posavje Region	1,719,750	1,375,800	343,950	Regional Development Agency of the Ljubljana Urban Region	1,719,750	1,375,800	343,950	RASR, Razvojna agencija Savinjske regije d.o.o.	1,719,750	1,375,800	343,950	Murska Sobota Development Centre	1,719,750	1,375,800	343,950	RRA Zeleni kras, d.o.o.	1,719,750	1,375,800	343,950	Koper Regional Development Centre/Centro regionale di sviluppo Capodistria	1,719,750	1,375,800	343,950	BSC, poslovno podporni center, d.o.o., Kranj	1,719,750	1,375,800	343,950	Regional Development Agency of the Zasavje Region	1,719,750	1,375,800	343,950	Maribor Development Agency	1,719,750	1,375,800	343,950	Soča Valley Development Centre	1,719,750	1,375,800	343,950	<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>20,637,000</b>	<b>16,509,600</b>	<b>4,127,400</b>
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12.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS AND AN INDICATION OF THE SOURCES OF DATA FOR INDICATOR MONITORING</b>	<p>The project implementation indicators for each individual group are divided into four milestones or four months within the period of duration of an individual participant’s employment. They are set out in the table below:</p> <p>Milestones as per the contracting authority’s instructions:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>MILESTONES:</td> <td>REQUIRED IMPACT INDICATORS PER MILESTONE:</td> </tr> </table>	MILESTONES:	REQUIRED IMPACT INDICATORS PER MILESTONE:																																																						
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		Month 1	Number of participants	/	/
		Month 2	Number of participants	/	/
		Month 3	Number of participants	Number of minimum acceptable products presented to the market	/
		Month 4	Number of participants	Number of minimum acceptable products presented to the market	Number of business plans drafted.

Milestones as per the action plan:

MILESTONES BY MONTH:		
Month 1	Formulation of a business idea Production of a business model	Description of the business idea Draft business model
Month 2	Basic enterprise knowledge acquired Business idea formulated Upgrading of the business model Preparation of the first draft of a business plan	First version of the business plan  Form: Business model
Month 3	Enterprise knowledge acquired Defined product or service Preparation and testing of a minimum acceptable product Preparation of the second draft of the business plan	Second version of the business plan  Description of the participant's minimum acceptable product
Month 4	Preparation of the final version of the business plan	Third or final version of the business plan

#### 10.3.1.4 Regio Invest LUR

PRESENTATION OF THE REGIONAL PROJECT 2021–2027		
1.	<b>WORKING TITLE OF PROJECT</b>	<b>Regio Invest LUR</b>
2.	<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b>	The regional management of regions' potentials with the creation of information packages and services for investors, to include an overview of the business and investment opportunities, the management of business zones, and the promotion of the regions on domestic and foreign markets.
3.	<b>PRIORITY AND MEASURE OF WHICH THE PROJECT IS A PART</b>	Priority 1: A creative region of opportunity Programme 1.4: Promoting FDI, development restructuring and internationalisation Measure 1.4.1: Promotion of investments in the region
4.	<b>TARGET GROUP AT WHICH THE PROJECT IS AIMED AND AN ANALYSIS OF ITS NEEDS</b>	Target groups: - domestic and foreign investors; - stakeholders of the internationalisation support ecosystem; - local communities; - network of diplomatic and consular missions.
5.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT AND OF ITS COMPLIANCE WITH THE REGION'S DEVELOPMENTAL SPECIALISATION</b>	Over the 2022–2027 period, we wish to provide systemic regulation to (and thereby upgrade) the regional management of investment opportunities (the system of 12 regional and one national coordinator). The role of the coordinators is to manage the area, which includes acquiring prompt and up-to-date information from the field,

		<p>establishing coordination between investors, local communities and business zones (their management), and working with public-sector institutions and stakeholders of the internationalisation support ecosystem in the region and beyond.</p> <p>In the region in which they operate, the regional offices/coordinators are the first filter for proposed projects; they should therefore have a detailed knowledge of regional conditions, the region's development objectives and the 'spatial capital' of the area: accessibility and quality of land, land prices, any restrictions (e.g. spatial), the available workforce, the key people to speak to, the available infrastructure, other companies in the chain, etc. The national coordinator's role is to manage and coordinate the 'Regio Invest SI' network, monitor the indicators and analyse the data, generate and forward requests and offers, collect and forward the relevant data, plan the further development of the system, introduce improvements, and represent the 'Regio Invest SI' system nationally and internationally.</p> <p>These activities are backed up by promotion of the region in the widest sense, for example by enhancing cooperation with the network of diplomatic and consular missions, particularly with economic advisers at these missions and the network of business clubs abroad, thereby bolstering cooperation and coordination between these entities.</p>
6.	<b>PROJECT DEVELOPER/GROUP OF PARTNERS</b>	<p>Project developer: Association of Regional Development Agencies of Slovenia (GIZ RDA)  Regional developers: 12 development agencies  National and local partners: SPIRIT, MGRT, local communities</p>
7.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<p>Project activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. SPIRIT IP regional management, which covers the preparation, management and monitoring of an individual region's investment opportunities.</li> <li>2. Management of economic and business infrastructure by means of an excellent support ecosystem, which in the first phase covers the establishment of a management system, followed in subsequent phases by the provision of up-to-date information on the situation, occupancy rate and needs of business entities in business zones with a view to standardised management.</li> <li>3. The region as a recognised economic brand/regional office that ensures that the region has a profile on domestic and foreign markets as an attractive destination for investment opportunities and as a high-quality and reliable business partner.</li> </ol>
8.	<b>TIMETABLE FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b>	2023–2028
9.	<b>SPATIAL DEFINITION OF SUITABLE LOCATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES</b>	The integrated REGIO INVEST SI project will take place in the 12 development regions through a series of projects. Development agencies, SPIRIT, the MGRT and local communities will implement the integrated project.
10.	<b>FINANCIAL ESTIMATE BY ACTIVITY AND TOTAL FINANCIAL ESTIMATE</b>	<p>For Activity 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Five-year period, 12 full-time regional jobs</li> <li>- Implementation of SPOT IP activities</li> <li>- EUR 2,800,000</li> </ul> <p>For Activities 2 and 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Five-year period</li> <li>- Establishment of management of economic-business infrastructure</li> <li>- Implementation of regional office activities (active participation at fairs and conferences, promotion of the region)</li> <li>- EUR 3,200,000</li> </ul>
11.	<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED COST BY ENVISAGED FUNDING SOURCE</b>	<p>National (MGRT): EUR 1,920,000  EU (Recovery and Resilience Plan): EUR 2,880,000  Other sources (projects, investors, local communities, etc.): EUR 1,200,000  TOTAL: EUR 6,000,000</p>
12.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS AND AN INDICATION OF THE SOURCES OF DATA FOR INDICATOR MONITORING</b>	<p>Activity 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of new investment opportunities</li> <li>- Number of managed investment opportunities</li> <li>- Number of generated visits</li> </ul> <p>Activity 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of management models established</li> <li>- Number of business zones included within an individual management model</li> <li>- Growth/number of commercial entities in managed business zones</li> </ul> <p>Activity 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of investor delegations (incoming/outgoing)</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of international contacts established</li> <li>- Number of organised promotional events (conferences, workshops)</li> <li>- Number of instances of active participation (international conferences and events)</li> <li>- Number of regional trademarks established</li> </ul>
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### 10.3.1.5 LUR regional spatial plan

#### PRESENTATION OF THE REGIONAL PROJECT 2021–2027

1.	WORKING TITLE OF PROJECT	Regional spatial plan for the Ljubljana Urban Region
2.	PROJECT SUMMARY	<p>Alongside national and municipal spatial plans, regional spatial plans are among the strategic spatial plans prescribed by the Spatial Planning Act (ZUreP-2, Ur. list RS, 61/17, 175/20 – ZIUOPDVE).</p> <p>A regional spatial plan is a strategic document that sets out the guidelines and policies applying to the spatial development of a region (particularly concerning settlement, the development of utilities infrastructure and landscape planning), and defines the basic development opportunities. The plan is the basis for the preparation of the basic development document for the region, i.e. the Regional Development Programme. It is also important for spatial planning at the municipal level, as it serves as the basis for the drafting of municipalities' strategic and implementational spatial plans; in addition, it harmonises municipalities' spatial plans and facilitates the integrated treatment of spatial planning components that stretch beyond the borders of a single municipality, and is also aligned with the regional spatial plans of neighbouring regions.</p> <p>Despite the fact that the legal basis for doing so is in place, none of the 12 Slovenian regions have yet adopted a regional spatial plan. The adoption of such a plan is particularly important in the Ljubljana Urban Region, where the concentration of activities and national-level needs exerts considerable pressure. The LUR regional spatial plan will deal with spatial issues in an integrated and comprehensive manner. It will lay the foundations for the sustainable use of space and infrastructure and protect it from partial interests.</p>
3.	PRIORITY AND MEASURE OF WHICH THE PROJECT IS A PART	Priority 3: A Green Region of Sustainable Solutions Measure 3.2: Sustainable spatial planning
4.	TARGET GROUP AT WHICH THE PROJECT IS AIMED AND AN ANALYSIS OF ITS NEEDS	Residents of the region, LUR municipalities, national-level stakeholders.
5.	DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT AND OF ITS COMPLIANCE WITH THE REGION'S DEVELOPMENTAL SPECIALISATION	<p>The aim of the project is to draw up a Regional Spatial Plan for the Ljubljana Urban Region.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To prepare the background documents for the LUR RDP.</li> <li>2. To prepare the strategic spatial planning document (LUR RDP).</li> <li>3. To ensure continuous spatial planning at the regional level.</li> </ol>
6.	PROJECT DEVELOPER/GROUP OF PARTNERS	The Regional Development Agency of the Ljubljana Urban Region in cooperation with spatial planning experts, municipalities and other important institutions in the region, the competent ministry and other important national-level institutions.
7.	DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES	<p>Project activities:</p> <p>A1: Review of existing background documents and the drafting of missing documents in a scope and with form and content that corresponds to the complexity of the issue in question.</p> <p>A2: Drafting of the LUR RDP</p> <p>A3: Preparation of the conditions for the composite preparation of the LUR Regional Spatial Plan.</p>
8.	TIMETABLE FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION	2021–2027
9.	SPATIAL DEFINITION OF SUITABLE LOCATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES	LUR
10.	FINANCIAL ESTIMATE BY ACTIVITY AND TOTAL FINANCIAL ESTIMATE	<p>A1: Preparation of background documents (review of the existing background documents, the drafting of missing documents in a scope and with form and content that corresponds to the complexity of the issue in question) EUR 500,000</p> <p>A2: Preparation of the LUR RDP EUR 300,000</p> <p>A3: Preparation of the conditions for the composite preparation of the LUR Regional Spatial Plan. EUR 50,000</p>
11.	TOTAL ESTIMATED COST BY ENVISAGED FUNDING SOURCE	EUR 850,000

12.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS AND AN INDICATION OF THE SOURCES OF DATA FOR INDICATOR MONITORING</b>	1. Number of regional-level strategic spatial planning documents adopted
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### 10.3.1.6 Integrated regional transport planning in the LUR

#### PRESENTATION OF THE REGIONAL PROJECT 2021–2027

1.	WORKING TITLE OF PROJECT	Integrated regional transport planning
2.	<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b>	The objective of integrated regional transport planning is to secure sustainable mobility for all inhabitants of and visitors to the region. It includes the balanced development and integration of different forms of transport, ensures good levels of road safety, optimises the performance of the transport system (thereby reducing air and noise pollution), and increases the attractiveness of physical space, which leads to higher quality of life. The regional mobility centre, which is the planning and implementation centre for mobility in the Ljubljana Urban Region, plays an important role in creating transport synergies.
3.	<b>PRIORITY AND MEASURE OF WHICH THE PROJECT IS A PART</b>	Priority 3: A Green Region of Sustainable Solutions Programme 3.2: Sustainable spatial planning Measure 3.2.1: Regional spatial plan
4.	<b>TARGET GROUP AT WHICH THE PROJECT IS AIMED AND AN ANALYSIS OF ITS NEEDS</b>	Municipalities, public transport operators and stakeholders in the region, residents of and visitors to the region, public-sector institutions.
5.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT AND OF ITS COMPLIANCE WITH THE REGION'S DEVELOPMENTAL SPECIALISATION</b>	The aim of the project is to secure coordinated strategic cooperation between entities in order to increase the sustainability of mobility in the region. The introduction of balanced mobility measures that lead in the long term to an improvement in physical space and quality of life in the region.  Objectives: 1. To improve quality of life. 2. To increase road safety. 3. To harmonise needs and coordinate the implementation of regional projects. 4. To ensure that comprehensive transport planning is coordinated between different sectoral fields. 5. To improve funding conditions and use resources in a more cost-effective way.
6.	<b>PROJECT DEVELOPER/GROUP OF PARTNERS</b>	Regional development agencies in cooperation with municipalities, the development network and other important institutions in the region.
7.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES</b>	Project activities: 1. Revision or drafting of the Integrated Transport Strategy of the Ljubljana Urban Region. 2. Establishment and operation of a regional mobility centre. 3. Implementation of sustainable mobility measures in the region. 4. Public promotion and empowerment in relation to the development of sustainable mobility in the region.  The activities include participation by multiple stakeholders within the established regional mobility centres.
8.	<b>TIMETABLE FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b>	2022–2027
9.	<b>SPATIAL DEFINITION OF SUITABLE LOCATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES</b>	Entire development region
10.	<b>FINANCIAL ESTIMATE BY ACTIVITY AND TOTAL FINANCIAL ESTIMATE</b>	1. Revision of the LUR Integrated Transport Strategy: EUR 100,000 2. Establishment and operation of a regional mobility centre: EUR 400,000 3. Implementation of sustainable mobility measures in the region: EUR 30 000 000 4. Promotion and empowerment of the public in relation to the development of sustainable mobility: EUR 200,000
11.	<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED COST BY ENVISAGED FUNDING SOURCE</b>	EUR 30,700,000 (MzI, ERDF, CF)
12.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS AND AN INDICATION OF THE SOURCES OF DATA FOR INDICATOR MONITORING</b>	1. Number of new or revised regional/municipal integrated transport strategies (source: MzI) 2. Number of mobility centres established (source: MzI) 3. Number of passengers carried in the public transport system and number of passenger kilometres travelled (source: MzI)

	4. Number of sustainable mobility measures implemented (source: Mzl)
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### 10.3.1.7 Sustainable self-sufficiency in the LUR

#### PRESENTATION OF THE REGIONAL PROJECT 2021–2027

1.	<b>WORKING TITLE OF PROJECT</b>	<b>Sustainable self-sufficiency in the LUR</b>	
2.	<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b>	The LUR RDA is designing a project that will make it easier for public-sector institutions to access high-quality producers, and allow producers to enjoy more stable and longer-term food production planning. This partnership will make it easier to secure the necessary quantities, variety and continuity of local supply for larger food consumers such as public-sector institutions. By encouraging communication between public-sector institutions and local producers and processors, we will be able to promote partnership cooperation and the establishment of short supply chains.	
3.	<b>PRIORITY AND MEASURE OF WHICH THE PROJECT IS A PART</b>	Priority 3: A green region of sustainable solutions Measure 3.3.1: Increasing food self-sufficiency by promoting the development of sustainable forms of farming	
4.	<b>TARGET GROUP AT WHICH THE PROJECT IS AIMED AND AN ANALYSIS OF ITS NEEDS</b>	The target groups are agricultural providers, public-sector institutions and local populations (children and their parents).	
5.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT AND OF ITS COMPLIANCE WITH THE REGION'S DEVELOPMENTAL SPECIALISATION</b>	The aim of the project is to bring regional development agencies together for the purpose of setting up a coordinated system of supply of locally produced food.  Objectives: 1. To increase the quantity and value of orders for locally produced food in public-sector institutions. 2. To improve the transfer of knowledge, experience and good practices between stakeholders. 3. To establish a support environment for self-sufficiency in Slovenia. 4. To raise awareness and change the dietary habits of the Slovenian consumer.	
6.	<b>PROJECT DEVELOPER/GROUP OF PARTNERS</b>	The LUR RDA has already carried out activities connected with food self-sufficiency in the past; in most cases these were smaller projects funded from local action groups and international projects.	
7.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES</b>	Project activities: 1. Analysis of the existing situation, of demand from public-sector institutions and of producers. 2. Coordination and integration of local supply and demand from public-sector institutions for local food. 3. Activities involving public contracts, separation of project lots, menus. 4. Education and training of employees of public-sector institutions, children and parents. 5. Education and training of local providers to produce/process healthy food and prepare products for the market.	
8.	<b>TIMETABLE FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b>	2023–2027	
9.	<b>SPATIAL DEFINITION OF SUITABLE LOCATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES</b>	This project will be carried out in all 25 municipalities covered by the LUR RDA.	
10.	<b>FINANCIAL ESTIMATE BY ACTIVITY AND TOTAL FINANCIAL ESTIMATE</b>	Activity	2023–2027 EUR
		A0 MANAGEMENT	30,000
		A1 Analysis of the existing situation	8,000
		A2 Coordination and integration of local supply	90,000
		A3 Activities involving public contracts	50,000
		A4 Education and training of users	35,000
		A5 Education and training of local providers	30,000
		TOTAL 12 AGENCIES 2023–2027	243,000
11.	<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED COST BY ENVISAGED FUNDING SOURCE</b>	EUR 243,000 – funding sources (MKGP, MGRT, MZ, MIŠZ)	

12.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS AND AN INDICATION OF THE SOURCES OF DATA FOR INDICATOR MONITORING</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. An increase in the percentage of separate groups of locally produced food by 6 percentage points from 10% to 16% (source: MKGP).</li> <li>2. Number of primary and nursery schools involved in project activities – 40 (source: project).</li> <li>3. Number of student dormitories, elderly care homes, hospitals – 5 (source: project).</li> <li>4. Number of professional workshops organised – 20 (source: project).</li> <li>5. Number of local food producers/processors involved – 100 (source: project).</li> </ol>
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### 10.3.1.8 RDO – management of tourist destinations

#### PRESENTATION OF THE REGIONAL PROJECT 2021–2027

1.	WORKING TITLE OF PROJECT	RDO – management of tourist destinations
2.	<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b>	Tourist destination management is a key step towards the successful development of tourism in Slovenia. By using uniform and guided destination management, we will raise the quality of tourist services and increase the GDP of the tourism sector through sustainably oriented products and investments in human resources.
3.	<b>PRIORITY AND MEASURE OF WHICH THE PROJECT IS A PART</b>	Priority 1: A Creative Region of Opportunity Measure 1.1.2: Development of innovative tourist services and the construction of tourist infrastructure
4.	<b>TARGET GROUP AT WHICH THE PROJECT IS AIMED AND AN ANALYSIS OF ITS NEEDS</b>	The project is primarily aimed at managers of tourist destinations in Slovenia and at the tourist industry. Account must be taken of the current state of destination management structures in Slovenian tourism and the level of development of the tourist products and services on offer in individual regions. Because of the different degrees to which these are present, the 'Management of tourist destinations' project brings together those objectives and activities that are common to all regions, thereby representing a breakthrough in the development of Slovenia's tourist industry.
5.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT AND OF ITS COMPLIANCE WITH THE REGION'S DEVELOPMENTAL SPECIALISATION</b>	<p>The purpose of the project is to raise the level of tourist destination management, improve the quality of tourist services (staff, services, digital transformation), integrate the tourist industry and develop sustainable programmes in line with the guidelines of the green Slovenian tourism scheme.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To improve destination management</li> <li>- To raise the quality of tourist services</li> <li>- To increase the GDP of the tourist industry</li> <li>- To digitally transform the tourist industry and the products and services it offers</li> <li>- To integrate and coordinate tourist stakeholders</li> <li>- To develop sustainable programmes and services</li> </ul>
6.	<b>PROJECT DEVELOPER/GROUP OF PARTNERS</b>	<p>Each Slovenian development region establishes a partnership comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- regional development agency;</li> <li>- representatives of leading Slovenian tourist destinations in the region (associated partners of the Slovenian Tourist Board and the Tourism Directorate at MGRT);</li> <li>- representatives of the tourist industry in the region;</li> <li>- representatives of local communities in the region;</li> <li>- representatives of NGOs in the field of tourism, culture and nature.</li> </ul>
7.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<p>Project activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Systemic financing and coordination of destination management: coordination between the MGRT, STO, destination managers, local communities, etc.)</li> <li>2. Drafting of strategic documents: Drafting of strategies, management plans and action plans for specific destinations</li> <li>3. Educational content: intended for destination managers and the tourist industry (various topics). Educational components are adapted to each tourist industry segment, from catering, hospitality, accommodation and tourist guiding to specialised services that serve the needs of accessible tourism, tourist attraction managers, and so on.</li> <li>4. Incentives to raise the quality of tourist services: assistance to destination managers when applying to calls for applications, and participation in determining the content of calls for applications in the field of tourism at municipal and national level so as to reflect the destination's priorities and gain a comprehensive overview of the implementation of these priorities.</li> <li>5. Human resource development in tourism: the entire tourist industry is faced with the problem of finding qualified staff. The activity envisages a comprehensive approach to resolving this issue: through links with educational institutions, links to existing programmes (e.g. scholarship schemes) and links to other areas.</li> </ol>

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Investments in tourist infrastructure in (regional) destinations: investments in products of regional importance and an increase in the quality of the visitor experience, design of thematic and long-distance trails, info points at the entrance to destinations.</li> <li>7. Promotional activities for destinations: joint appearances on tourist markets, equipping of tourist information centres, joint promotional material, communication via the internet and social media, online and offline promotion, photographs, audio-visual, virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) materials.</li> <li>8. Digital transformation: pilot activities for new regional and inter-regional products, implementation of new digital tools in the tourist sector, VR and AR experiences for visitors, educational content for tourist providers, real-time data collection and processing.</li> <li>9. Mobility at tourist destinations: mobility is also connected to other important regional projects, while tourism activities address the issue of the use of public transport and the use of sustainable ways of visiting tourist destinations (hop on hop off pilot activities, joint tickets, bike rental, e-mobility, etc.).</li> </ol>
8.	<b>TIMETABLE FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b>	2021–2027
9.	<b>SPATIAL DEFINITION OF SUITABLE LOCATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES</b>	Slovenia
10.	<b>FINANCIAL ESTIMATE BY ACTIVITY AND TOTAL FINANCIAL ESTIMATE</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Destination management labour costs: EUR 210,000</li> <li>2. Drafting of strategic documents: EUR 15,000</li> <li>3. Education content: EUR 50,000</li> <li>4. Raising the level of tourist services: EUR 100,000</li> <li>5. Human resource development in tourism: EUR 100,000</li> <li>6. Investments in tourist infrastructure in (regional) destinations: EUR 150,000</li> <li>7. Promotional activities for a destination: joint appearances on tourist markets, provision of equipment: EUR 100,000</li> <li>8. Digital transformation: EUR 150,000</li> <li>9. Mobility: EUR 80,000</li> </ol>
11.	<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED COST BY ENVISAGED FUNDING SOURCE</b>	TOTAL EUR 955,000
12.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS AND AN INDICATION OF THE SOURCES OF DATA FOR INDICATOR MONITORING</b>	<p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Arrivals, overnight stays, seasonality (SURS)</li> <li>2. Number of destination management employees (destination managers)</li> <li>3. Number of holders of the Slovenia Green labels, number of 5* experiences (STO)</li> <li>4. GDP from tourism (AJPEŠ; SURS; Ministry of Finance, GZS)</li> <li>5. Salaries in the tourist sector</li> <li>6. Number of participants in educational content</li> <li>7. Partnerships established (destinations)</li> </ol>

## 10.3.2 PRIORITY REGIONAL PROJECTS (LUR)

### 10.3.2.1 Circular solutions for the greening of the economy in the LUR

<b>PRESENTATION OF THE REGIONAL PROJECT 2021–2027</b>		
<b>1.</b>	<b>WORKING TITLE OF PROJECT</b>	<b>Circular solutions for the greening of the economy in the LUR (KROG LUR)</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b>	The purpose of the project is to raise the substantive competence of the support environment for the transition to the circular economy, and to establish a regional knowledge and networking hub to increase development opportunities at the local and regional levels. At the same time, the project aims to promote the practical application of the industrial symbiosis approach.
<b>3.</b>	<b>PRIORITY AND MEASURE OF WHICH THE PROJECT IS A PART</b>	Priority 1: A creative region of opportunity Programme 1.6: Transition of the region to a circular economy
<b>4.</b>	<b>TARGET GROUP AT WHICH THE PROJECT IS AIMED AND AN ANALYSIS OF ITS NEEDS</b>	We developed the project because the data showed that Slovenian companies were less active than the EU average in areas relevant to the efficient use of resources; we also found that there was insufficient technical knowledge in the support environment in Slovenia for the transition to a circular economy and the practical application of the industrial symbiosis approach. We will therefore use the project to increase knowledge of the concept of the circular economy and industrial symbiosis approach; only in this way will it be possible to present the advantages and benefits of transition to a circular economy to companies. Special attention will also be paid to the development of special knowledge in the field of circular design and other related concepts. This is recognised as one of the four key building blocks of the transition to a circular economy – one that can, alongside the design of new/different products, influence the design of new services and/or business models. Two additional modules will enable pilot projects to be carried out: 1) the establishment of business chains to encourage enterprises and other organisations to make the transition to a circular economy and 2) the introduction of an industrial symbiosis approach in the region.
<b>5.</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT AND OF ITS COMPLIANCE WITH THE REGION'S DEVELOPMENTAL SPECIALISATION</b>	Objectives: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To develop knowledge and capacities in the field of circular economy (with an emphasis on industrial symbiosis and circular design) and to establish a regional knowledge and networking hub to increase development opportunities at the local and regional levels.</li> <li>2. To transfer knowledge of the opportunities that can be enjoyed by companies when they make the transition to a circular economy and apply industrial symbiosis.</li> <li>3. To provide support/mentoring to companies in circular economy and industrial symbiosis projects.</li> <li>4. To establish business chains to encourage enterprises and other organisations to make the transition to a circular economy.</li> <li>5. To establish a resource exchange platform and introduce the industrial symbiosis approach in the region.</li> </ol> Compliance with the development specialisation: The region's development specialisation focuses in particular on 'developing an economy in tune with the available environmental capacities of physical space'. This will not be possible without developing knowledge and innovation, stimulating creativity and bringing different entities and sectors together, as the transition to a circular economy is an explicitly horizontal challenge. The project's basic idea derives from the assumption that companies are still a long way from circular production processes and that the support environment lacks knowledge of specific areas (e.g. circular design, ecological innovations, the regenerative economy, systems design, C2C industrial symbiosis, biomimicry, etc.) that could enable and support this transition.
<b>6.</b>	<b>PROJECT DEVELOPER/GROUP OF PARTNERS</b>	Developer: Regional Development Agency of the Ljubljana Urban Region Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- municipalities of the Ljubljana Urban Region</li> <li>- companies (chiefly SMEs and start-ups)</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES</b>	Activities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Drafting of regional-level background documents.</li> <li>2. Establishment of a regional hub for the circular economy.</li> <li>3. Increase in the capacities of companies and the creative sector, and the promotion of links between key players in the transition to a circular economy.</li> </ol>

		<p>4. Development of a resource exchange platform under the industrial symbiosis principle.</p> <p>5. Pilot projects for the establishment of business chains for the transition to a circular economy.</p> <p>6. Project coordination and the establishment of synergies with related projects.</p> <p>7. Dissemination and promotion of circular economy principles.</p>
8.	<b>TIMETABLE FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b>	2022–2027
9.	<b>SPATIAL DEFINITION OF SUITABLE LOCATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES</b>	<p>Cohesion Region: Western Cohesion Region</p> <p>Development regions: Osrednjeslovenska</p> <p>Municipalities: LUR municipalities</p>
10.	<b>FINANCIAL ESTIMATE BY ACTIVITY AND TOTAL FINANCIAL ESTIMATE</b>	<p>Activity 1 (Drafting of regional-level background documents): EUR 39,750</p> <p>Activity 2 (Establishment of a regional hub for the circular economy): EUR 323,430</p> <p>Activity 3 (Increase in the capacities of companies and the creative sector and the promotion of links between key players in the transition to a circular economy): EUR 242,100</p> <p>Activity 4 (Development of a resource exchange platform under the industrial symbiosis principle): EUR 187,000</p> <p>Activity 5 (Pilot projects for the establishment of business chains for the transition to a circular economy): EUR 404,340</p> <p>Activity 6 (Project coordination and the establishment of synergies with related projects): EUR 146,000</p> <p>Activity 7 (Dissemination and promotion of circular economy principles): EUR 78,100</p> <p>Total: EUR 1,420,720</p>
11.	<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED COST BY ENVISAGED FUNDING SOURCE</b>	EU, national funds
12.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS AND AN INDICATION OF THE SOURCES OF DATA FOR INDICATOR MONITORING</b>	<p>Establishment of a regional hub for the circular economy</p> <p>Number of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises involved in the project: 100</p> <p>Number of business chains established: between 8 and 12</p> <p>Number of events implemented: 24</p> <p>Developed repeatable model for the transfer of the circular economy hub to other environments/regions: 1</p> <p>Establishment of physical and digital resource exchange platforms</p> <p>Number of enterprises that have introduced efficient resource management measures<sup>20</sup></p>

### 10.3.2.2 Creative mission

#### PRESENTATION OF THE REGIONAL PROJECT 2021–2027

1.	<b>WORKING TITLE OF PROJECT</b>	<b>CREATIVE MISSION: Strengthening of creative competencies for the future</b>
2.	<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b>	<p>The aim of the project is to encourage the development of new enterprises, thereby increasing the number of young people employed in the creative sector, and to form new enterprises in other sectors with the help of creative knowledge. The project's primary purpose is to speed up young people's transition from education to employment and, in this context, to create an innovative model for bridging the gap that appears at the end of education. The project's secondary purpose is to plug young entrepreneurs into the creative sector; this is recognised as an effective tool for developing innovations and achieving competitiveness.</p>
3.	<b>PRIORITY AND MEASURE OF WHICH THE PROJECT IS A PART</b>	<p>Priority 1: A creative region of opportunity</p> <p>Programme 1.3: Cultural and creative industries</p>
4.	<b>TARGET GROUP AT WHICH THE PROJECT IS AIMED AND AN ANALYSIS OF ITS NEEDS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SMEs at all stages of development.</li> <li>- Young people who work or have worked in the creative sector (as employees or in NGOs) and those who have been educated in this field.</li> <li>- Young people with business ideas whose development could be aided by creative knowledge.</li> </ul> <p>It is important to enable young entrepreneurs to specialise quickly at the start of their careers, where creative knowledge can be the factor that propels them onto the market more quickly. Involvement in the creative ecosystem is important for successful operation in the creative industries. Established creatives can help young people in the creative industries to enter this network. As the creative ecosystem is fairly fragmented, it is important to integrate it into the community and improve social capital. If the economic results of the creative sector are to improve, enterprise knowledge must be transferred to creatives. As creative work is based on passion for the profession, creatives often overlook</p>

		the importance of the entrepreneurial aspect of their work, something that is vital to the creation of new jobs.
5.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT AND OF ITS COMPLIANCE WITH THE REGION'S DEVELOPMENTAL SPECIALISATION</b>	<p>The Ljubljana Urban Region is home to a high concentration of creative professions, at a level comparable with regions in northern and western Europe. At the same time, the creative sector is more resistant to crisis and makes an important contribution to improving the economic development of towns, cities and regions. Through the interdisciplinary integration of the creative industries (CI) and other economic sectors and the insertion of CI into development processes for promoting enterprise, the project will create a greater enterprise and creative dynamic and ensure that adequate support is provided to the innovation development support environment. At the same time, the project also aims to develop and test new training approaches adapted to the specific needs of creative enterprise or the development of a creative career in order to integrate the new approaches into education programmes. Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development of enterprise ideas through a new method of creating added value (via cultural and creative industries).</li> <li>2. Development of innovative support services and tools with the help of creative knowledge in order to upgrade the enterprise environment.</li> <li>3. Development of new practical experience and knowledge in the creative sector.</li> <li>4. Transfer of knowledge from established to younger creatives.</li> <li>5. Speedier entry into the creative ecosystem.</li> <li>6. New knowledge for the speedier development of enterprises.</li> </ol> <p>Compliance with the development specialisation: The region's development specialisation directly addresses the development of creativity and innovation and the coordinated operation of entities in this field. The sustainable development of the region is based on innovation, creativity and knowledge for economic development. The project is also based on all three of these principles. Promoting creativity one of the basic starting points of the project; innovation is part of the encouragement given to the creative sector in terms of economic and social innovations and integration with other sectors; and the transfer of knowledge is part of educational activities and participation in various creative communities, which will create a comprehensive programme aimed at boosting enterprise.</p>
6.	<b>PROJECT DEVELOPER/GROUP OF PARTNERS</b>	<p>Developer: RDA LUR Partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- University of Ljubljana (different faculties involved: Academy of Fine Arts and Design, Faculty of Computer and Information Science, Faculty of Architecture, etc.)</li> <li>- Creative enterprises</li> <li>- SMEs</li> <li>- Creative communities and hubs</li> <li>- Support institutions (in the area of enterprise and creativity)</li> </ul>
7.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<p>Project activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Creative enterprise: Development of competencies and transfer of knowledge by means of a mentoring programme.</li> <li>2. Creative practice: Practical education in a specific employment activity.</li> <li>3. Integration of the creative and business sectors: Development of innovation networking and integration models.</li> <li>4. International summer school: Internationalisation, transfer of trends and foreign practices.</li> <li>5. Test site for innovations: Testing, evaluation and upgrading of innovative concepts in the field of science, in connection with business, education and culture.</li> <li>6. Evaluation of models implemented: Starting point for the preparation of support measures for the creative sector at regional level.</li> </ol>
8.	<b>TIMETABLE FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b>	2022–2027
9.	<b>SPATIAL DEFINITION OF SUITABLE LOCATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES</b>	<p>Cohesion Region: Western Cohesion Region Development regions: Osrednjeslovenska Municipalities: LUR municipalities</p>
10.	<b>FINANCIAL ESTIMATE BY ACTIVITY AND TOTAL FINANCIAL ESTIMATE</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Creative enterprise: EUR 490,000</li> <li>2. Creative practice: EUR 720,300</li> <li>3. Integration of the creative and business sectors: EUR 38,900</li> <li>4. International summer school: EUR 175,000</li> <li>5. Test site for innovations: EUR 345,600</li> <li>6. Evaluation: EUR 26,200</li> </ol> <p>Total: EUR 1,796,000</p>

11.	<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED COST BY ENVISAGED FUNDING SOURCE</b>	EU, national funds
12.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS AND AN INDICATION OF THE SOURCES OF DATA FOR INDICATOR MONITORING</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of new recruits: 38</li> <li>2. Number of creative practices carried out: 16</li> <li>3. Number of events held: 25</li> <li>4. Number of educational units implemented: 40</li> <li>5. Number of international summer schools held: 5</li> <li>6. Number of interdisciplinary international education programmes established: 1</li> <li>7. Number of international participants: 175</li> </ol>

### 10.3.2.3 Empowering the LUR's population to live in a smart region

#### PRESENTATION OF THE REGIONAL PROJECT 2021–2027

1.	<b>WORKING TITLE OF PROJECT</b>	<b>Empowering the population for the Smart, Digital and Green Community (PADIZES)</b>
2.	<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b>	The transition to a new sustainable development paradigm based on digital transformation, smart communities and new, innovative green solutions will only be possible if the region's population adapts to the changes. The project is designed to raise the population's ability to use, develop and promote new technologies and sustainable solutions.
3.	<b>PRIORITY AND MEASURE OF WHICH THE PROJECT IS A PART</b>	<p>Priority 1: A creative region of opportunity</p> <p>Programme 1.1: Development of a sustainable, innovative and knowledge-based economy</p> <p>Measure 1.1.3: Human resource and skills development</p> <p>Programme 1.2: Innovative regeneration of the region</p> <p>Measure 1.2.1: Digital transformation of the region</p>
4.	<b>TARGET GROUP AT WHICH THE PROJECT IS AIMED AND AN ANALYSIS OF ITS NEEDS</b>	The project is aimed at inhabitants of the region as users of new technologies and business models, as well as at regional stakeholders responsible for carrying out the processes involved in making the transition to a smart, digital and green society. As the region's residents are prepared for the challenges of digital transformation to differing degrees, there remains a danger that society will become divided and that the differences between different groups of individuals and the level of development of different communities will be further exacerbated.
5.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT AND OF ITS COMPLIANCE WITH THE REGION'S DEVELOPMENTAL SPECIALISATION</b>	<p>The project aims to set up a system of education and information-provision for the region's population regarding the advantages and dangers of new technologies, and to prepare them for the challenges of today's digital society. The project will identify the needs of the different population groups and, with the help of local communities, establish an education system and series of contact points that address the needs that have been identified. A system of sustainable financing of measures to continue the activities after the project has come to an end will also be proposed.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To empower the region's population and the drivers of digital transformation.</li> <li>2. To establish an education system and series of contact points in local communities.</li> <li>3. To identify a model of sustainable financing of the system established.</li> <li>4. To formulate guidelines for the legal framework and digital transformation strategies.</li> </ol> <p>The project directly addresses the development specialisation of the region, which is aiming to become an innovative, knowledge-based region that actively responds to the challenges of the present time in relation to digital transformation and the introduction of new technologies.</p>
6.	<b>PROJECT DEVELOPER/GROUP OF PARTNERS</b>	As the developer, the RDA LUR will implement the project in collaboration with LUR municipalities, which will be partners in the project. Other stakeholders and entities responsible for specific activities will be invited to take part while the project is running and in response to the challenges identified and the tasks required.
7.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<p>Project activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identification of inhabitants' needs and the needs of the drivers of digital transformation.</li> <li>2. Design of technical and spatial solutions for project implementation.</li> </ol>

		<p>3. Establishment and implementation of education for inhabitants of the region and drivers of change.</p> <p>4. Establishment of fixed and mobile contact points in municipalities.</p> <p>5. Proposed sustainable financing of system operation.</p> <p>6. Project coordination and promotion and design of the proposed literature.</p>
8.	<b>TIMETABLE FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b>	2023–2028
9.	<b>SPATIAL DEFINITION OF SUITABLE LOCATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES</b>	The project will be carried out in LUR municipalities and in areas to be proposed by the municipalities. A permanent project contact point will be set up, while education and training will be provided in local communities on a periodic basis. Permanent premises are not expected to be required for the project, except for those that meet the needs of project coordination and the provision of remote support.
10.	<b>FINANCIAL ESTIMATE BY ACTIVITY AND TOTAL FINANCIAL ESTIMATE</b>	<p>1. Identification of needs</p> <p>2. Design of solutions</p> <p>3. Education and training</p> <p>4. Establishment of contact points</p> <p>5. Proposed sustainable financing</p> <p>6. Coordination, promotion and literature</p> <p>Total EUR 2,400,000</p>
11.	<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED COST BY ENVISAGED FUNDING SOURCE</b>	EU, national funds
12.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS AND AN INDICATION OF THE SOURCES OF DATA FOR INDICATOR MONITORING</b>	<p>1. Document produced that addresses the identified needs and challenges.</p> <p>2. Number of education and training sessions carried out.</p> <p>3. Number of inhabitants of the region involved.</p> <p>4. Number of regional stakeholders involved.</p> <p>5. Document produced that proposes sustainable further operation of the scheme.</p> <p>6. Number of printed publications.</p>

#### 10.3.2.4 LUR – Region of Culture

##### PRESENTATION OF THE REGIONAL PROJECT 2021–2027

1.	WORKING TITLE OF PROJECT	LUR – Region of culture
2.	<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b>	<p>The City of Ljubljana’s candidacy for European Capital of Culture 2025 (with the support of all LUR municipalities) has done an excellent job of bringing cultural creators and associates in the region’s municipalities together, pooled the knowledge of over 300 creators and professionals from different fields, and placed the municipalities’ development projects within the context of the development of the entire region and the country as a whole.</p> <p>The next development period is an opportunity, through preservation, innovative presentations, social integration and the promotion of creative tourism and industry, to reconsider and present the region’s cultural heritage and link it into the metropolitan area. The project is planning the preparation of a strategic document that will bring municipalities together and create a new cultural identity and new development opportunities for the region.</p>
3.	<b>PRIORITY AND MEASURE OF WHICH THE PROJECT IS A PART</b>	<p>Priority 1: A creative region of opportunity</p> <p>Measure 1.1.2: Development of innovative tourist services and the construction of tourist infrastructure</p>
4.	<b>TARGET GROUP AT WHICH THE PROJECT IS AIMED AND AN ANALYSIS OF ITS NEEDS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LUR municipalities (municipal decision-makers)</li> <li>- Inhabitants of the Ljubljana Urban Region and other Slovenian regions</li> <li>- Tourists</li> </ul>
5.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT AND OF ITS COMPLIANCE WITH THE REGION’S DEVELOPMENTAL SPECIALISATION</b>	<p>The key reasons for the preparation of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- through the process of applying to be European Capital of Culture 2025, several completely new projects have arisen in municipalities that far exceed municipal importance;</li> <li>- as part of the candidacy process, several municipality projects that have already been planned will acquire a new, wider regional and national dimension;</li> <li>- by bringing knowledge, human resources and institutions together, the region will be able to create better projects;</li> <li>- the region will become more competitive in the new development perspective and EU funding acquisition process;</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the region will open participation up not only in project planning but also in audience creation, the development of the creative sector and the development of tourism;</li> <li>- the region will create a new cultural identity.</li> </ul>
6.	<b>PROJECT DEVELOPER/GROUP OF PARTNERS</b>	<p>Developer: RDA LUR</p> <p>Partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Municipalities of the Ljubljana Urban Region</li> <li>- Cultural institutions</li> <li>- Organisations active in the field of culture and cultural heritage</li> <li>- Organisations active in the field of tourism</li> <li>- Organisations active in the field of social activities (social inclusion)</li> </ul>
7.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Formulation of a cultural strategy for the LUR.</li> <li>2. Integration of the staff and professional potentials of municipalities in the setting of objectives and the creation of projects.</li> <li>3. Establishment of the bases for creative tourism.</li> <li>4. Creation of the conditions for the preservation of intangible cultural heritage and its incorporation into the region's cultural tourism.</li> <li>5. Promotion of intergenerational cooperation.</li> <li>6. Innovative integration of tourism with natural and cultural heritage.</li> </ol>
8.	<b>TIMETABLE FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b>	2022–2023
9.	<b>SPATIAL DEFINITION OF SUITABLE LOCATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES</b>	<p>Cohesion Region: Western Cohesion Region</p> <p>Development regions: Osrednjeslovenska</p> <p>Municipalities: LUR municipalities</p>
10.	<b>FINANCIAL ESTIMATE BY ACTIVITY AND TOTAL FINANCIAL ESTIMATE</b>	The entire estimated cost over the planned 12-month period of preparation of the Regional Cultural Strategy for the Ljubljana Urban Region (given the process already under way of preparing projects as part of the European Capital of Culture project) is EUR 40,000. This includes the costs of implementing and coordinating the project.
11.	<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED COST BY ENVISAGED FUNDING SOURCE</b>	EU, national funds
12.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS AND AN INDICATION OF THE SOURCES OF DATA FOR INDICATOR MONITORING</b>	LUR cultural strategy drawn up

### 10.3.2.5 Tour de Culture

<b>PRESENTATION OF THE REGIONAL PROJECT 2021–2027</b>		
1.	<b>WORKING TITLE OF PROJECT</b>	<b>Tour de Culture: Around the culture of the region by bike</b>
2.	<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b>	Ljubljana and Slovenia are becoming increasingly attractive to cyclists. This project aims to unite exercise, cycling and a structured introduction to the cultural and natural assets of the region in an innovative way. The project will integrate sport and culture, and help to strengthen the region's identity.
3.	<b>PRIORITY AND MEASURE OF WHICH THE PROJECT IS A PART</b>	<p>Priority 2: A smart region tailored to people</p> <p>Measure 2.4.2: A Region of Health – Creating the prerequisites for good health</p>
4.	<b>TARGET GROUP AT WHICH THE PROJECT IS AIMED AND AN ANALYSIS OF ITS NEEDS</b>	Cultural audiences of all ages, from families to senior citizens and active cyclists – all those who, at a time of pandemic, are looking for high-quality outdoor activities.
5.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT AND OF ITS COMPLIANCE WITH THE REGION'S DEVELOPMENTAL SPECIALISATION</b>	<p>The project aims to create new, original cultural and sports programmes in the region by establishing at least ten trails suitable for cyclists of differing levels of experience, and to enhance them with cultural products and services presented in an original way.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To establish ten trails across all 24 municipalities in the Ljubljana Urban Region and thereby strengthen the region's cultural identity.</li> <li>2. To encourage cycling and healthy lifestyles, and link this to an original experience of nature and cultural heritage.</li> <li>3. To have at least 3,000 separate visits a year.</li> <li>4. To have at least 2,000 visitors annually on guided tours.</li> <li>5. To boost awareness of the importance of sustainable mobility.</li> </ol>
6.	<b>PROJECT DEVELOPER/GROUP OF PARTNERS</b>	The project developer would be the City of Ljubljana, with all LUR municipalities participating.
7.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<p>Project activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Detailed design of the 'Tour de Culture' project and the operational plan.</li> <li>2. Pilot project implementation and evaluation.</li> </ol>

		3. Project implementation. 4. Expansion of the network of cultural cycling tours and the involvement of all LUR municipalities.
8.	<b>TIMETABLE FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b>	Phases 1 and 2 in 2022, Phases 3 and 4 in 2023
9.	<b>SPATIAL DEFINITION OF SUITABLE LOCATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES</b>	All LUR municipalities, search for the most suitable trails, inclusion of the cycle path network and new cycle paths, search for roads with less traffic and fewer cars, search for alternative premises for the organisation of cultural programmes along the trails (forests, parks, village and town centres, high-rise housing estates, etc.).
10.	<b>FINANCIAL ESTIMATE BY ACTIVITY AND TOTAL FINANCIAL ESTIMATE</b>	Total cost of the project EUR 950,000: Phase 1: EUR 50,000; Phase 2: EUR 150,000; Phase 3: EUR 400,000; Phase 4 – EUR 400,000.
11.	<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED COST BY ENVISAGED FUNDING SOURCE</b>	EU, national funds
12.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS AND AN INDICATION OF THE SOURCES OF DATA FOR INDICATOR MONITORING</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of new cycling-cultural trails in the LUR</li> <li>- Number of guided tours carried out</li> <li>- Number of participating cultural institutions and individuals</li> <li>- Number of participants</li> <li>- Volume of income from programme implementation</li> </ul>

### 10.3.2.6 Ekovas Medvode

#### PRESENTATION OF THE REGIONAL PROJECT 2021–2027

1.	<b>WORKING TITLE OF PROJECT</b>	<b>EKOVAS MEDVODE (MEDVODE ECO VILLAGE)</b>
2.	<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b>	This is a pilot project involving the joint creation of ecological, environmental, sustainable and cultural/artistic content as a new outdoor community space whose size (almost 5 ha) enables a range of different programmed activities to be carried out in green and natural surroundings.
3.	<b>PRIORITY AND MEASURE OF WHICH THE PROJECT IS A PART</b>	Priority 3: A green region of sustainable solutions Measure 3.3.1: Increasing food self-sufficiency by promoting the development of sustainable forms of farming
4.	<b>TARGET GROUP AT WHICH THE PROJECT IS AIMED AND AN ANALYSIS OF ITS NEEDS</b>	The project is aimed at all residents of the Municipality of Medvode, as well as those of neighbouring and other LUR municipalities.
5.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT AND OF ITS COMPLIANCE WITH THE REGION'S DEVELOPMENTAL SPECIALISATION</b>	The purpose of the project is to transform around 50,000 m <sup>2</sup> of unused and degraded public space into a landscaped public area for events and social gatherings. Objectives: 1. spatial arrangements: to create sustainable infrastructure using natural materials (wood, water, stone); 2. to create an interesting ecological and sustainability programme that promotes sustainable food production, sustainable mobility, waste management, community gardening, etc.; 3. to create an interesting cultural and educational programme that combines artistic creativity with ecological and sustainability issues; 4. to put Medvode and the LUR on the international map of areas recognised as harmonising economic and social development with environmental sustainability and quality of life.
6.	<b>PROJECT DEVELOPER/GROUP OF PARTNERS</b>	The project developer is the Municipality of Medvode. The partners are the City of Ljubljana and any other LUR municipality that wishes to join.
7.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES</b>	Project activities: 1. signing of an agreement by the key partners; 2. formation of a project and programme team; 3. arrangement of land ownership (only a small portion is state-owned); 4. arrangement of infrastructure developments; 5. preparation and implementation of programme components; 6. evaluation of the first programming year and the upgrading of successful programme components.
8.	<b>TIMETABLE FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b>	2022: project start-up 2023: infrastructure developments 2024: pilot programme 2025: regular programme
9.	<b>SPATIAL DEFINITION OF SUITABLE LOCATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES</b>	The area lies on the lower terrace of the left bank of the Sava, just before the confluence of the Sora and Sava.

10.	<b>FINANCIAL ESTIMATE BY ACTIVITY AND TOTAL FINANCIAL ESTIMATE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organisation, spatial organisation and infrastructure: EUR 1,150,000</li> <li>- Programme (in 2024 and 2025): EUR 900,000</li> <li>- Own income: EUR 200,000</li> <li>- Total: EUR 2,250,000</li> </ul>
11.	<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED COST BY ENVISAGED FUNDING SOURCE</b>	EU, national funds
12.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS AND AN INDICATION OF THE SOURCES OF DATA FOR INDICATOR MONITORING</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- number and variety of programmes implemented</li> <li>- number of residents actively involved in preparing and implementing programmes</li> <li>- number of visitors</li> <li>- number of publications on the project in the national and foreign media</li> </ul>

### 10.3.2.7 Infrastructure for elderly care in the LUR

#### PRESENTATION OF THE REGIONAL PROJECT 2021–2027

1.	WORKING TITLE OF PROJECT	INFRASTRUCTURE FOR ELDERLY CARE IN THE LUR
2.	<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b>	The aim of the project is to establish capacity for elderly care in the Ljubljana Urban Region.
3.	<b>PRIORITY AND MEASURE OF WHICH THE PROJECT IS A PART</b>	
4.	<b>TARGET GROUP AT WHICH THE PROJECT IS AIMED AND AN ANALYSIS OF ITS NEEDS</b>	Elderly people in the LUR
5.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT AND OF ITS COMPLIANCE WITH THE REGION'S DEVELOPMENTAL SPECIALISATION</b>	<p>Long-term care in the municipalities of the Ljubljana Urban Region requires a stronger link with the local environment, the establishment of social interaction and the involvement of local residents in caring for the well-being of the elderly.</p> <p>The project aims to build infrastructure (social care homes for the elderly) or bring living standards into line with the relevant legislation. It will provide day care services, and activities and accommodation for residents who require extra supervision and monitoring because of dementia. In parallel with this, activities will be organised to support the elderly in several areas of operation (training for family carers, self-help groups for loved ones caring for a sick parent, relative or neighbour, development of voluntary work).</p> <p>The project accords with the development specialisation of the region: An innovative, knowledge-based region that actively responds to the challenges of the present time: climate change, demographic development, digital transformation, new technologies, sustainable mobility, efficient energy use, self-sufficiency, green infrastructure and organic farming.</p>
6.	<b>PROJECT DEVELOPER/GROUP OF PARTNERS</b>	LUR municipalities
7.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<p>Investments in infrastructure for the elderly Design of programmes for the elderly</p> <p>Social care home for the elderly in Velike Lašče: EUR 500,000 Social care home for the elderly: EUR 2,500,000 Construction of an annex to the social care home for the elderly in Kamnik: EUR 3,000,000 Organised local support to the elderly in the Municipality of Log-Dragomer: EUR 400,000 Construction of a social care home for the elderly in Log-Dragomer: EUR 1,500,000 Social care home for the elderly – 1 Moravče<sup>8</sup>: EUR 5,000,000 Social care home for the elderly – 2 Moravče<sup>9</sup>: EUR 5,000,000 Social care home for the elderly in Vodice<sup>10</sup>: EUR 5,000,000</p>
8.	<b>TIMETABLE FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b>	2021–2027

<sup>8</sup> From 1 January 2023, retirement homes will become care homes providing long-term care.

<sup>9</sup> From 1 January 2023, retirement homes will become care homes providing long-term care.

<sup>10</sup> From 1 January 2023, retirement homes will become care homes providing long-term care.

9.	SPATIAL DEFINITION OF SUITABLE LOCATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES	Ljubljana Urban Region
10.	FINANCIAL ESTIMATE BY ACTIVITY AND TOTAL FINANCIAL ESTIMATE	EUR 23,000,000
11.	TOTAL ESTIMATED COST BY ENVISAGED FUNDING SOURCE	
12.	DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS AND AN INDICATION OF THE SOURCES OF DATA FOR INDICATOR MONITORING	Number of new elderly care capacities

### 10.3.2.8 Construction of social infrastructure in the LUR

#### PRESENTATION OF THE REGIONAL PROJECT 2021–2027

1.	WORKING TITLE OF PROJECT	CONSTRUCTION OF SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE LUR
2.	PROJECT SUMMARY	Municipalities in the Ljubljana Urban Region are faced with shortfall of resources for investments in basic social infrastructure in the area of preschool and primary school education, sport, health and culture. The project involves the basic planning of new and the updating of existing social infrastructure areas and facilities in order to ensure accessibility, satisfy basic needs and improve the quality of lives of people living in the region.
3.	PRIORITY AND MEASURE OF WHICH THE PROJECT IS A PART	Priority 2: A smart region tailored to people Programme 2.3: Investments in social infrastructure Measure 2.3.1: Construction of social infrastructure
4.	TARGET GROUP AT WHICH THE PROJECT IS AIMED AND AN ANALYSIS OF ITS NEEDS	Residents of LUR municipalities
5.	DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT AND OF ITS COMPLIANCE WITH THE REGION'S DEVELOPMENTAL SPECIALISATION	<p>Because of their proximity to the capital, many municipalities in the Ljubljana Urban Region are becoming attractive places to which to move. This has led to sharp increases in the number of residents. This increase in numbers changes not only the demographic structure but also the share of transfers into municipal budgets. In recent years almost all the municipalities in the Osrednjeslovenska region have appeared on the list of the 50 Slovenian municipalities with the highest percentage increase in population. The LUR is also seeing the highest natural increase of all the statistical regions. As their populations increase, these municipalities are confronted by the major challenge of providing spatial capacity in <b>preschools and primary schools</b>, as existing capacities are insufficient for pupil numbers and do not meet the prescribed standards. The increase in the number of children also presents new demands and challenges when it comes to providing capacities and activities that enable children to enjoy their free time in a healthy and active way, be educated to become active citizens, strengthen their social ties and engage in intergenerational dialogue.</p> <p>The municipalities of the region also require new investments in the construction of <b>cultural infrastructure</b> (libraries, cultural centres) and an increase in the amount of space allotted to cultural and artistic activities; this will ensure access to cultural assets and lay the foundations for creativity and social inclusion. Providing funds for the co-financing of these investments will guarantee access to public cultural infrastructure throughout the region to the widest circle of users. Public cultural infrastructure provides access to cultural events and assets at the same time as it raises domestic and foreign visitors' interest in visiting cultural institutions, increases spending on cultural products and services, and creates additional jobs. There is a need to create the conditions for further including cultural heritage and public cultural infrastructure in development and spatial planning; this will, in turn, enable the segment to be inserted into the tourist economy in a more satisfactory way and support the development of potentials in the services sector and the development of tourist destinations and tourism-related activities in the field of culture.</p> <p><b>Sport</b> and physical activity are gaining in importance at the local, regional and EU levels. Sport directly contributes to regional economic activity and social cohesion by promoting innovation, sustainable development and urban regeneration, and by making the region more attractive generally. The EU's contribution to the local and regional development of sport is a very important one. This contribution must be</p>

		<p>maintained and strengthened in the future so that the younger generation can take advantage of state-of-the-art sports infrastructure and sports programmes capable of enhancing their education and social development. There is a considerable need in the region for adequate sports and recreational areas, in the vicinity of schools and nursery schools as well as in the form of free-standing units aimed at everyone (sports parks, covered swimming pools, stadiums, etc.).</p> <p>The Slovenian <b>healthcare system</b> is partly decentralised. The Ministry of Health is responsible for establishing and operating hospitals and public health institutions, while municipalities are in charge of managing medical centres and pharmacies in their area. In addition, municipalities also award concessions to private healthcare providers and support activities to promote health and healthy lifestyles. A considerable need has been established for the 2021–2027 financial perspective in terms of investment in infrastructure of this type (the upgrading, extension and refurbishment of existing medical centres and the construction of new premises, etc.).</p> <p>The project complies with the development specialisation of the region: An innovative, knowledge-based region that actively responds to the challenges of the present time: climate change, demographic development, digital transformation, new technologies, sustainable mobility, efficient energy use, self-sufficiency, green infrastructure and organic farming.</p>
6.	<b>PROJECT DEVELOPER/GROUP OF PARTNERS</b>	The project developers are LUR municipalities.
7.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<p>Project activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investments in the construction of preschool and primary school infrastructure.</li> <li>Investments in the construction, modernisation and renewal of cultural infrastructure and the revitalisation of cultural heritage to improve public access to culture and include culture in the tourist economy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the development of new public-private partnerships for investments in cultural heritage, with a view to achieving sustainable heritage preservation through use;</li> <li>support for the integrated regeneration, revitalisation and modernisation of areas of culture in the region;</li> <li>the construction and arrangement of tourist infrastructure and tourist development projects of local and regional importance.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Investments in sports infrastructure.</li> <li>Investments in healthcare infrastructure.</li> </ol>
8.	<b>TIMETABLE FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b>	2021–2027
9.	<b>SPATIAL DEFINITION OF SUITABLE LOCATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES</b>	Ljubljana Urban Region
10.	<b>FINANCIAL ESTIMATE BY ACTIVITY AND TOTAL FINANCIAL ESTIMATE</b>	<p>Investments in nursery schools, schools and sports infrastructure: EUR 613,000,000</p> <p>Investments in culture in the LUR: EUR 24,150,000</p> <p>Investments in healthcare: EUR 8,375,000</p> <p>Total EUR 645,525,000</p>
11.	<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED COST BY ENVISAGED FUNDING SOURCE</b>	EU, national funds
12.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS AND AN INDICATION OF THE SOURCES OF DATA FOR INDICATOR MONITORING</b>	Surface area of new build (m <sup>2</sup> )

### 10.3.2.9 LUR – Region of health

#### PRESENTATION OF THE REGIONAL PROJECT 2021–2027

1.	<b>WORKING TITLE OF PROJECT</b>	<b>LUR – Region of health</b>
2.	<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b>	This project is aimed at designing a regional concept for independent healthy and safe living for all generations through health prevention, awareness-raising and the promotion of healthy lifestyles.
3.	<b>PRIORITY AND MEASURE OF WHICH THE PROJECT IS A PART</b>	<p>Priority 2: A smart region tailored to people</p> <p>Measure 2.4.2: A Region of health – creating the prerequisites for good health</p>
4.	<b>TARGET GROUP AT WHICH THE PROJECT IS AIMED AND AN ANALYSIS OF ITS NEEDS</b>	Residents of LUR municipalities

5.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT AND OF ITS COMPLIANCE WITH THE REGION'S DEVELOPMENTAL SPECIALISATION</b>	<p>Today's health problems are almost always multi-layered, with their roots lying in society as much as in our genes. Generally speaking, we can define three levels at which measures should be taken in cases where a systematic approach is required: the policy level, the organisational level and the personal level. Health promotion must therefore not be focused solely on the individual, but must also take into account the environment in which the individual lives. This particularly applies to every attempt to influence people's way of life. The key to success actually lies in empowering people to take steps that will at least partly lead to better health so that they put themselves in a position in which healthy decisions become the easy choice. The first step towards this is the raising of awareness of issues on the widest scale, for example by involving healthcare professionals, the general public, and voluntary and non-profit health organisations.</p> <p>Activities will focus on independent, safe and healthy living for every single inhabitant of the Ljubljana Urban Region. With the changed and changing age structure of the population in mind, specific proposals will be made and new solutions created to raise awareness of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the changes that have occurred in intergenerational relations;</li> <li>- the work lifecycle (lifelong learning and the longer periods for which individuals are now active);</li> <li>- the ageing of the population and the challenges that this brings.</li> </ul> <p>The project matches the region's specialisation: An innovative, knowledge-based region that actively responds to the challenges of the present time: climate change, demographic development, digital transformation, new technologies, sustainable mobility, efficient energy use, self-sufficiency, green infrastructure and organic farming.</p>
6.	<b>PROJECT DEVELOPER/GROUP OF PARTNERS</b>	The project developers are LUR municipalities.
7.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preparation of content for laying the groundwork for a healthy and active life for the whole of one's life</li> <li>- Care for one's own health</li> <li>- Integration of healthcare and other social activities (social well-being, education, creativity)</li> <li>- Satisfying the needs of vulnerable/under-privileged groups</li> <li>- Activities to adapt working and living environments in order to improve health</li> <li>- Municipalities' participation in health promotion in the region</li> <li>- Using modern technology in health</li> <li>- Project coordination and promotion</li> </ul>
8.	<b>TIMETABLE FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b>	2021–2027
9.	<b>SPATIAL DEFINITION OF SUITABLE LOCATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES</b>	Ljubljana Urban Region
10.	<b>FINANCIAL ESTIMATE BY ACTIVITY AND TOTAL FINANCIAL ESTIMATE</b>	EUR 1,500,000
11.	<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED COST BY ENVISAGED FUNDING SOURCE</b>	EU, national funds
12.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS AND AN INDICATION OF THE SOURCES OF DATA FOR INDICATOR MONITORING</b>	<p>Number of promotional events.</p> <p>Number of individuals involved.</p> <p>Number of health promotion activities organised.</p>

### 10.3.2.10 Network of intergenerational centres in the LUR

<b>PRESENTATION OF THE REGIONAL PROJECT 2021–2027</b>		
1.	<b>WORKING TITLE OF PROJECT</b>	<b>Network of intergenerational centres in the LUR</b>
2.	<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b>	The project is aimed at establishing intergenerational centres in the Ljubljana Urban Region in order to foster greater intergenerational links, joint cooperation and the transfer of knowledge between the generations.
3.	<b>PRIORITY AND MEASURE OF WHICH THE PROJECT IS A PART</b>	<p>Priority 2: A smart region tailored to people</p> <p>Measure 2.5.2: Intergenerational differences – an opportunity for the region</p>

4.	<b>TARGET GROUP AT WHICH THE PROJECT IS AIMED AND AN ANALYSIS OF ITS NEEDS</b>	Children, young people, the elderly, pensioners, the underprivileged (disabled people)
5.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT AND OF ITS COMPLIANCE WITH THE REGION'S DEVELOPMENTAL SPECIALISATION</b>	<p>The objective of the project is to implement a model of social inclusion that reduces the negative effects of demographic changes in the region. The project aims to activate dialogue and mutual support between the generations.</p> <p>The centres will promote sympathy for one's fellow human beings through social and educational activities, promote the active inclusion of vulnerable groups and strengthen mutual relations, all with the aim of improving the quality of life of all generations of the region's population.</p> <p>The centres are a response to the lack of contact between the generations, providing infrastructure for the transfer of ethical and cultural values and the strengthening of mutual respect. The centres' programmes will bolster the voluntary sector, motivate young people to acquire new work experience, and empower the older population to tackle the challenges of modern life. To this end, a variety of workshops will be organised (creative, culinary, computer-related, self-help, etc.), along with talks on current topics. Services will also be developed to meet the needs of the elderly population (active ageing).</p> <p>The network of centres will also feature cooperation with institutions, societies and other organisations in the region, the sharing of experiences and knowledge, and more active use of leisure time. The centres' premises may also be used by other organisations in the region.</p> <p>The centres will also be designed for the organisation of joint intergenerational projects in the fields of culture, sport and social services at the local and regional levels.</p> <p>The project matches the region's specialisation: An innovative, knowledge-based region that actively responds to the challenges of the present time: climate change, demographic development, digital transformation, new technologies, sustainable mobility, efficient energy use, self-sufficiency, green infrastructure and organic farming.</p>
6.	<b>PROJECT DEVELOPER/GROUP OF PARTNERS</b>	LUR municipalities
7.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Investments in infrastructure (renovation) of a centre.</li> <li>2. Preparation of content of individual centres for different target groups.</li> <li>3. Preparation of animation programmes.</li> <li>4. Designing of services to be provided by the centres.</li> <li>5. Commencement of operation of centres.</li> <li>6. Networking and the forging of links within the region.</li> </ol>
8.	<b>TIMETABLE FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b>	2022–2027
9.	<b>SPATIAL DEFINITION OF SUITABLE LOCATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES</b>	LUR
10.	<b>FINANCIAL ESTIMATE BY ACTIVITY AND TOTAL FINANCIAL ESTIMATE</b>	EUR 11,800,000
11.	<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED COST BY ENVISAGED FUNDING SOURCE</b>	EU, national funds
12.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS AND AN INDICATION OF THE SOURCES OF DATA FOR INDICATOR MONITORING</b>	<p>Number of intergenerational centres established.</p> <p>Number of projects implemented.</p> <p>Number of inhabitants involved in the activities of intergenerational centres.</p>

#### 10.3.2.11 Karierni Plac (Careers centre for young people)

<b>PRESENTATION OF THE REGIONAL PROJECT 2021–2027</b>		
1.	<b>WORKING TITLE OF PROJECT</b>	<b>Karierni plac (Careers centre for young people)</b>
2.	<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b>	The aim of this project is to increase, to the greatest extent possible, the effectiveness of the networking activities of stakeholders in the labour market and of schools careers guidance specialists at all levels of the education system, and to raise general public awareness of the challenges that await young people in their careers. We will carry out careers guidance activities for school-age children, parents and professionals.
3.	<b>PRIORITY AND MEASURE OF WHICH THE PROJECT IS A PART</b>	Priority 2: A Smart Region Tailored to People Measure 2.2.2: Lifelong career guidance

4.	<b>TARGET GROUP AT WHICH THE PROJECT IS AIMED AND AN ANALYSIS OF ITS NEEDS</b>	Young people aged between 6 and 19, parents, professionals
5.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT AND OF ITS COMPLIANCE WITH THE REGION'S DEVELOPMENTAL SPECIALISATION</b>	<p>We offer young people aged between 6 and 19 the opportunity to receive tailored information, testing and guidance regarding the planning and management of a career, as well as expert assistance and decision-making support. With the help of the latest tools (interactive website, apps, virtual reality technologies), they are able to find out more about certain professions, get to know themselves better, and improve their career-management skills, their knowledge of the labour market and their awareness of the constant changes that are happening in the world of work. We also organise activities, such as visits to employers, careers quizzes, 'job speed dating', and educational and debate workshops.</p> <p>We organise specialist talks and support activities for parents to make it easier for their children to develop their career, and educational and working meetings for professional staff.</p> <p>The following specific (strategic) objectives will be pursued through project implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- We will develop new careers-guidance tools that are accessible to all young people not only during project implementation but also after the project comes to an end.</li> <li>- Young people in education will use tools developed by the project (interactive website, app and VR for professions) and thereby get to know professions and themselves in relation to the labour market and play an active role in their own career path, during and after the project.</li> <li>- At all levels of the education system involved in the project, schools will incorporate several activities into their work plan (based on examples of good practice) in the fields of lifelong learning and careers guidance.</li> <li>- Those schools for children with special needs involved in the project will incorporate several activities in the fields of lifelong learning and careers guidance into their work plan.</li> <li>- We are developing and pilot testing in the project a programme to help professional staff in their work with children in education in the field of careers guidance. After project completion, we will attempt to include it in the catalogue of further education and training programmes for professional education staff.</li> <li>- Professional school staff at all levels of the education system who have been involved in the pilot programme will use the new methods, approaches and technologies for working with children in the fields of lifelong learning and careers guidance.</li> <li>- The partner links established and the cooperation between schools and other stakeholders in the environment (the labour market) will act as examples of good practice to help young people in education in the fields of lifelong learning and careers guidance.</li> <li>- Through the project activities, parents will obtain concrete information and knowledge about the methods, techniques and tools for helping their child in the field of careers guidance.</li> <li>- As part of the project, young people will find out more about certain professions, get to know themselves better and improve their career-management skills, their knowledge of the labour market and their awareness of the constant changes that are happening in the world of work.</li> </ul>
6.	<b>PROJECT DEVELOPER/GROUP OF PARTNERS</b>	Javni zavod Cene Štupar – Center za izobraževanje Ljubljana, LUR municipalities
7.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<p>Development of the programmes of the careers centre</p> <p>Development of new careers guidance tools</p> <p>Implementation of programmes</p> <p>Partner links between schools</p>
8.	<b>TIMETABLE FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b>	2021–2027
9.	<b>SPATIAL DEFINITION OF SUITABLE LOCATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES</b>	Ljubljana Urban Region
10.	<b>FINANCIAL ESTIMATE BY ACTIVITY AND TOTAL FINANCIAL ESTIMATE</b>	EUR 1,000,000
11.	<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED COST BY ENVISAGED FUNDING SOURCE</b>	EU, national funds

12.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS AND AN INDICATION OF THE SOURCES OF DATA FOR INDICATOR MONITORING</b>	<p>Quantified aims of the project – impact indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of events providing knowledge of the world of work and of professions, and developing the interests of young people in education.</li> <li>- Number of (group) events/activities for parents.</li> <li>- Number of people (young people in education) who are dealt with on a one-to-one basis.</li> <li>- Number of events held to promote and strengthen cooperation with other stakeholders on the labour market.</li> </ul>
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### 10.3.2.12 Development of the rail network in the LUR

#### PRESENTATION OF THE REGIONAL PROJECT 2021–2027

1.	WORKING TITLE OF PROJECT	Development of the rail network in the LUR
2.	<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b>	<p>The key to developing sustainable mobility lies in making improvements to the rail network, which is the backbone of passenger and freight transport in the region and ensures that it is connected with neighbouring regions. Improvements to railway infrastructure are required in order to ensure sufficient capacity and throughput for the rail network, bring down journey times, increase safety, bolster resilience to unforeseen events and make the railways competitive with road transport.</p>
3.	<b>PRIORITY AND MEASURE OF WHICH THE PROJECT IS A PART</b>	<p>Priority 3: A Green Region of Sustainable Solutions Measure 3.1.1: Modernisation and upgrading of the rail network in the Ljubljana Urban Region</p>
4.	<b>TARGET GROUP AT WHICH THE PROJECT IS AIMED AND AN ANALYSIS OF ITS NEEDS</b>	<p>Inhabitants of and visitors to the region for the needs of daily mobility, connectivity and equal opportunities. Freight carriers and logistics providers for faster, more reliable and more sustainable freight transport.</p>
5.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT AND OF ITS COMPLIANCE WITH THE REGION'S DEVELOPMENTAL SPECIALISATION</b>	<p>The purpose of the project is to modernise railway infrastructure and increase the competitiveness of rail transport in relation to road and air transport. Modernised railway infrastructure will enable more sustainable passenger and freight transport and provide the necessary capacity for greater competitiveness on the part of the Slovenian economy and greater mobility on the part of the Slovenian population. The improvements will therefore enable sufficient capacities to be provided for freight and passenger transport, ensure greater throughput of the rail network, shorten journey times, improve safety on the railways, introduce modern transport management technologies, establish clock-face timetables in passenger transport, and improve conditions for the development of logistics activities, economic competitiveness and sustainable mobility.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To provide the capacities required for passenger and freight carriage.</li> <li>2. To reduce travel times.</li> <li>3. To increase the permitted axle load on individual sections.</li> <li>4. To electrify all lines in the region.</li> <li>5. To establish clock-face timetables in regional passenger transport.</li> <li>6. To make the railways the backbone of sustainable multimodal passenger transport in the region.</li> <li>7. To make rail transport competitive with air and road transport over distances of medium length (up to 600 km).</li> <li>8. To introduce high-speed rail links between cities and regions.</li> <li>9. To improve railway safety.</li> </ol> <p>The project accords with Priority 3 of the region: that the region becomes a 'Green Region of Sustainable Solutions', where 'Modernisation and upgrading of the rail network in the Ljubljana Urban Region' (6.3.1.1) is recognised as a key measure for connecting the economic centre of Slovenia with its hinterland and with other international centres.</p>
6.	<b>PROJECT DEVELOPER/GROUP OF PARTNERS</b>	<p>The state will play the key role in developing the rail network, in collaboration with the following key stakeholders: the Ministry of Infrastructure, the Slovenian Infrastructure Agency (DRSI), the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, and Slovenian Railways (Slovenske Železnice, SŽ). Under the project, the region and its municipalities will support central government departments, act as promoter of the benefits of the project and carry out general promotional functions.</p>
7.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES</b>	Project activities:

		<p>A) <u>Projects in preparation:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Construction of a second track on the Ljubljana–Kranj line (a National Spatial Plan is being drawn up).</li> <li>2. Second track on the Ljubljana–Kamnik line and a line linking Ljubljana and Jože Pučnik airport (an initial study of variants is being drawn up).</li> <li>3. Second track on the Ljubljana–Ivančna Gorica line (an initial study of variants is being drawn up).</li> <li>4. Modernisation of Ljubljana railway station (partial arrangements under way).</li> </ol> <p>B) <u>Other projects:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Modernisation of the Ljubljana–Logatec line.</li> <li>6. Modernisation of the Ljubljana–Litija line.</li> <li>7. Work on the Ljubljana rail hub (lowering of the tracks).</li> <li>8. Upgrading of stations and stops in the region.</li> <li>9. Purchase of additional rolling stock.</li> <li>10. Ljubljana–Maribor high-speed line.</li> </ol>
8.	<b>TIMETABLE FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b>	2021–2027, future financial perspectives
9.	<b>SPATIAL DEFINITION OF SUITABLE LOCATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES</b>	Most of the investments are linked to corridors of existing railway lines, although it will be necessary to define the most favourable spatial variants for some projects (e.g. airport connection, Ljubljana rail hub).
10.	<b>FINANCIAL ESTIMATE BY ACTIVITY AND TOTAL FINANCIAL ESTIMATE</b>	<p>The projects are highly complex in financial terms, and depend on spatial and technical solutions that define the projects in more detail.</p> <p>A rough estimate of the investments shows that around EUR 1 billion will be required for the modernisation and upgrading of lines in the region, with a further EUR 500 million for station modernisation and upgrading in the region and EUR 150 million for the purchase and modernisation of rolling stock. The proposed variants put the cost of the largest project in the region, the modernisation of the Ljubljana rail hub, at not less than EUR 2 billion. Estimates have not yet been drawn up for the high-speed link between Ljubljana and Maribor.</p> <p>Approximately EUR 4 billion will be required for the development of railway infrastructure in the LUR, with around EUR 100 million expected in the next financial perspective for individual investments and documentation preparation.</p>
11.	<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED COST BY ENVISAGED FUNDING SOURCE</b>	EU, national funds
12.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS AND AN INDICATION OF THE SOURCES OF DATA FOR INDICATOR MONITORING</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Length of modernised railway lines in the region (source: MzI)</li> <li>- Length of constructed lines in the region (source: MzI)</li> <li>- Number of modernised and upgraded stations and stops in the region (source: MzI)</li> <li>- Number of rail passengers (source: SURS, annual, Slovenia)</li> <li>- Passenger kilometres travelled (source: SURS, annual, Slovenia)</li> <li>- Rail freight transport in tonnes (source: SURS, annual, Slovenia)</li> <li>- Rail freight transport in tonne-kilometres (source: SURS, annual, Slovenia)</li> <li>- Number of trains and daily average journey times of trains on the Ljubljana–Maribor line (Sundays/working days, source: SŽ timetables)</li> <li>- Number of direct Ljubljana–Koper trains (Sundays/working days, source: SŽ timetables)</li> <li>- Number of Ljubljana–Kamnik trains (Sundays/working days, source: SŽ timetables)</li> <li>- Number of Ljubljana–Ivančna Gorica trains (Sundays/working days, source: SŽ timetables)</li> <li>- Number of Ljubljana–Kranj trains (Sundays/working days, source: SŽ timetables)</li> </ul>

### 10.3.2.13 Electric bike-sharing in the LUR

<b>PRESENTATION OF THE REGIONAL PROJECT 2021–2027</b>		
1.	<b>WORKING TITLE OF PROJECT</b>	<b>Electric bike-sharing in the LUR</b>
2.	<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b>	As one of the basic forms of sustainable mobility, cycling is gaining in importance as a means of daily mobility and as a component of the development of tourism and recreation. Electric bikes enable cyclists to travel faster over longer distances, which is of key importance from the point of view of mobility at regional level. In addition, electric bikes are environment-friendly, do not take up a lot of space and are suited to older people, who make up an important road user segment.

		The development of e-bikes also brings a number of challenges and opportunities in this area. Municipalities in the region are already investing in the development of cycling infrastructure, with only additional coordination between municipalities required in order to ensure the harmonised development of cycle paths and other infrastructure within the region.
3.	<b>PRIORITY AND MEASURE OF WHICH THE PROJECT IS A PART</b>	Priority 3: A Green Region of Sustainable Solutions Programme: 3.1: Sustainable mobility Measure 3.1.3: Promoting the further development of non-motorised mobility
4.	<b>TARGET GROUP AT WHICH THE PROJECT IS AIMED AND AN ANALYSIS OF ITS NEEDS</b>	Inhabitants of and visitors to the Ljubljana Urban Region.
5.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT AND OF ITS COMPLIANCE WITH THE REGION'S DEVELOPMENTAL SPECIALISATION</b>	The main aim of the project is to establish a standardised e-bike rental scheme in the region. While several such schemes are already up and running in the region and its environs, they are not connected with each other; the further (uniform) development of infrastructure is therefore required in order to establish those connections, set up rental and bike-charging services that cross municipal boundaries, establish a single information and payment system, and ensure connectivity to other mobility systems in the region. Objectives: 1. To provide LUR residents and visitors with faster mobility option. 2. To introduce a single e-bike rental information system. 3. To develop infrastructure in a uniform and coordinated way. 4. To connect cycle paths within the LUR and with other regions. 5. To ensure that LUR contributes to reducing adverse environmental impacts. 6. To improve quality of life in the region.
6.	<b>PROJECT DEVELOPER/GROUP OF PARTNERS</b>	Regional Development Agency of the Ljubljana Urban Region in cooperation with municipalities in the region.
7.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES</b>	Project activities: 1. Establishment of an electric bike-sharing scheme in the region. 2. Construction of bike stations and secure bike-storage facilities. 3. Establishment of a single information system for electric bike rental. 4. Integration of electric bikes with other sustainable mobility systems in the region. 5. Coordination and public awareness-raising about the project.
8.	<b>TIMETABLE FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b>	2022–2027
9.	<b>SPATIAL DEFINITION OF SUITABLE LOCATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES</b>	Ljubljana Urban Region.
10.	<b>FINANCIAL ESTIMATE BY ACTIVITY AND TOTAL FINANCIAL ESTIMATE</b>	Project coordination and public awareness-raising: EUR 50,000 per year. Cost of ten bikes: EUR 25,000 per station. Maintenance of stations (bike maintenance, information system, insurance costs, licence fees): EUR 3,000 to EUR 5,000 per year. The establishment of two e-bike stations is planned in each of the 25 LUR municipalities and at 15 P+R stations, with the purchase of e-bikes for the entire region amounting to: EUR 1,000,000. Maintenance costs for 65 e-bike stations: EUR 195,000 to EUR 325,000 per year.
11.	<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED COST BY ENVISAGED FUNDING SOURCE</b>	EU, national funds
12.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS AND AN INDICATION OF THE SOURCES OF DATA FOR INDICATOR MONITORING</b>	1. Number of registered users (Source: Selected e-bike-rental scheme provider). 2. Number of electric bikes rented (Source: Selected e-bike-rental scheme provider). 3. Number of stations/bike-storage facilities for electric bikes (Source: LUR RDA, municipalities).

#### 10.3.2.14 Mobility schemes for public-sector institutions

##### PRESENTATION OF THE REGIONAL PROJECT 2021–2027

1.	<b>WORKING TITLE OF PROJECT</b>	<b>Mobility schemes for public-sector institutions in the Ljubljana Urban Region</b>
2.	<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b>	The results of analyses of traffic flows in urban centres and regions show that the region's largest employers are the biggest generators of mobility. Mobility schemes that address these employers could therefore have the most significant impact on the development of more sustainable mobility. By drawing up mobility plans for the management of sustainable mobility in areas of heavy traffic, the proposed project

		contributes to improving mobility management and limits the negative externalities of transport (noise, air pollution, congestion, wear and tear on infrastructure, etc.).
3.	<b>PRIORITY AND MEASURE OF WHICH THE PROJECT IS A PART</b>	Priority 3: A Green Region of Sustainable Solutions Programme: 3.1: Sustainable mobility Measure: 3.1.2: Strengthening and integration of public transport systems
4.	<b>TARGET GROUP AT WHICH THE PROJECT IS AIMED AND AN ANALYSIS OF ITS NEEDS</b>	Public-sector institutions and larger employers in the region, inhabitants of and visitors to the region, business and investors.
5.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT AND OF ITS COMPLIANCE WITH THE REGION'S DEVELOPMENTAL SPECIALISATION</b>	The aim of the project is to identify and satisfy the sustainable mobility needs of the region's most important employers. Coordination of a long-term system of certification of employers in the region that are committed to sustainable mobility.  Objectives: 1. To ensure the long-term development of sustainable mobility and sustainable mobility infrastructure. 2. To enable the region to contribute to reducing negative environmental externalities. 3. To improve the management of sustainable mobility and expand it to interested segments of the public. 4. To improve quality of life and work in the region.
6.	<b>PROJECT DEVELOPER/GROUP OF PARTNERS</b>	RRA LUR, large employers in the region
7.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES</b>	Project activities: 1. Analysis of the situation and the preparation of mobility plans for organisations. 2. Establishment of a system of criteria for the verification of sustainable mobility measures. 3. Implementation of sustainable mobility measures in line with mobility plans. 4. Preparation and implementation of sustainable mobility education for employers. 5. Introduction and management of a sustainable mobility 'green certificate' for selected companies. 6. Monitoring of the impact of the measures implemented. 7. Project coordination and promotion.
8.	<b>TIMETABLE FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b>	2022–2027
9.	<b>SPATIAL DEFINITION OF SUITABLE LOCATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES</b>	Ljubljana Urban Region
10.	<b>FINANCIAL ESTIMATE BY ACTIVITY AND TOTAL FINANCIAL ESTIMATE</b>	1. Analysis of the situation and the preparation of mobility plans for larger organisations: EUR 60,000 per organisation 2. Establishment of a system of criteria for the verification of sustainable mobility measures: EUR 10,000 per organisation 3. Implementation of the planned measures: EUR 70,000 per organisation 4. Preparation and implementation of sustainable mobility education for employers: EUR 20,000 per organisation 5. Introduction and management of a sustainable mobility 'green certificate' for selected companies: EUR 5,000 per company 6. Long-term monitoring of the effects for organisations, including a review of the green certificate: EUR 10,000 7. Project coordination and promotion: EUR 30,000
11.	<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED COST BY ENVISAGED FUNDING SOURCE</b>	EU, national funds
12.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS AND AN INDICATION OF THE SOURCES OF DATA FOR INDICATOR MONITORING</b>	1. Number of passengers carried in the public transport system (source: MzI) 2. Number of sustainable mobility measures implemented (source: MzI) 3. Analysis of changes to the travel habits before and after introduction per employer (source: employer concerned)

### 10.3.2.15 Wastewater drainage and treatment and water supply in the LUR

#### PRESENTATION OF THE REGIONAL PROJECT 2021–2027

1.	<b>WORKING TITLE OF PROJECT</b>	<b>Wastewater drainage and treatment and water supply in the LUR</b>
2.	<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b>	There is considerable need in the Ljubljana Urban Region for funds to co-finance investment projects for utilities infrastructure, wastewater drainage and treatment, the renovation of water supply systems, water supply and flood protection.

3.	<b>PRIORITY AND MEASURE OF WHICH THE PROJECT IS A PART</b>	Priority 3: A green region of sustainable solutions Measure 3.7.1 Investments in environmental infrastructure
4.	<b>TARGET GROUP AT WHICH THE PROJECT IS AIMED AND AN ANALYSIS OF ITS NEEDS</b>	Residents of LUR municipalities
5.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT AND OF ITS COMPLIANCE WITH THE REGION'S DEVELOPMENTAL SPECIALISATION</b>	<p>Slovenia has 2,298 agglomerations, with 397 of these in the Ljubljana Urban Region. Of all the agglomerations in the LUR, as many as 93% (369) have a population equivalent (p.e.) of less than 2,000. Across the region as a whole, there is a considerable need for investment in wastewater facilities, including in areas subject to special (particularly nature conservation) requirements (Natura 2000).</p> <p>The region still requires the construction of public infrastructure for the supply of drinking water, starting with municipalities in the region with fewer than 10,000 residents. Investments are planned in drinking water supply and water-saving measures with the aim of eliminating water losses in the region, which are still considerable as a result of the age of the water infrastructure. There is also the need for investments in the construction of new drinking water supply systems, which will lead to the realisation of one of the key indicators, i.e. an infrastructure leakage index (ILI) <math>\leq 1.5</math> or the renovation of existing drinking water supply systems with the aim of reducing their average energy consumption by more than 20% or reducing water leakages by more than 20%.</p> <p>Local communities are responsible for regulating this area, but the resources currently allocated to them do not enable them to make the necessary investments.</p> <p>The project accords with the smart specialisation of the region: An innovative, knowledge-based region that actively responds to the challenges of the present time: climate change, demographic development, digital transformation, new technologies, sustainable mobility, efficient energy use, self-sufficiency, green infrastructure and organic farming.</p>
6.	<b>PROJECT DEVELOPER/GROUP OF PARTNERS</b>	The project developers are LUR municipalities.
7.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES</b>	Investments in wastewater drainage and treatment infrastructure for agglomerations generating a load of less than 2,000 p.e. Investments in water supply systems (including for areas with fewer than 10,000 inhabitants).
8.	<b>TIMETABLE FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b>	2021–2027
9.	<b>SPATIAL DEFINITION OF SUITABLE LOCATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES</b>	Ljubljana Urban Region
10.	<b>FINANCIAL ESTIMATE BY ACTIVITY AND TOTAL FINANCIAL ESTIMATE</b>	EUR 206,000,000 – investments in wastewater drainage and treatment EUR 59,579,676 – investments in water supply Total EUR 265,579,676
11.	<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED COST BY ENVISAGED FUNDING SOURCE</b>	EU, national funds
12.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS AND AN INDICATION OF THE SOURCES OF DATA FOR INDICATOR MONITORING</b>	Number of connections to the water supply network Number of connections to the sewage network

### 10.3.2.16 Main entry point into Ljubljansko Barje Nature Park

#### PRESENTATION OF THE REGIONAL PROJECT 2021–2027

1.	<b>WORKING TITLE OF PROJECT</b>	Main entry point into Ljubljansko Barje Nature Park
2.	<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b>	As part of work to establish a main entry point into Ljubljansko Barje Nature Park at Rakova Jelša, plans are under way to establish a new information and interpretation centre on the Ljubljana marshlands, with exhibition and educational areas and premises for the public institute that runs the park (building, outdoor areas and paths).
3.	<b>PRIORITY AND MEASURE OF WHICH THE PROJECT IS A PART</b>	Priority 1: A creative region of opportunity Programme 1.1: Development of a sustainable, innovative and knowledge-based economy Measure: 1.1.2 Development of innovative tourist services and the construction of tourist infrastructure Priority 3: A green region of sustainable solutions

		<p>Programme 3.4: Development and management of green infrastructure  Measure 3.4.2: Preserving a high level of biodiversity and quality of natural areas</p>
4.	<b>TARGET GROUP AT WHICH THE PROJECT IS AIMED AND AN ANALYSIS OF ITS NEEDS</b>	<p>Residents  Ljubljansko Barje Nature Park is a natural area protected under the Natura 2000 regime. It is also a UNESCO cultural heritage site, as well as an area of constant change and continuous new discoveries. If we wish to preserve the natural and cultural heritage of this area and ensure that the residents of the nature park can live securely and safely, we must present that heritage in a comprehensive and high quality way. Developing a main entry point to the Ljubljansko Barje Nature Park will involve the construction of an information and interpretation centre, a park-themed library, and workshop, lecture and meeting rooms.</p> <p>Visitors  The Ljubljansko Barje Nature Park attracts large numbers of visitors; these are mostly recreational visitors who use different paths to enter and move around the park. Visits to this area increased during the Covid-19 epidemic in particular, with movement around the park taking place in an even more haphazard way. This led to conflicts between residents, landowners and visitors, as well as to damage to sensitive nature conservation areas. More and more foreign visitors are also interested in visiting the park. They expect the area to be presented in an interesting way and, at the same time, to be given guidance on how to move about this protected area in a sustainable way. By developing a main entry point close to the more important and more sustainable transport links (motorway, Ljubljana, cycle paths, themed paths), we can ensure that visitors receive sufficient information about the specific features of the area and be directed towards areas that are less sensitive in nature conservation terms.</p> <p>Schoolchildren, students, researchers  The Ljubljansko Barje Nature Park is a research and study area for primary schools, secondary schools and universities. Pupils, students and teachers often contact the park's public institute with requests for presentations, workshops and meetings on the topic of the Ljubljana marshlands. The public institute does not currently have premises that could house all these activities.</p> <p>Developing a main entry point to the Ljubljansko Barje Nature Park will involve the construction of a modern information and interpretation centre, to feature a permanent exhibition, rooms in which new discoveries and research can be exhibited, lecture, meeting and workshop rooms, and a library.</p>
5.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT AND OF ITS COMPLIANCE WITH THE REGION'S DEVELOPMENTAL SPECIALISATION</b>	<p>The purpose of establishing a main entry point to the Ljubljansko Barje Nature Park is to provide residents and visitors with access to information on the park and to direct visitors to areas that are less sensitive from the point of view of nature conservation. The interpretation centre will be dedicated to presenting biodiversity, UNESCO heritage and the landscape variety of the marshlands, and to raising the awareness of and educating the public regarding the importance of preserving natural assets, flora and fauna, habitats, and those landscape elements that ensure the survival of flora and fauna. Developing a main entry point to the park will help to secure the sustainable development of this protected area and raise awareness of the park's high degree of biodiversity, its UNESCO heritage and the quality of the natural surroundings.</p> <p>The establishment of a main entry point accords with the region's key development documents: the Strategy for the Protection and Development of Green Infrastructure in the Ljubljana Urban Region; the Tourist Destination Development Strategy for Ljubljana and the Ljubljana Urban Region 2021–2027; the Tourism Development and Marketing Strategy for the Central Slovenia Region 2017–2022; the tourism development strategy and other strategic documents; and the projects of other municipalities in the Ljubljansko Barje area. The Ljubljansko Barje Nature Park is a core multifunctional area of green infrastructure in which it is extremely important to strike a balance in these areas between the needs of society and the conservation of ecosystem functions. We will present the area and the nature park in an innovative and interesting way. The main entry point will direct visitors along sustainable paths to other entry points and themed trails, where they will get to know selected topics in greater detail (the UNESCO pile dwellings at Ig, the Ljubljana river at Vrhnika, the technical heritage of the Southern Railway at Borovnica, etc.). A main entry point will also enable more controlled and sustainable visits to the park, provide tourist activities</p>

		outside the main urban centre of Ljubljana, boost employment and the labour activity rate of local residents, and secure conditions for integrating tourism and cultural heritage in the Ljubljana Urban Region.
6.	<b>PROJECT DEVELOPER/GROUP OF PARTNERS</b>	Developer: City of Ljubljana, Ljubljansko Barje Nature Park (public institute) Partner: Regional Development Agency of the Ljubljana Urban Region
7.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES</b>	Project activities: 1. Preparation of investment documentation 2. Acquisition of a construction permit 3. Preparation of interpretative content 4. Construction and furnishing
8.	<b>TIMETABLE FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b>	2024–2027
9.	<b>SPATIAL DEFINITION OF SUITABLE LOCATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES</b>	MOL, Rakova Jelša area (Detailed Municipal Spatial Plan/OPPN 94)
10.	<b>FINANCIAL ESTIMATE BY ACTIVITY AND TOTAL FINANCIAL ESTIMATE</b>	Project activities: 1. Preparation of investment documentation EUR 500,000 2. Acquisition of a construction permit EUR 300,000 3. Preparation of interpretative content EUR 300,000 4. Construction and furnishing EUR 7,000,000
11.	<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED COST BY ENVISAGED FUNDING SOURCE</b>	EUR 8,100,000, EU, national funds
12.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS AND AN INDICATION OF THE SOURCES OF DATA FOR INDICATOR MONITORING</b>	Indicator 1: Number of implemented projects, value of indicators after project completion: 1 Source: Project implementation report  Indicator 2: Development of functionally degraded areas, value of indicator after project completion: 675 ares Source: Project implementation report

### 10.3.2.17 Strategy for guiding activities in and visits to Ljubljansko Barje Nature Park

<b>PRESENTATION OF THE REGIONAL PROJECT 2021–2027</b>		
1.	<b>WORKING TITLE OF PROJECT</b>	<b>Strategy for guiding activities in and visits to Ljubljansko Barje Nature Park</b>
2.	<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b>	By adopting and approving a strategy for guiding activities in and visits to Ljubljansko Barje Nature Park, we will ensure that ecosystem services are maintained, building construction restricted, sustainable forms of transport established and visits regulated by means of soft measures. In this way we will create a good, strategically planned and well-managed network of green areas that provide many benefits to inhabitants as well as to the environment and to nature itself.
3.	<b>PRIORITY AND MEASURE OF WHICH THE PROJECT IS A PART</b>	Priority 3: A green region of sustainable solutions Programme 3.4: Development and management of green infrastructure Measures: 3.4.2 Preserving a high level of biodiversity and quality of natural areas 3.4.3 Strategic planning and the integrated management of green infrastructure at regional level
4.	<b>TARGET GROUP AT WHICH THE PROJECT IS AIMED AND AN ANALYSIS OF ITS NEEDS</b>	Municipalities Ljubljansko Barje Nature Park stands out from the rest of the Ljubljana Urban Region because the strategic planning of space is only possible with the cooperation of all municipalities in the Barje area. These municipalities are very different from one another, in both size and human resources; this means that spatial planning and green infrastructure are handled very differently from municipality to municipality. With the help of the relevant municipalities, the public institute that runs Ljubljansko Barje Nature Park has already put together a map of park infrastructure (existing and planned); it shows that the park already has a large amount of green infrastructure, both natural and semi-natural. It is vital that the goals and the vision for guiding activities in and visits to Ljubljansko Barje Nature Park be defined on the basis of a thorough analysis, that quiet zones, entry-point zones and a network of paths for visitors be set out accordingly, and that capacity limits be set for areas of the park that see more visitors and are therefore more vulnerable. After all the Barje municipalities have signed the strategy, they will incorporate the document into their own municipal

		<p>documents and thereby pursue the goal of synchronous development across the whole of the area covered by the park.</p> <p>Residents Residents of the Ljubljansko Barje Nature Park have, on several occasions, drawn attention to the unorganised and uncontrolled nature of visits to the park: motor vehicles not keeping to designated areas or being parked outside designated parking zones, dogs not being kept on a leash and excrement being left on agricultural areas. The lack of regulated entry points can also lead to local providers of food and drink being overwhelmed by large numbers of visitors (who use their toilet facilities and parking spaces even when they do not use their catering services). By strategically guiding activities in and visits to the park, we will ensure that these conflict situations are reduced, as visitors will be directed towards formal entry points and guided around the area in a sustainable manner through a network of high-quality and attractive trails. At these entry points and along the themed trails, we will ensure that visitors are made aware of the importance of the area, thereby changing their habits and encouraging them to visit the nature park in a responsible way, which includes respecting the environment, nature and residents of the area.</p> <p>Visitors Visitors to Ljubljansko Barje Nature Park currently mainly come from the nearby larger urban areas, entering the park at different points and moving around it in a very dispersed fashion. Current park infrastructure does not provide a network of regulated entry points and paths that would enable them to visit the area in a more sustainable way.</p>
5.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT AND OF ITS COMPLIANCE WITH THE REGION'S DEVELOPMENTAL SPECIALISATION</b>	<p>Purpose and objectives of project: Together with all the Barje municipalities and on the basis of a thorough analysis of the situation, we will define the goals and the vision for guiding activities in and visits to this sensitive area. We will lay down a network of main and auxiliary entry points, a network of paths for visitors, quiet zones, and capacity limits for vulnerable areas of the park that see more visitors. Through a series of workshops, we will prepare a final joint document (Strategy for Guiding Activities in and Visits to Ljubljansko Barje Nature Park), to be signed by the public institute that runs the park and all Barje municipalities. We will therefore create a good, strategically planned and well-managed network of green areas that provide many benefits to inhabitants as well as to the environment and to nature itself.</p> <p>Development specialisation: The strategy for sustainable visits to Ljubljansko Barje Nature Park is in line with the Strategy for the Protection and Development of Green Infrastructure in the Ljubljana Urban Region. Ljubljansko Barje Nature Park is the green core of the region, one in which priority must be given to the preservation of ecosystem services, restrictions on building construction, the establishment of sustainable forms of transport and the regulation of visits by means of soft measures. Ljubljansko Barje stands out from the rest of the LUR because the strategic planning of space is only possible with the cooperation of all municipalities and departments in the Barje area.</p>
6.	<b>PROJECT DEVELOPER/GROUP OF PARTNERS</b>	<p>Ljubljansko Barje Nature Park public institute Regional Development Agency of the Ljubljana Urban Region on behalf of the municipalities located in the Barje areas that are associated partners of the project: the City of Ljubljana and the municipalities of Ig, Vrhnika, Škofljica, Log-Dragomer, Brezovica and Borovnica.</p> <p>The cooperation of expert institutions is also crucial: Slovenian Environment Agency (ARSO), Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation (ZRSVN), Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia (ZVKDS), etc.</p>
7.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<p>Project activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Analysis of the situation by means of a comprehensive review of all areas, activities, ordinances, protection regimes, municipal spatial plans, etc., resulting in a map of impacts for the entire area</li> <li>2. Vision, goals and the integration of tourism with other activities</li> <li>3. Placement and classification of activities and visits, strategy for the development of activities, with a definition of thematic areas (themes by municipality, entry points and networks of entry points) as well as quiet zones</li> <li>4. Plan for the guiding of visits – based on an insight into all flows, thematic trails, visit points and entry points</li> <li>5. Action plan</li> </ol>

8.	<b>TIMETABLE FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b>	2023–2024
9.	<b>SPATIAL DEFINITION OF SUITABLE LOCATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES</b>	Ljubljansko Barje Nature Park
10.	<b>FINANCIAL ESTIMATE BY ACTIVITY AND TOTAL FINANCIAL ESTIMATE</b>	EUR 150,000
11.	<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED COST BY ENVISAGED FUNDING SOURCE</b>	EU, national funds
12.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS AND AN INDICATION OF THE SOURCES OF DATA FOR INDICATOR MONITORING</b>	Number of green infrastructure management projects in the region: 1 Source: Project implementation report

### 10.3.2.18 Protection of Šmarna Gora-Skaručenska Raven and Rašica, Dobeno and Gobavica as nature parks

#### PRESENTATION OF THE REGIONAL PROJECT 2021–2027

1.	<b>WORKING TITLE OF PROJECT</b>	<b>Protection of Šmarna Gora-Skaručenska Raven and Rašica, Dobeno and Gobavica as nature parks</b>
2.	<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b>	<p>The Nature Conservation Act (Uradni list RS, 96/04 [official consolidated text], 61/06 [ZDru-1], 32/08 [Ursus arctos], 8/10 [ZSKZ-B], 46/14, 21/18 [ZNOrg] 31/18, 82/20; hereinafter: ZON) is the basic nature conservation regulation setting out the system for protecting natural assets for the purpose of conserving nature. One of the planned measures for the protection of natural assets is an act on the protection of narrower and wider areas of natural assets. Wider protected areas include national, regional and landscape parks. There are two larger areas in the Ljubljana Urban Region, which is characterised by a high degree of nature preservation, that require the adoption of a legal act to protect and declare them as nature parks. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the area of Šmarna Gora-Skaručenska Raven and</li> <li>- the area of Rašica, Dobeno and Gobavica.</li> </ul> <p>Both are ecologically important areas (EIAs) and are also part of the Natura 2000 area. Both areas are important.</p> <p>The Rašica, Dobeno and Gobavica EIA comprises a self-contained hilly area between Trzin, Mengeš, Šinkov Turn and Gameljne. It is a hilly area of isolated karst with typical karstic features, such as sinkholes, small karst caves, and karst springs and streams. The area is largely covered by mixed forest containing a rich array of insects, bats and birds. The valleys typically contain wet and alluvial forests as well as extensive cultivated wet grasslands that are home to endangered butterfly species, e.g. grasslands with predominantly purple moor grass and low marshland associations of vegetation.</p> <p>The area of Šmarna Gora together with the Skaručenska Raven create the Šmarna Gora–Skaručenska Raven EIA. Šmarna Gora is a well-known hill on the northern edge of the Ljubljansko Polje. Its northern slopes are covered with Illyrian beech forest and the southern slopes by associations of downy oak and hop hornbeam. The summit is partly bare and cultivated, with meadows that lie on calcareous, peaty or clay-silt soil. The area is a habitat for protected rare and endangered species (the Jersey tiger moth, the yellow-bellied toad, the stone crayfish, etc.). The Skaručenska Raven comprises flatland forests, where a century of littering has produced a special form of pine forest and portions of marshland valley. It includes wetlands that provide habitats for protected rare and endangered species.</p> <p>Both EIAs are under considerable pressure as a result of their popularity as regional-level excursion destinations. The protection and establishment of two new nature parks would establish effective nature conservation and spatial management in these areas.</p>
3.	<b>PRIORITY AND MEASURE OF WHICH THE PROJECT IS A PART</b>	Priority 3: A green region of sustainable solutions Measure 3.4: Development and management of green infrastructure
4.	<b>TARGET GROUP AT WHICH THE PROJECT IS AIMED AND AN ANALYSIS OF ITS NEEDS</b>	Municipalities of the Ljubljana Urban Region, national-level stakeholders – Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, ZRSVN (Ljubljana and Kranj offices)

5.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT AND OF ITS COMPLIANCE WITH THE REGION'S DEVELOPMENTAL SPECIALISATION</b>	The aim of the project is to establish two new nature parks: Šmarna Gora-Skaručenska Raven, and Rašica, Dobeno and Gobavica.  Objectives: 1. To adopt legal protection instruments under the Nature Conservation Act. 2. To draft a plan for the management of both protected areas.
6.	<b>PROJECT DEVELOPER/GROUP OF PARTNERS</b>	LUR RDA, City of Ljubljana, municipalities of Medvode, Vodice and Mengeš, ZRSVN.
7.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES</b>	Project activities: 1. Establishment of partnerships between all key entities. 2. Preparation of existing background documents and drafting of missing documents. 3. Drafting of legal instruments for the protection of both areas. 4. Drafting of plan for the management of both protected areas. 5. Selection of a manager of the nature parks.
8.	<b>TIMETABLE FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b>	2022–2027
9.	<b>SPATIAL DEFINITION OF SUITABLE LOCATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES</b>	LUR RDA, City of Ljubljana, municipalities of Medvode, Vodice and Mengeš
10.	<b>FINANCIAL ESTIMATE BY ACTIVITY AND TOTAL FINANCIAL ESTIMATE</b>	1. Establishment of partnerships between all key entities. EUR 5,000 2. Preparation of existing background documents and drafting of missing documents. EUR 150,000 3. Drafting of legal instruments for the protection of both areas. EUR 100,000. 4. Drafting of plan for the management of both protected areas. EUR 40,000. 5. Selection of a manager of the nature parks. EUR 5,000
11.	<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED COST BY ENVISAGED FUNDING SOURCE</b>	EUR 300,000
12.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS AND AN INDICATION OF THE SOURCES OF DATA FOR INDICATOR MONITORING</b>	Number of legal instruments adopted to protect the areas as nature parks.

### 10.3.2.19 Management of Polhograjski Dolomiti Nature Park

#### PRESENTATION OF THE REGIONAL PROJECT 2021–2027

1.	<b>WORKING TITLE OF PROJECT</b>	<b>Management of Polhograjski Dolomiti Nature Park</b>
2.	<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b>	The Nature Conservation Act (Uradni list RS, 96/04 [official consolidated text], 61/06 [ZDru-1], 32/08 [Ursus arctos], 8/10 [ZSKZ-B], 46/14, 21/18 [ZNOrg] 31/18, 82/20; hereinafter: ZON) is the basic nature conservation regulation setting out the system for protecting natural assets for the purpose of conserving nature. One of the planned measures for the protection of natural assets is an act on the protection of narrower and wider areas of natural assets. Wider protected areas include national, regional and landscape parks. There are four large nature parks in the Ljubljana Urban Region, which is characterised by a high degree of nature preservation: Ljubljansko Barje, Radensko Polje, Tivoli, Rožnik and Šišenski Hrib, and Polhograjski Dolomiti; of these, only Polhograjski Dolomiti Nature Park does not have a manager or a programming instrument that would define the development policies, and methods of protection, use and management of the area that take account of the development needs of the local population.
3.	<b>PRIORITY AND MEASURE OF WHICH THE PROJECT IS A PART</b>	Priority 3: A Green Region of Sustainable Solutions Measure 3.4: Development and management of green infrastructure
4.	<b>TARGET GROUP AT WHICH THE PROJECT IS AIMED AND AN ANALYSIS OF ITS NEEDS</b>	Residents of the region, LUR municipalities, national-level stakeholders.
5.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT AND OF ITS COMPLIANCE WITH THE REGION'S DEVELOPMENTAL SPECIALISATION</b>	The aim of this project is to determine the development policies and methods of protection, use and management of the Polhograjski Dolomiti Nature Park that take account of the development needs of the local population, and to select the most suitable manager for this protected area.  Objectives: 1. To draft and approve a management plan for Polhograjski Dolomiti Nature Park. 2. To select the most suitable manager for Polhograjski Dolomiti Nature Park.
6.	<b>PROJECT DEVELOPER/GROUP OF PARTNERS</b>	LUR RDA, City of Ljubljana, municipalities of Medvode and Dobrova-Polhov Gradec, ZRSVN (Ljubljana office).

7.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establishment of partnerships between all key entities.</li> <li>2. Preparation of existing background documents and drafting of missing documents.</li> <li>3. Selection of a manager of Polhograjski Dolomiti Nature Park.</li> <li>4. Drafting and approval of the management plan for Polhograjski Dolomiti Nature Park.</li> </ol>
8.	<b>TIMETABLE FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b>	2022–2027
9.	<b>SPATIAL DEFINITION OF SUITABLE LOCATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES</b>	LUR RDA, City of Ljubljana, municipalities of Medvode and Dobrova-Polhov Gradec.
10.	<b>FINANCIAL ESTIMATE BY ACTIVITY AND TOTAL FINANCIAL ESTIMATE</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establishment of partnerships between all key entities. EUR 5,000</li> <li>2. Preparation of existing background documents and drafting of missing documents. EUR 200,000</li> <li>3. Selection of a manager of Polhograjski Dolomiti Nature Park. EUR 15,000</li> <li>4. Drafting and approval of the management plan for Polhograjski Dolomiti Nature Park. EUR 50,000.</li> </ol>
11.	<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED COST BY ENVISAGED FUNDING SOURCE</b>	EUR 270,000
12.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS AND AN INDICATION OF THE SOURCES OF DATA FOR INDICATOR MONITORING</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of managers of Polhograjski Dolomiti Nature Park selected.</li> <li>2. Plan produced for the management of Polhograjski Dolomiti Nature Park.</li> </ol>

### 10.3.2.20 Regional energy plan

#### PRESENTATION OF THE REGIONAL PROJECT 2021–2027

1.	<b>WORKING TITLE OF PROJECT</b>	<b>LUR regional energy plan</b>
2.	<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b>	Achievement of the set objectives in relation to the use of renewables and efficient energy use is only possible with the general acceptance and cooperation of all entities involved. The local energy plans of the LUR municipalities should therefore be interlinked and coordinated at regional level. The LUR energy plan provides an overview of the situation and of the deficiencies and potentials, and contains guidelines for and a vision of the sustainable energy development of the region.
3.	<b>PRIORITY AND MEASURE OF WHICH THE PROJECT IS A PART</b>	CP2 Priority 3: A Green Region of Sustainable Solutions Programme 3.5: Energy management
4.	<b>TARGET GROUP AT WHICH THE PROJECT IS AIMED AND AN ANALYSIS OF ITS NEEDS</b>	LUR municipalities and residents, business and industry, public-sector institutions
5.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT AND OF ITS COMPLIANCE WITH THE REGION'S DEVELOPMENTAL SPECIALISATION</b>	<p>The aims of the project are to promote the highest possible level of use of renewables and of energy self-sufficiency, thereby reducing dependence on energy imports in the LUR, promote efficient energy use measures in the public sector, and promote and provide information on the importance of renewables and efficient energy use for households and industry.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To bring municipalities together into an energy-climate area.</li> <li>2. To identify the RES and EEU potentials in the LUR.</li> <li>3. To promote RES and EEU projects through awareness-raising and the creation of links with stakeholders.</li> <li>4. To increase the level of self-sufficiency and the share of RES in the LUR.</li> <li>5. To reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the LUR.</li> </ol> <p>The project complies with the development specialisation of the region in the area of energy self-sufficiency and efficient energy use.</p>
6.	<b>PROJECT DEVELOPER/GROUP OF PARTNERS</b>	LUR RDA, with municipalities and other stakeholders
7.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<p>Project activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Analysis of consumption of energy products and emissions by area.</li> <li>2. Analysis of the possibilities for RES and EEU.</li> <li>3. Analysis of the options for district heating.</li> <li>4. Presentation of results in the GIS.</li> <li>5. Proposed measures and the engagement of stakeholders.</li> <li>6. Project coordination and promotion.</li> </ol>
8.	<b>TIMETABLE FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b>	2022–2025

9.	<b>SPATIAL DEFINITION OF SUITABLE LOCATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES</b>	LUR municipalities	
10.	<b>FINANCIAL ESTIMATE BY ACTIVITY AND TOTAL FINANCIAL ESTIMATE</b>	Activity	EUR
		1–3	50,000
		4	30,000
		5	20,000
		6	30,000
		total	130,000
11.	<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED COST BY ENVISAGED FUNDING SOURCE</b>	100% Cohesion Funds	
12.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS AND AN INDICATION OF THE SOURCES OF DATA FOR INDICATOR MONITORING</b>	Regional energy plan – 1/0 (LUR RDA) Number of EEU and RES measures (Mzl) Generation of energy from RES in MWh (Mzl) Share of RES (Mzl) Reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (Mzl)	

### 10.3.2.21 System of energy management in public buildings

#### PRESENTATION OF THE REGIONAL PROJECT 2021–2027

1.	<b>WORKING TITLE OF PROJECT</b>	<b>System of energy management in public buildings in the LUR</b>
2.	<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b>	Municipalities are obliged to conduct energy accounting for public buildings. The measure itself is not enough to satisfy the principle of continuous improvement; rather, data must be recorded and swift measures taken when it deviates from the target values. This vision up to 2050 is for almost carbon-neutral energy use in buildings, which can only be achieved by making considerable improvements in energy performance and increasing the use of renewables in buildings.
3.	<b>PRIORITY AND MEASURE OF WHICH THE PROJECT IS A PART</b>	CP2 Priority 3: A Green Region of Sustainable Solutions Programme 3.5: Energy management
4.	<b>TARGET GROUP AT WHICH THE PROJECT IS AIMED AND AN ANALYSIS OF ITS NEEDS</b>	LUR municipalities, public-sector institutions
5.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT AND OF ITS COMPLIANCE WITH THE REGION'S DEVELOPMENTAL SPECIALISATION</b>	<p>The aim of the project is to introduce a district targeted energy consumption monitoring system so as to enable efficient energy management on the basis of a comparison between actual and target energy consumption. In addition to energy accounting, this involves monitoring, the automation of buildings, the introduction of continuous system optimisation and, not least, the provision of living comfort in buildings. The targeted monitoring of energy consumption encourages the achievement of continuous savings.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduction of a system for the targeted monitoring of energy consumption for public buildings in the LUR.</li> <li>2. Energy management in the public sector.</li> <li>3. Provision of living comfort in public-sector buildings.</li> <li>4. Reduction in public-sector energy costs.</li> <li>5. Reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the public sector.</li> </ol> <p>The project complies with the development specialisation of the region, as it addresses climate change, new technologies and efficient energy use.</p>
6.	<b>PROJECT DEVELOPER/GROUP OF PARTNERS</b>	Regional development agencies in cooperation with municipalities and other important institutions in the region.
7.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<p>Project activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establishment of the system for public buildings in interested municipalities.</li> <li>2. Acquisition of energy consumption data and its entry into the system.</li> <li>3. Education and training of municipal staff in use of the system.</li> <li>4. Analysis of data and proposal of corrective measures.</li> <li>5. Project coordination and promotion.</li> </ol>
8.	<b>TIMETABLE FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b>	2022–2027

9.	<b>SPATIAL DEFINITION OF SUITABLE LOCATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES</b>	LUR municipalities, public-sector institutions	
10.	<b>FINANCIAL ESTIMATE BY ACTIVITY AND TOTAL FINANCIAL ESTIMATE</b>	activity	EUR
		1–2	40,000
		4	30,000
		5	30,000
		total	100,000
11.	<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED COST BY ENVISAGED FUNDING SOURCE</b>	EU, national funds	
12.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS AND AN INDICATION OF THE SOURCES OF DATA FOR INDICATOR MONITORING</b>	Number of participating municipalities (LUR RDA) Number of public buildings in the system (LUR RDA) Reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> emissions in the public sector (MzI)	

### 10.3.2.22 Analysis of risk and vulnerability with regard to climate change in the LUR

#### PRESENTATION OF THE REGIONAL PROJECT 2021–2027

1.	<b>WORKING TITLE OF PROJECT</b>	<b>Analysis of risk and vulnerability with regard to climate change in the LUR</b>	
2.	<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b>	Measures to adapt to climate change have positive effects immediately and usually bring benefits at the same time as the measures are taken, while the effects of mitigation measures will only be visible over subsequent decades. Adaptation is therefore a priority and one aimed at reducing the risk of damage brought by climate change. The basis for the formulation of risk management measures and options for increasing the resilience of local communities or the region as a whole is a risk and vulnerability assessment based on a detailed analysis of climate changeability.	
3.	<b>PRIORITY AND MEASURE OF WHICH THE PROJECT IS A PART</b>	CP2 Priority 3: A Green Region of Sustainable Solutions Programme 6: Adaptation to climate change	
4.	<b>TARGET GROUP AT WHICH THE PROJECT IS AIMED AND AN ANALYSIS OF ITS NEEDS</b>	LUR municipalities and residents	
5.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT AND OF ITS COMPLIANCE WITH THE REGION'S DEVELOPMENTAL SPECIALISATION</b>	<p>The project aims to produce a comprehensive overview of the environmental risks and vulnerabilities for individual areas within the Ljubljana Urban Region and the options for increasing the resilience of local communities or the region as a whole.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Overview of potential effects of climate change in the LUR.</li> <li>2. Determination of the key vulnerabilities in specific areas.</li> <li>3. Proposal for adaptation measures to increase resilience.</li> </ol> <p>The project complies with the development specialisation of the region, as it addresses climate change and the resilience of local communities or the region as a whole.</p>	
6.	<b>PROJECT DEVELOPER/GROUP OF PARTNERS</b>	Regional development agencies in cooperation with municipalities and other important institutions in the region.	
7.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES</b>	Project activities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Risk and vulnerability analysis for LUR municipalities.</li> <li>2. Proposed measures.</li> <li>3. Engagement of key players.</li> <li>4. Project coordination and promotion.</li> </ol>	
8.	<b>TIMETABLE FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b>	2022–2023	
9.	<b>SPATIAL DEFINITION OF SUITABLE LOCATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES</b>	LUR municipalities	
10.	<b>FINANCIAL ESTIMATE BY ACTIVITY AND TOTAL FINANCIAL ESTIMATE</b>	Activity	EUR
		1–2	40,000
		3	20,000
		4	30,000
		total	90,000
11.	<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED COST BY ENVISAGED FUNDING SOURCE</b>	EU, national funds	

12.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS AND AN INDICATION OF THE SOURCES OF DATA FOR INDICATOR MONITORING</b>	Risk and vulnerability analysis – 1/0 (LUR RDA) Number of adaptation and mitigation measures (MzI, MOP)
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### 10.3.2.23 Development of self-sufficient communities in the LUR

#### PRESENTATION OF THE REGIONAL PROJECT 2021–2027

1.	<b>WORKING TITLE OF PROJECT</b>	<b>Development of local energy communities in the LUR</b>	
2.	<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b>	Sufficient use of renewable energy sources is a precondition for the decarbonisation of Slovenian energy and society. The engagement of residents and their transformation from consumers to 'prosumers' is of key importance. Local energy communities provide residents with the option of becoming actively involved and are key to the further decentralisation and democratisation of energy production, and therefore to the achievement of the energy and climate targets that have been set for the country as a whole.	
3.	<b>PRIORITY AND MEASURE OF WHICH THE PROJECT IS A PART</b>	Priority 3: A green region of sustainable solutions Programme 3.6: Adaptation to climate change	
4.	<b>TARGET GROUP AT WHICH THE PROJECT IS AIMED AND AN ANALYSIS OF ITS NEEDS</b>	LUR municipalities and residents, relevant stakeholders (suppliers)	
5.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT AND OF ITS COMPLIANCE WITH THE REGION'S DEVELOPMENTAL SPECIALISATION</b>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To promote sustainable economic and social development at local level.</li> <li>2. To contribute to the achievement of Slovenia's energy and climate targets.</li> <li>3. To provide residents with opportunities to take an active part in energy production.</li> <li>4. To increase the energy self-sufficiency rate and energy supply resilience at local level.</li> <li>5. Project coordination and promotion.</li> </ol> <p>The project complies with the development specialisation of the region, as it addresses climate change, new technologies and efficient energy use.</p>	
6.	<b>PROJECT DEVELOPER/GROUP OF PARTNERS</b>	Regional development agencies in cooperation with municipalities and other important institutions in the region.	
7.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<p>Project activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review of the potential of wood.</li> <li>2. Analysis of the support/regulatory/administrative framework for wood.</li> <li>3. Information and awareness-raising measures for stakeholders regarding the opportunities.</li> <li>4. Proposed measures and the engagement of stakeholders.</li> <li>5. Project coordination and promotion.</li> </ol>	
8.	<b>TIMETABLE FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b>	2022–2027	
9.	<b>SPATIAL DEFINITION OF SUITABLE LOCATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES</b>	LUR municipalities	
10.	<b>FINANCIAL ESTIMATE BY ACTIVITY AND TOTAL FINANCIAL ESTIMATE</b>	Activity	EUR
		1–2	40,000
		4	20,000
		5	30,000
		total	90,000
11.	<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED COST BY ENVISAGED FUNDING SOURCE</b>	EU, national funds	
12.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS AND AN INDICATION OF THE SOURCES OF DATA FOR INDICATOR MONITORING</b>	Number of local energy communities in the LUR (MzI) Quantity of energy generated in MWh (MzI) Reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (MzI, MOP)	

### 10.3.2.24 Inter-regional project – 'Strategy and model for the establishment of integrated long-term care in the local community'

#### PRESENTATION OF THE INTER-REGIONAL PROJECT 2021–2027

1.	<b>WORKING TITLE OF PROJECT</b>	<b>'Strategy and model for the establishment of integrated long-term care in the local community'</b>
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2.	<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b>	Slovenia has a tradition, stretching back several decades, of providing institutional care for the elderly, although development has also been focused on local services, particularly in relation to home care, in the last 20 years. In that time, emphasis has been on institutional forms of nursing and care, supported by large institutions that, by their very nature, are not oriented towards a one-to-one approach or to aspects of normalisation. In administrative centres the focus has also been on the provision of institutional care, with only 77 of the country's 212 municipalities having care homes; this means that elderly people from municipalities with fewer than 8,700 inhabitants are forced to 'migrate' to homes several dozen kilometres away. This is unacceptable from the point of view of social justice and of the equal right to select services and programmes. The modern system of long-term care that Slovenia is designing, several years after its European neighbours, equalises the rights of the majority of elderly people who have home care and those accommodated in care homes. By means of a comprehensive system of integrated long-term care within the local community, the project addresses the problem of financial sustainability, the need for humane care and the involvement of the entire population in acting responsibly to ensure high-quality ageing in the face of the coming demographic changes. It therefore follows the European trend towards the deinstitutionalisation of long-term care. In terms of the developmental responses to the needs outlined above, the project contains an original solution in the form of the establishment of an 'integrated long-term care network in the local community' that will '[enable] elderly people to continue to live as normally as possible', as it will enable provision of the necessary services, both institutional and community-based, in every local community. In essence, it will enable the elderly to preserve and continue all their former contacts and social networks. The network of integrated long-term care in the local community requires a stronger link with the local environment, the establishment of social interaction and the involvement of local residents in joint care for the well-being of the elderly.
3.	<b>PRIORITY AND MEASURE OF WHICH THE PROJECT IS A PART</b>	Priority 2: A smart region tailored to people Measure 2.3.2: Securing the conditions for (long-term) care in the region
4.	<b>TARGET GROUP AT WHICH THE PROJECT IS AIMED AND AN ANALYSIS OF ITS NEEDS</b>	Elderly people, family carers, disabled people, people suffering from chronic disease
5.	<b>DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT AND OF ITS COMPLIANCE WITH THE REGION'S DEVELOPMENTAL SPECIALISATION</b>	<p>The goal of the project is to establish an 'integrated long-term care network' in the municipalities of Benedikt, Bled, Bloke, Bovec, Cirkulane, Destrnik, Dobje, Hrpelje-Kozina, Kostel, Kozje, <b>Log-Dragomer</b>, <b>Lukovica</b>, Majšperk, Moravske Toplice, Podlehnik, Postojna, Puconci, Rogatec, Sevnica, Sv. Jurij ob Ščavnici, Šentjernej, Šentjur, Šentrupert, Šmarje pri Jelšah and <b>Vodice</b> by 31 December 2027.</p> <p>Given the varying needs, the project to introduce an integrated long-term care network in the local community is divided into the following 11 subsystems:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. support for informal (family) care;</li> <li>2. obstacle-free residence in assisted living facilities;</li> <li>3. the residence of at-risk persons from certain vulnerable groups (the elderly, disabled, chronically ill, single persons) in their own or rented apartments with home-based long-term care services (24/7), social services and adapted accommodation;</li> <li>4. self-help communities comprising several generations living in apartments or houses in the immediate vicinity who also receive professional long-term care according to need;</li> <li>5. preventive communal residence within self-organising communities with minimal support from professional services;</li> <li>6. preventive communal residence within self-organising communities with daily support from an organised long-term care service;</li> <li>7. short-term accommodation for the elderly and other at-risk people from certain vulnerable groups in the local community, or 'gerontourism';</li> <li>8. residence in the local community with daily care for the elderly and other at-risk people from certain vulnerable groups;</li> <li>9. integrated living units for 20 residents requiring different levels of nursing and care (whole-day);</li> <li>10. housing communities for 12 people with dementia in their immediate local environment (whole-day); and</li> <li>11. homes for a maximum of 90 residents aged over 65.</li> </ol> <p>Specialisation: An innovative, knowledge-based region that actively responds to the challenges of the present time, including demographic development.</p>

6.	PROJECT DEVELOPER/GROUP OF PARTNERS	Consortium of 25 municipalities in Slovenia
7.	DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES	
8.	TIMETABLE FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION	2021–2027
9.	SPATIAL DEFINITION OF SUITABLE LOCATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES	Ljubljana Urban Region
10.	FINANCIAL ESTIMATE BY ACTIVITY AND TOTAL FINANCIAL ESTIMATE	EUR 145,000,000
11.	TOTAL ESTIMATED COST BY ENVISAGED FUNDING SOURCE	EU, national funds
12.	DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS AND AN INDICATION OF THE SOURCES OF DATA FOR INDICATOR MONITORING	

### 10.3.3 PRIORITY PROJECTS OF MUNICIPALITIES, BUSINESS AND LUR NGOs FOR THE 2021–2027 PERIOD

For the whole of the period of preparation of the LUR RDP 2021–2027, we collected projects via an online form. The project-collection process is still open and will be completed at the end of 2021. In the course of the process, we logged over 400 projects, which are set out by area of implementation.

Table 16: A list of key LUR projects for post-Covid-19 recovery (June and July 2020 set)

No	Name of project	Area of implementation	Project value in EUR
1	Career development guidance for people in work	LUR	1,000,000
2	By Myself ('Sam zmorem')	LUR	205,000
3	Learning to Learn ('Učimo se učenja')	LUR	450,000
4	Careers centre	LUR	1,400,000
5	Karierni Plac (Careers centre for young people)	LUR	1,000,000
6	Acquisition of basic and professional competencies 2018–2022, Central Slovenia region	LUR	1,105,475.96
7	Adult education guidance 2016–2020	LUR	1,168,609
8	Training for older people	LUR	1,100,000
9	Drinking water supply in the Upper Sava area – Lot 1	LUR	11,970,057.94
10	Construction of Novo Brdo housing estate	MOL	20,000,000
11	Purchase of rental apartments in Zelena Jama	MOL	10,000,000
12	Construction of Jesihov Štradon housing estate	MOL	7,000,000
13	Construction of the Novi Center residential and business complex	MOL	44,000,000
14	Construction of Rakova Jelša II housing estate	MOL	21,000,000
15	Construction of Litijaska-Pesarska housing estate	MOL	10,000,000
16	Construction of Zvezna Ulica housing estate	MOL	11,000,000
17	Installation of a new LPP service and maintenance centre with photovoltaics	MOL	76,000,000
18	Pot ob Savi, Phase 3	MOL	3,403,000
19	Pot ob Ljubljanci	MOL	3,000,000
20	Renovation of Stožice hippodrome	MOL	3,000,000
21	Tivoli small ice rink (annex)	MOL	2,400,000
22	Ljubljana tennis centre (Svoboda)	MOL	2,000,000
23	Completion of outdoor sports areas at the Stožice Centre	MOL	2,000,000

24	Work on the Kodeljevo athletics and football centre	MOL	1,600,000
25	Tomačevo tennis centre	MOL	1,500,000
26	Zalog curling centre	MOL	1,495,668
27	Expansion of the Trnovo youth golf centre and golf course to 18 holes and the provision of additional teaching areas for golf practice and teaching	MOL	1,200,000
28	Mostec ski-jumping and cross-country skiing centre	MOL	1,000,000
29	Construction of a velodrome with a BMX and skate park	MOL	1,000,000
30	Stožice skate park	MOL	730,000
31	Vižmarje-Brod football centre	MOL	700,000
32	Šmartno football centre	MOL	700,000
33	Landscaping of grassed areas at Krim sports hall into an athletics track	MOL	500,000
34	Partial covering of the tennis centre in Fužine	MOL	500,000
35	Construction of an underpass below the railway line at Ulica Ivana Roba in Ljubljana	MOL	200,000
36	Establishment of a public charging station at Ljubljana Vič Chamber of Crafts and Small Business	MOL	12,000
37	Establishment of an enterprise development centre and business incubator	MOL	400,000
38	Ljubljana multigenerational centre	MOL	1,000,000
39	Establishment of tourist signage	MOL	500,000
40	Tivoli+	MOL	1,500,000
41	Gastronomic City	MOL	5,000,000
42	Renovation of Ljubljana Tourist Information Centre	MOL	1,000,000
43	Active River	MOL	5,000,000
44	Updating of the University of Ljubljana's central information and communications technology	MOL	5,000,000
45	Clinical skills learning centre	MOL	3,000,000
46	New-build project at the Veterinary Faculty	MOL	28,000,000
47	Energy renovation of University of Ljubljana buildings (Faculty of Social Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Law, Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Faculty of Education, Veterinary Faculty)	MOL	5,000,000
48	Energy renovation of the university sports hall	MOL	1,100,000
49	Partial energy renovation of the Provincial Assembly building, with restoration and conservation work on the Conference Hall	MOL	1,300,000
50	Prušnica primary water supply system – P1 borehole	Municipality of Borovnica	4,200,000
51	Work on utilities infrastructure at Struge-Borovnica industrial and business zone	Municipality of Borovnica	2,200,000
52	Work on the municipal building	Municipality of Brezovica	1,464,000
53	High-water retention pond in front of Bruhanja Vas treatment plant and the Kopolje, Podgora, Mala Vas and Predstruge sewage system	Municipality of Dobropolje	3,000,000
54	Srednja Vas–Podreber pavement	Municipality of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	420,562
55	Work on the Polhov Gradec bypass	Municipality of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	250,000

56	Renovation of the Polhov Gradec water supply network (intersection)	Municipality of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	100,000
57	Redevelopment of the outdoor playground at Dobrova primary school	Municipality of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	274,135
58	Car park at Polhov Gradec primary school	Municipality of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	402,380
59	Castle carriage house	Municipality of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	190,000
60	Stranska Vas sewage system	Municipality of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	666,876
61	Drafting of a Detailed Municipal Spatial Plan (OPPN) for the Barje cycle network (Gabrje-Polhov Gradec)	Municipality of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	200,000
62	Reconstruction and upgrading of the Gabrje pumping station and construction of a connecting water supply system	Municipality of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	135,000
63	Renovation of the Gabrje water supply system (at Kramar)	Municipality of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	170,000
64	Renovation of the Dobrova water supply system (BKO)	Municipality of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	1,000,000
65	Renovation of the outbuilding at Polhov Gradec manor house	Municipality of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	1,800,000
66	Črni Vrh–Plestenjak public path	Municipality of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	100,000
67	Škandrov Graben–Veliki Vrh public path	Municipality of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	350,000
68	Šujica–Podutik local road	Municipality of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	1,277,760
69	Žirovnikov Graben–Topol local road	Municipality of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	1,000,000
70	Dobrova–Horjul local road	Municipality of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	2,000,000
71	Petačev Graben–Škofja Loka local road	Municipality of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	1,000,000
72	Zalog–Pasja Ravan local road (reinforcement of the ravine)	Municipality of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	830,000
73	Praprotnik–Nad Hribom public path	Municipality of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	160,000
74	Butajnova–Kurja Vas public path	Municipality of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	320,000
75	Butajnova–Planina public path	Municipality of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	515,000
76	Hoja–Ravnek public path	Municipality of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	250,000
77	Majer–Praproče public path	Municipality of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	150,000
78	Petačev Graben–Kozjeki public path	Municipality of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	620,000
79	Šujica–Dobrova connecting canal	Municipality of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	327,036
80	Dvor treatment plant, Dvor Dolenja Vas, Srednja Vas, Babna Gora canal	Municipality of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	2,863,896
81	Preservation of immovable and movable cultural heritage	Municipality of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	150,000
82	Elderly day-care centre	Municipality of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	2,500,000
83	New premises and the strengthening of programmes to encourage reading	Municipality of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	200,000
84	Increase in promotion of cultural programmes	Municipality of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	150,000
85	Work on Gabrje sports and recreation centre	Municipality of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	2,500,000

86	Renovation of Šentjošt branch primary school	Municipality of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	480,000
87	Expansion of the kitchen and dining room at Dobrova primary school	Municipality of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	750,000
88	Traffic calming in settlements	Municipality of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	180,000
89	Sovov Grič–Zagrabnar–Petačev Graben public path	Municipality of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	700,000
90	Dobrova car park	Municipality of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	181,441
91	Reconstruction of the R3 national road, Phases III and IV – pedestrian areas	Municipality of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	306,000
92	Dobrova bypass	Municipality of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	1,165,302
93	Development of Polhov Gradec transport hub	Municipality of Dobrova-Polhov Gradec	375,000
94	Construction of the Videm-Dol sewage network	Dol pri Ljubljani Municipality	1,059,000
95	Construction of additional nursery school units at Videm	Dol pri Ljubljani Municipality	1,000
96	Cycle path – connection with MOL	Dol pri Ljubljani Municipality	500,000
97	Renovation of Domžale swimming pool	Municipality of Domžale	7,000,000
98	Grosuplje branch primary school for children with special needs and Brinje primary school (Brinje branch primary school), annex	Municipality of Grosuplje	4,000,000
99	Boštanjski Grad cultural, historical and education centre	Municipality of Grosuplje	3,100,000
100	Grosuplje-Ilova Gora astronomy and geophysics educational observatory for young people	Municipality of Grosuplje	800,000
101	Koščakov Hrib observation tower – Dolenjska terrace	Municipality of Grosuplje	2,600,000
102	Županova Jama European hiking centre	Municipality of Grosuplje	1,200,000
103	Intergenerational centre at Šmarje-Sap social centre	Municipality of Grosuplje	4,000,000
104	European archaeological heritage – Magdalenska Gora museum of the Iron Age	Municipality of Grosuplje	4,000,000
105	France Prešeren folk music and dance centre, Račna	Municipality of Grosuplje	1,400,000
106	Heliport, Grosuplje fire station	Municipality of Grosuplje	5,000,000
107	Grosuplje medical centre, upgrading	Municipality of Grosuplje	38,000,000
108	Grosuplje pharmacy, completion of floor for the requirements of Grosuplje medical centre	Municipality of Grosuplje	1,600,000
109	Trg Grosuplje	Municipality of Grosuplje	36,000,000
110	Grosuplje medical centre	Municipality of Grosuplje	3,800,000
111	Pot na Koreno	Municipality of Horjul	494,571
112	Lesno Brdo, road and pavement	Municipality of Horjul	65,000
113	Horjul, pavement	Municipality of Horjul	150,000
114	Žažar sewage system with pertaining additional infrastructure	Municipality of Horjul	1,231,835
115	Nursery school annex	Municipality of Horjul	609,384.17
116	Intergenerational centre at Horjul primary school	Municipality of Horjul	183,092
117	Reconstruction of Podolnica treatment plant	Municipality of Horjul	206,790
118	Ig connecting road (Banija–Govekarjeva cesta)	Municipality of Ig	800,000
119	Rastuka footbridge	Municipality of Ig	300,000
120	Golo playground	Municipality of Ig	439,010
121	Matena collection centre	Municipality of Ig	200,000
122	Iška Vas-Iška sewage system	Municipality of Ig	1,724,000

123	Iška Vas-Iška water supply system	Municipality of Ig	1,654,000
124	Ig cultural centre	Municipality of Ig	1,087,930
125	Construction of outdoor sports areas for Ig primary school	Municipality of Ig	1,100,000
126	Ig nursery school annex	Municipality of Ig	590,000
127	Overpass over the Malo Hudo railway line	Municipality of Ivančna Gorica	4,500,000
128	Renovation of Ljubljanska cesta in the settlement of Ivančna Gorica	Municipality of Ivančna Gorica	900,000
129	Arrangement of the area of the intersection of national road R3-464/1195 from 13+660 to 13+850, municipal local road 138071 and local trunk road 139061 in the settlement of Ivančna Gorica	Municipality of Ivančna Gorica	550,000
130	Šentvid pri Stični nursery school	Municipality of Ivančna Gorica	3,000,000
131	Construction of the western Šentvid pri Stični bypass	Municipality of Ivančna Gorica	3,000,000
132	Improvements to the stability of water supply and the replacement of asbestos cement pipes – northern part of the municipality (Stična, Ivančna Gorica, Šentvid, Temenica, Dob)	Municipality of Ivančna Gorica	4,500,000
133	Improvements to the hydraulic properties of the water supply system in the Krka basin, and work on the waterworks	Municipality of Ivančna Gorica	3,000,000
134	Construction of retention ponds in the area of the Ivančna Gorica sewage system	Municipality of Ivančna Gorica	2,200,000
135	Construction of a system for drying sludge from Ivančna Gorica central treatment plant – reed beds	Municipality of Ivančna Gorica	300,000
136	Construction of Stična sewage system (Phase 6)	Municipality of Ivančna Gorica	1,800,000
137	Construction of a sewage system and renovation of the water supply system in the settlement of Spodnja Draga	Municipality of Ivančna Gorica	1,500,000
138	Ravni Dol water supply system	Municipality of Ivančna Gorica	450,000
139	Construction of the Krka sewage system	Municipality of Ivančna Gorica	4,300,000
140	Construction of the Žagradec sewage system	Municipality of Ivančna Gorica	4,860,000
141	Construction of a sewage system at Sp. Brezovo	Municipality of Ivančna Gorica	650,000
142	Reconstruction of the Šentvid pri Stični–Šentpavel road	Municipality of Ivančna Gorica	650,000
143	Ivančna Gorica secondary education centre sports park	Municipality of Ivančna Gorica	1,500,000
144	Malo Hudo–Marof bypass	Municipality of Ivančna Gorica	2,000,000
145	Redevelopment of Ivančna Gorica medical centre	Municipality of Ivančna Gorica	1,200,000
146	Construction of an annex to Kamnik care home for the elderly	Municipality of Kamnik	3,000,000
147	Development of tourism at Velika Planina	Municipality of Kamnik	2,700,000
148	Construction of a small business zone in Motnik	Municipality of Kamnik	1,000,000
149	Regulation of Kamniška Bistrica from Kamnik to Radomlje	Municipality of Kamnik	3,000,000
150	Development of Motnik market centre	Municipality of Kamnik	90,000
151	Remediation of Mekinje monastery	Municipality of Kamnik	3,000,000
152	Construction of and work on an artificial grass football pitch	Municipality of Kamnik	500,000
153	Komenda sports park	Municipality of Komenda	3,000,000
154	Komenda (Moste) primary school gymnasium (Moste location)	Municipality of Komenda	3,500,000
155	Construction of care-home units	Municipality of Log-Dragomer	1,500,000
156	Construction of a water supply system in the Municipality of Log-Dragomer	Municipality of Log-Dragomer	2,077,660
157	Development of road infrastructure in the municipality	Municipality of Log-Dragomer	1,500,000
158	Street lighting	Municipality of Log-Dragomer	850,000

159	Log old school and the centre of the settlement of Log (Phase 2)	Municipality of Log-Dragomer	500,000
160	Centre of the settlement of Dragomer and the cemetery	Municipality of Log-Dragomer	1,300,000
161	Safe municipal roads (Roman road)	Municipality of Log-Dragomer	724,000
162	Medical station at the primary school	Municipality of Log-Dragomer	800,000
163	Multi-purpose centre at the primary school	Municipality of Log-Dragomer	2,000,000
164	Lukovica and Jordanov Kot meeting points	Municipality of Log-Dragomer	550,000
165	Flood risk in the municipality	Municipality of Log-Dragomer	2,000,000
166	Organised local support to the elderly in the Municipality of Log-Dragomer	Municipality of Log-Dragomer	400,000
167	Ferjanka tourist point	Municipality of Log-Dragomer	1,500,000
168	RES and EEU	Municipality of Log-Dragomer	300,000
169	Municipal centre at the primary school	Municipality of Log-Dragomer	3,000,000
170	Intergenerational centre	Municipality of Log-Dragomer	800,000
171	Car parks in the municipality	Municipality of Log-Dragomer	400,000
172	Development of new premises at Logatec medical centre	Municipality of Logatec	500,000
173	Road infrastructure and Hrušica water supply system	Municipality of Logatec	400,000
174	Construction of the Ostri Vrh collection centre	Municipality of Logatec	1,400,000
175	Logatec park and ride system (P+R)	Municipality of Logatec	400,000
176	Logatec town centre	Municipality of Logatec	1,500,000
177	Work on the exterior and interior of the WW1 tunnel in Logatec	Municipality of Logatec	980,000
178	Construction of the Sekirica sports park	Municipality of Logatec	3,000
179	Extension of Tabor Logatec primary school	Municipality of Logatec	1,000,000
180	Walking and cycling trails	Municipality of Logatec	1,000,000
181	Refurbishment of Sržkova Domačija, Čevica 6	Municipality of Logatec	500,000
182	Work on the nursery and primary school departments in Hotedršica	Municipality of Logatec	3,000,000
183	Construction of Logatec youth centre	Municipality of Logatec	400,000
184	Construction of a new nursery school	Municipality of Logatec	4,500,000
185	Construction of a protection and rescue centre	Municipality of Logatec	2,000,000
186	Construction of barriers (public utilities infrastructure)	Municipality of Logatec	1,500,000
187	Construction of a retention pond at Črni Potok	Municipality of Logatec	1,383,347.42
188	Grčarevec sewage system and treatment plant	Municipality of Logatec	1,159,000
189	Hotedršica sewage system and treatment plant	Municipality of Logatec	1,044,758
190	New water sources	Municipality of Logatec	800,000
191	Bypass (Zapolje industrial and business zone to Stara cesta, Phase 1)	Municipality of Logatec	500,000
192	Bypass (Stara cesta to Zapolje industrial and business zone, Phase 2)	Municipality of Logatec	1,370,000
193	Connecting of Rovte and Medvedje Brdo water supply systems	Municipality of Logatec	70,000
194	Laying out of the car park at Logatec market	Municipality of Logatec	170,000
195	Remediation of the Kavčič dam on the Logaščica at Logatec	Municipality of Logatec	50,000
196	Development of Rovte sports park	Municipality of Logatec	603,900
197	Construction of Jezero-Spodnji Lavrovec-KS Vrh Svetih Treh Kraljev water supply system	Municipality of Logatec	800,000
198	Praprotno Brdo water supply system	Municipality of Logatec	450,000
199	Ravnik water supply system	Municipality of Logatec	130,000

200	Anaerobic treatment of sludge from treatment plants and the production of electricity and heat	Municipality of Logatec	2,500,000
201	Utilities infrastructure L6 Lukovica (south)	Municipality of Lukovica	3,100,000
202	Pungartnik House – reconstruction and change of purpose	Municipality of Lukovica	1,700,000
203	Annex to Janko Kersnik primary school, Brdo	Municipality of Lukovica	1,403,000
204	Work on the public water supply system in the Municipality of Lukovica	Municipality of Lukovica	2,500,000
205	Purchase of a fire engine for the requirements of Sora voluntary fire brigade	Municipality of Medvode	230,000
206	Purchase of a fire engine for the requirements of Spodnje Pirniče-Vikrče-Zavrh voluntary fire brigade	Municipality of Medvode	220,000
207	Cesta ob Bošnici – Phase I	Municipality of Medvode	866,200
208	Renovation of the water supply system in the settlements of Zgornja and Spodnja Senica	Municipality of Medvode	1,112,500
209	'Loka' cultural centre in Medvode	Municipality of Medvode	1,000,000
210	Svetje car park (by the allotments)	Municipality of Medvode	105,000
211	Zbilje car park with access paths and motorhome stations	Municipality of Medvode	750,000
212	Purchase of a municipal vehicle (road-sweeping machine)	Municipality of Medvode	150,000
213	Landscaping of public areas	Municipality of Medvode	180,000
214	Construction of a collection centre and regional plant	Municipality of Medvode	1,037,000
215	Expansion of the Smlednik cemetery	Municipality of Medvode	350,000
216	Preska primary school annex	Municipality of Medvode	380,000
217	Medvode nursery school – Smlednik annex	Municipality of Medvode	230,000
218	Reconstruction of Simon Jenko primary school	Municipality of Medvode	950,000
219	Extension of Medvode medical centre	Municipality of Medvode	400,000
220	Development of the Sora bathing area	Municipality of Medvode	90,000
221	Replacement of street lamps	Municipality of Medvode	350,000
222	Medvode–Goričane–Sora cycle path	Municipality of Medvode	2,200,000
223	Renovation of the rainwater drainage system in the settlement of Preska, Municipality of Medvode	Municipality of Medvode	350,000
224	Construction of a rainwater drainage system in the settlements of Zgornja and Spodnja Senica	Municipality of Medvode	1,780,000
225	Construction of the Sora–Dol intersection	Municipality of Medvode	350,000
226	Construction of a bridge over the railway line at Ladja	Municipality of Medvode	600,000
227	Construction of a bridge over the Maveljšica at Seničica	Municipality of Medvode	270,000
228	Construction of a bridge over the Sora at Goričane	Municipality of Medvode	900,000
229	Purchase and development of the Dolinček House	Municipality of Medvode	100,000
230	Purchase of the Jarc Villa in the centre of Medvode	Municipality of Medvode	1,000,000
231	Bus stops	Municipality of Medvode	80,000
232	Purchase and arrangement of the Franc Rozman (Stane) house	Municipality of Medvode	80,000
233	Construction of a children's playground in Spodnje Pirniče	Municipality of Medvode	30,000
234	Path around Zbiljsko Jezero lake – Phase I	Municipality of Medvode	320,000
235	Reconstruction of the road surface between Sora, Ločnica and Topol	Municipality of Medvode	700,000
236	Reconstruction of Donova cesta	Municipality of Medvode	250,000
237	Construction of Dol pri Sori sewage system	Municipality of Medvode	530,160

238	REMEDIATION OF LANDSLIDES – Remediation of the landslide at Studenčice 53, Remediation of the landslide at Studenčice 32, Remediation of the landslide at Golo Brdo 1m, Remediation of the road – subsidence of the road at several locations (road towards Topol), Remediation of a landslide/road at the quarry, Topol–Belo road, Remediation of the road – subsidence of the road at several locations (road towards Trnovec)	Municipality of Medvode	556,000
239	Reconstruction of local road 751221 Smlednik primary school–Ilovka and the reconstruction of public path 751211 Smlednik primary school–Smlednik 24	Municipality of Medvode	930,000
240	Zavrh car park	Municipality of Medvode	180,000
241	Topol pri Medvodah car park	Municipality of Medvode	115,000
242	Pirniče intergenerational centre	Municipality of Medvode	1,000,000
243	Arrangement of pedestrian crossings on the R2 national road	Municipality of Medvode	250,000
244	Reconstruction of Seškova cesta in Medvode	Municipality of Medvode	350,000
245	Drinking water supply in the Polhograjski Dolomiti area in the Municipality of Medvode	Municipality of Medvode	2,100,000
246	Work at the confluence of the Sora and Sava rivers and the laying of a footpath along the Sora	Municipality of Medvode	350,000
247	Seničica–Malenšek–Cvajnar road	Municipality of Medvode	700,000
248	Smlednik car park	Municipality of Medvode	90,000
249	Construction of a new fire station in Zgornje Pirniče	Municipality of Medvode	1,178,334
250	Peče water supply system	Municipality of Moravče	300,000
251	Reconstruction of the Križate–Peške Kandrše road	Municipality of Moravče	100,000
252	Reconstruction of the Pogled–Sv. Mohor road	Municipality of Moravče	130,000
253	Renovation of Vrhpolje water supply system	Municipality of Moravče	110,000
254	Construction of an additional borehole at the location of the Ples pumping station	Municipality of Moravče	100,000
255	Pavements along the R2415 regional road (Gorica Moravče section)	Municipality of Moravče	112,000
256	Reconstruction of the Moravče–Soteska–Negastrn road	Municipality of Moravče	350,000
257	Velika Vas water supply system	Municipality of Moravče	613,000
258	Gorica sewage system	Municipality of Moravče	150,000
259	Cesta na Grmače sewage system (Phase V)	Municipality of Moravče	120,000
260	Vrhpolje–Stegne sewage system	Municipality of Moravče	800,000
261	Češnjice pri Moravčah sewage system	Municipality of Moravče	500,000
262	Renovation of Vrhpolje water supply system	Municipality of Moravče	120,000
263	Renovation of Drtija surge tank	Municipality of Moravče	250,000
264	Stegne rainwater drainage system	Municipality of Moravče	380,000
265	Investments and investment maintenance of administrative building (energy renovation)	Municipality of Škofljica	440,401.08
266	Administrative building with cultural centre (extension)	Municipality of Škofljica	226,026
267	Reber road and pavement	Municipality of Škofljica	186,766.48
268	Road – Gradišče intersection	Municipality of Škofljica	197,939
269	Lavrica–Škofljica pavement and cycle path	Municipality of Škofljica	140,000
270	Ljubljana–Žužemberk cycle path	Municipality of Škofljica	150,000
271	Street lighting	Municipality of Škofljica	845,162.17
272	Landscaping of banks and the park along the Škofeljščica (sensory park)	Municipality of Škofljica	744,718.36
273	Nursery school – Lavrica branch primary school	Municipality of Škofljica	485,009.04

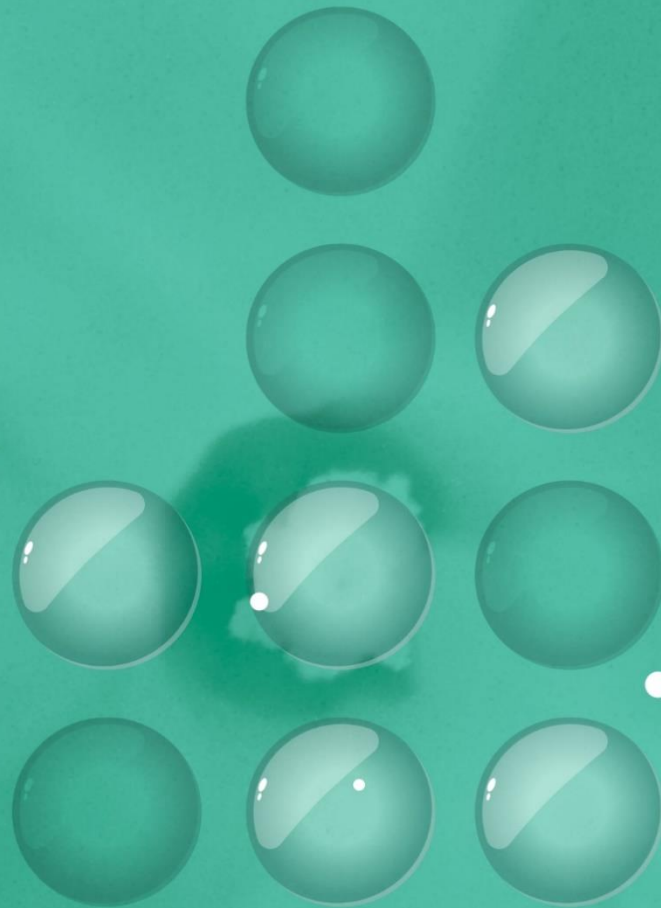
274	Lavrica primary school	Municipality of Škofljica	5,967,235.25
275	Energy-efficiency improvements to the gymnasium	Municipality of Škofljica	2,498,290
276	Škofljica music school	Municipality of Škofljica	85,500
277	Škofljica medical centre	Municipality of Škofljica	75,000
278	Arrangement of castle paths	Municipality of Škofljica	88,000
279	Barn in Pijava Gorica	Municipality of Škofljica	180,000
280	Škofljica nursery school – Citronček unit (Mijavčeva)	Municipality of Škofljica	612,000
281	Lisičje Castle	Municipality of Škofljica	1,742,544
282	Road at Nebčeva ulica	Municipality of Škofljica	100,123.72
283	Klanec–Glinek road, pavement	Municipality of Škofljica	137,998
284	Pijava Gorica crossroads	Municipality of Škofljica	170,000
285	Connecting road below the Dolenjska line	Municipality of Škofljica	78,540
286	Barje cycle network (road below the Dolenjska line)	Municipality of Škofljica	1,866,763
287	Link road to the railway station	Municipality of Škofljica	159,013.30
288	Pleše quarry	Municipality of Škofljica	70,000
289	Asphalting of the Pleše–Brezovec–Skopačnik road	Municipality of Škofljica	265,000
290	Canal	Municipality of Škofljica	321,228.11
291	Lanišče sewage system	Municipality of Škofljica	291,489.20
292	Želimlje sewage system	Municipality of Škofljica	1,491,949.81
293	Pijava Gorica sewage system	Municipality of Škofljica	7,150,473.96
294	Gorenje Blato water supply system – investments	Municipality of Škofljica	909,806.46
295	Pijava Gorica water supply system	Municipality of Škofljica	825,094
296	Trate cemetery	Municipality of Škofljica	400,000
297	Arrangement of playgrounds	Municipality of Škofljica	69,807.81
298	Orle playground	Municipality of Škofljica	302,728
299	Želimlje playground	Municipality of Škofljica	250,000
300	Comprehensive development of the cultural/educational and sports centre next to Škofljica primary school	Municipality of Škofljica	250,000
301	Gorenje Blato water supply system	Municipality of Škofljica	1,700,000
302	Regional emergency and civil protection centre	Municipality of Škofljica	1,300,000
303	Škofljica intergenerational centre	Municipality of Škofljica	1,500,000
304	Renovation of Šmartno cultural centre	Municipality of Šmartno pri Litiji	550,000
305	Construction of Šmartno nursery school	Municipality of Šmartno pri Litiji	4,433,688
306	Investment maintenance of roads	Municipality of Šmartno pri Litiji	28,976,990.10
307	Construction of a car park below Šmartno primary school (construction of connections and an internal road)	Municipality of Šmartno pri Litiji	331,586
308	Gradiške Laze–Sp. Jablanica pavement	Municipality of Šmartno pri Litiji	300,000
309	Reconstruction of roads in Ježce (Reconstruction of local road 138251 Sobračje–Sela–Ježce to the border with the Municipality of Ivančna Gorica)	Municipality of Šmartno pri Litiji	427,129.31
310	Road work in the area covered by the ŠM (south) Detailed Municipal Spatial Plan (OPPN)	Municipality of Šmartno pri Litiji	155,000
311	Obla Gorica–Stara–Gora–Sveti Anton public path	Municipality of Šmartno pri Litiji	244,451
312	Lupinica–Bernardovec public path	Municipality of Šmartno pri Litiji	184,500
313	Asphalting of the Razbore–Ježni Vrh–Poljane local road	Municipality of Šmartno pri Litiji	247,679.09
314	Local road 208181 Štrus–Gozd-Reka (Reconstruction and asphalting of the Gozd-Reka road (L = 1,403 m))	Municipality of Šmartno pri Litiji	469,644.93
315	Mišji Dol–Primskovo–Bratnice public path	Municipality of Šmartno pri Litiji	307,500

316	Construction of a car park at Šmartno cultural centre (construction of car parks and utilities infrastructure at Šmartno cultural centre)	Municipality of Šmartno pri Litiji	220,689.22
317	Construction of the Bukovica-Jablaniške Laze water supply system	Municipality of Šmartno pri Litiji	460,000
318	Construction of a secondary sewage network in Šmartno pri Litiji	Municipality of Šmartno pri Litiji	128,000
319	Construction of the Vinji Vrh water supply system	Municipality of Šmartno pri Litiji	148,000
320	Construction and arrangement of civil protection premises in the Municipality of Šmartno pri Litiji as part of the construction of a new fire station in Šmartno pri Litiji	Municipality of Šmartno pri Litiji	150,000
321	Construction of a public sewage system and treatment plant for the settlement of Zavrstnik	Municipality of Šmartno pri Litiji	360,000
322	Construction of a public sewage system and treatment plant in Zgornja Jablanica	Municipality of Šmartno pri Litiji	270,000
323	Expansion and renovation of the Litija-Šmartno water supply system in the Municipality of Šmartno pri Litiji	Municipality of Šmartno pri Litiji	770,000
324	Račica-Velika Štanga water supply system	Municipality of Šmartno pri Litiji	580,000
325	Utilities infrastructure for the area covered by the ŠM_40 (north) Detailed Municipal Spatial Plan (OPPN)	Municipality of Šmartno pri Litiji	260,000
326	Trzin multi-purpose hall	Municipality of Trzin	2,450,000
327	Expansion and modernisation of the Trzin Mlake sports and recreational park	Municipality of Trzin	2,400,000
328	Trzin bypass with a link to the motorway network (Stage I of the road connecting Trzin, Domžale and the Študa access road)	Municipality of Trzin	29,449,039
329	Reconstruction of the hayrack at the Trubar house to serve as a tourist information centre and interpretation centre	Municipality of Velike Lašče	120,000
330	Velike Lašče primary school boiler room	Municipality of Velike Lašče	279,000
331	Reconstruction and extension of the kitchen of Primož Trubar primary school in Velike Lašče	Municipality of Velike Lašče	1,200,000
332	Equipping of Turjak branch primary school and nursery	Municipality of Velike Lašče	600,000
333	Work on the upper floor of Velike Lašče medical station	Municipality of Velike Lašče	80,000
334	Ščita recreation centre	Municipality of Velike Lašče	1,000,000
335	Resurfacing of asphalt sections of road in the Municipality of Velike Lašče	Municipality of Velike Lašče	800,000
336	Energy renovation of a municipal building	Municipality of Velike Lašče	90,000
337	Outdoor climbing wall – an equipped natural climbing wall located at Ločica business zone	Municipality of Velike Lašče	300,000
338	Renovation of the water supply network in the Municipality of Velike Lašče	Municipality of Velike Lašče	300,000
339	Repairs to street lighting in the Municipality of Velike Lašče	Municipality of Velike Lašče	200,000
340	Borehole for the Turjak water supply system	Municipality of Velike Lašče	100,000
341	Construction of the Podstrmec surge tank	Municipality of Velike Lašče	350,000
342	Purchase of generators	Municipality of Velike Lašče	50,000
343	Turjak branch school and nursery school – new-build	Municipality of Velike Lašče	3,000,000
344	Reconstruction and expansion of the kitchen of Primož Trubar primary school in Velike Lašče	Municipality of Velike Lašče	1,400,000
345	Centre for the separate collection of waste together with a reuse centre in the Ločica pri Turjaku business zone	Municipality of Velike Lašče	150,000
346	Setting-up of five motorhome station locations	Municipality of Velike Lašče	100,000

347	Laying-out of the main G-9 cycle path in the area of the Municipality of Velike Lašče	Municipality of Velike Lašče	200,000
348	Energy efficiency improvements to Velike Lašče music school	Municipality of Velike Lašče	100,000
349	Co-financing of the laying of electricity cables in the Municipality of Velike Lašče	Municipality of Velike Lašče	150,000
350	Velike Lašče day-care centre	Municipality of Velike Lašče	500,000
351	Refurbishment of the boiler room and heating system at Primož Trubar primary school in Velike Lašče	Municipality of Velike Lašče	500,000
352	Renovation of the Gradež fruit-drying facility	Municipality of Velike Lašče	80,000
353	Construction of Skaručna sewage system and infrastructure (regional road)	Municipality of Vodice	3,500,000
354	Drinking water supply in the Upper Sava area – Lot 1	Municipality of Vodice	11,970,057.94
355	Construction of Bukovica sewage system and infrastructure – JP 962831 (Zabrežje)	Municipality of Vodice	267,498
356	Construction of Vodice-Jegriše sewage system and infrastructure (Na vrte)	Municipality of Vodice	912,000
357	P+R network	Municipality of Vodice	1,000,000
358	Vodice bypass	Municipality of Vodice	5,000,000
359	Construction of Brniška cesta sewage system and infrastructure (regional road)	Municipality of Vodice	2,600,000
360	Regeneration and development of the centre of Vodice	Municipality of Vodice	15,755,791.47
361	Social care home for the elderly <sup>11</sup>	Municipality of Vodice	5,000,000
362	Construction of a multi-purpose sports hall	Municipality of Vodice	4,621,341.05
363	Construction of outdoors playing areas adjacent to Vodice primary school	Municipality of Vodice	400,000
364	Construction of sewage system and infrastructure – JP 962791 (Mlakar Bukovica)	Municipality of Vodice	242,748
365	Construction of Novi Utik sewage system and infrastructure – JP 962651, JP 962661, JP 96671, JP 962681, JP 962691	Municipality of Vodice	762,762
366	Construction of Utik sewage system and infrastructure – JP 962721	Municipality of Vodice	661,518
367	Construction of Bukovica sewage system and infrastructure – JP 962841 (Kranjec)	Municipality of Vodice	352,143
368	Construction of Vodice sewage system and infrastructure – LK 462051 (Pot na Črno)	Municipality of Vodice	598,950
369	Construction of Bukovica sewage system and infrastructure – JP 962771 (Bavantov)	Municipality of Vodice	222,519
370	Construction of Vodice sewage system and infrastructure – Kmetijska ulica	Municipality of Vodice	348,000
371	Construction of Vodice-Na Dole sewage system and infrastructure	Municipality of Vodice	654,000
372	Construction of Vodice-Ob Hribu sewage system and infrastructure	Municipality of Vodice	456,000
373	Construction of Vodice sewage system and infrastructure – Lokarje	Municipality of Vodice	360,000

<sup>11</sup> From 1 January 2023, retirement homes will become care homes providing long-term care.

374	Energy, earthquake-protection and structural rehabilitation of the Utik community centre	Municipality of Vodice	2,000,000
375	Energy, earthquake-protection and structural rehabilitation of the Skaručna community centre	Municipality of Vodice	1,200,000
376	Energy renovation of a municipal building (Škofjeloška cesta 7, Vodice)	Municipality of Vodice	200,000
377	Work on the Vodice–Zapoge pedestrian pavement	Municipality of Vodice	400,000
378	Work on the intersection of local roads 426021 and 462031 and public path 963211 in the settlement of Selo pri Vodicach (roundabout)	Municipality of Vodice	549,000
379	Construction of a municipal protection and rescue centre (civil defence unit, firefighting association, voluntary fire brigade)	Municipality of Vodice	700,000
380	Local waste collection centre	Municipality of Vodice	400,000
381	Cycle paths	Municipality of Vodice	2,000,000
382	Generator for the civil defence unit, fire brigade, schools and nursery schools	Municipality of Vodice	90,000
383	BIO VOLTAICS	Municipality of Vrhnika	1,450,000
384	Ljubljanica bridge	Municipality of Vrhnika	2,000,000
385	Covered market	Municipality of Vrhnika	150,000
386	Annex to and energy renovation of Ivan Cankar primary school	Municipality of Vrhnika	1,500,000
387	Redevelopment of the Črni Orel building (from business building to hostel)	Municipality of Vrhnika	3,000,000
388	Revitalisation of Močilnik	Municipality of Vrhnika	1,500,000
389	Redevelopment of the former handicrafts centre	Municipality of Vrhnika	1,500,000
390	Vrhnika sports park	Municipality of Vrhnika	10,500,000



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## 11. SOURCES AND LITERATURE

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