

## **D2.5**

# **National reports with a review and synthesis of the collated information**

**Slovenia**





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## D2.5: National reports with a review and synthesis of the collated information – Slovenia

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 About INSPIRATION

The aim of INSPIRATION is to establish and promote the adoption of a strategic research agenda for land use, land-use changes and soil management in the light of current and future societal challenges. Main objectives are:

- **Formulate, consult on and revise an end-user oriented strategic research agenda (SRA);**
- **Scope out models for implementing the SRA;**
- **Prepare a network of public and private funding institutions willing to commonly fund the SRA.**

The proposed methodology is based on a multi-stakeholder, multi-national and interdisciplinary approach that covers the variety of stakeholders (public bodies, business, scientific community citizens and society) and the variety of relevant funders. The vehicle to engage with relevant stakeholders across the Member States is a National Focal Point (NFP) in 17 countries<sup>1</sup>. Between March 2015 and March 2016 The NFP's interviewed National Key Stakeholders (NKS), performed a desk study and organized workshops with national stakeholders of funders, end-users and researchers across the various soil and land management disciplines. The goal of these exercises was to gather information and support the main objectives as stated above.

The collated results will be structured along four integrative themes: 1) resources demand and efficiency; 2) natural capital stewardship; 3) land management; 4) net impact on global, EU and local scale (see section 1.3) and merging into thematic knowledge needs to satisfy the as yet unmet societal challenges and to ensure that knowledge contributes primarily to enable meeting these challenges. Based on these results, a cross-border and cross-discipline dialogue will subsequently be organized among the relevant user communities, funding bodies and scientific communities in Europe in order to reach a trans-national, prioritized SRA as well as a model for execution of this SRA. Thus a SRA will be produced which will give national funders confidence that for each Euro they spend, they will get multiple Euros worth of knowledge in return in order to address their national societal challenges.

Learn more about the INSPIRATION coordination and support action on the project's website: [www.inspiration-h2020.eu](http://www.inspiration-h2020.eu) and follow us on twitter: [@inspiration4eu](https://twitter.com/inspiration4eu).

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<sup>1</sup> The Swedish Geotechnical Institute (SGI) with support of Formas is currently mirroring the INSPIRATION approach in Sweden. SGI has proposed to act as Swedish National Focal Point and to become a full member of the INSPIRATION consortium. This has been welcomed by the consortium. Currently formal negotiations are in place between SGI, the consortium and the EC to effectively implement this collaboration. This report furthermore contains some information for Denmark and Luxemburg – representatives of both countries joined the Belgium workshop – and for the Republic of Ireland – representatives joined the UK workshop – see below.)

## 1.2 This report

This country report is an excerpt from the INSPIRATION Deliverable 2.5 “National reports with a review and synthesis of the collated information”, which integrates 17 national reports. These 17 countries, in alphabetical order, and respective report authors are:

1. **Austria**,  
*Pia Minixhofer, Sophie Zechmeister-Boltenstern, Rosemarie Stangl, Andreas Baumgarten, Martin Weigl, Peter Tramberend,*
2. **Belgium** (including some information for **Denmark** and **Luxemburg**),  
*Nele Bal, Bavo Peeters,*
3. **Czech Republic**,  
*Petr Klusáček, Stanislav Martinát, Bohumil Frantál,*
4. **Finland**,  
*Antti Rehunen, Teija Haavisto, Ritva Britschgi, Outi Pyy, Jari Rintala, Petri Shemeikka,*
5. **France**,  
*Marie-Christine Dictor, Samuel Coussy, Valérie Guerin, Corinne Merly,*
6. **Germany**,  
*Uwe Ferber, Stephan Bartke, Detlef Grimski,*
7. **Italy**,  
*Matteo Tabasso, Sarah Chiodi, Giulia Melis,*
8. **Poland**,  
*Anna Starzewska-Sikorska,*
9. **Portugal**,  
*Thomas Panagopoulos, Vera Ferreira, Dulce Antunes*
10. **Romania**,  
*Mihail Dumitru, Sorin Liviu Stefanescu, Andrei Vranceanu, Valentina Voicu, Nicoleta Vranceanu,*
11. **Slovakia**,  
*Maros Finka, Maria Kozova, Zita Izakovicova, Lubomir Jamecny, Vladimir Ondrejicka,*
12. **Slovenia**,  
*Boštjan Cotič, Barbara Mušič, Ina Šuklje Erjavec, Matej Nikšič,*
13. **Spain**,  
*Pierre Menger, Gemma Garcia-Blanco, Efren Feliu,*
14. **Sweden**,  
*Yvonne Ohlsson, Lisa van Well, Kerstin Konitzer,*
15. **Switzerland**,  
*Regula Brassel, Marco Pütz,*
16. **The Netherlands**,  
*Linda Maring, Jos Brils*
17. **The United Kingdom** (including some information on **the Republic of Ireland**),  
*Paul Nathanail, Matt Ashmore.*



Deliverable D2.5 concludes the activities of INSPIRATION Work Package (WP) 2 **“Demands of research from industry, end-users and funders (State-of-the-art at national levels)”**, task 2.5 **“Review and synthesis of the collated information”**.

The WP2 activities were executed in the 1<sup>st</sup> year of the INSPIRATION project (month 1 – 12), i.e. in the period from March 2015 to February 2016. In the WP2 project description, the final task executed in this period is described in the following way:

*“The NFPs will organize at national level a 2-day workshop, where the collated information (task 2.4) will be reviewed and synthesized and prioritized under guidance of the NFP by the NKSs. The WP-leader will prepare – in consultation with the INSPIRATION core group – a generic outline for the agenda of the 2-day national workshops. That outline will then be tailored to specific national situations by the NFPs. The results of the workshop – i.e. reviewed and synthesised information regarding topic a-d as mentioned under the WP2 objectives<sup>2</sup> – will be described in a national report (in English) by the NFPs. Before finalizing these reports, the NKSs as well as the International Advisory Board (IAB) will be given the opportunity to review the draft report. In these cases where English is not the native language, the national reports will also contain an executive summary (policy brief) of the report in the native language.”*  
(INSPIRATION Grant Agreement - Description of Action - DoA).

Deliverable D2.5 describes the results of NKS interviews and of the desk-exercise as performed in participating countries aimed at collecting national research demands, science-policy-interface experiences and funding options. This report builds up on the interim results presented in Deliverable 2.4.<sup>3</sup> The methodologies followed for the information collation and synthesis are presented in more detail for each country below. In general, the following approach was applied (see also Figure 1):

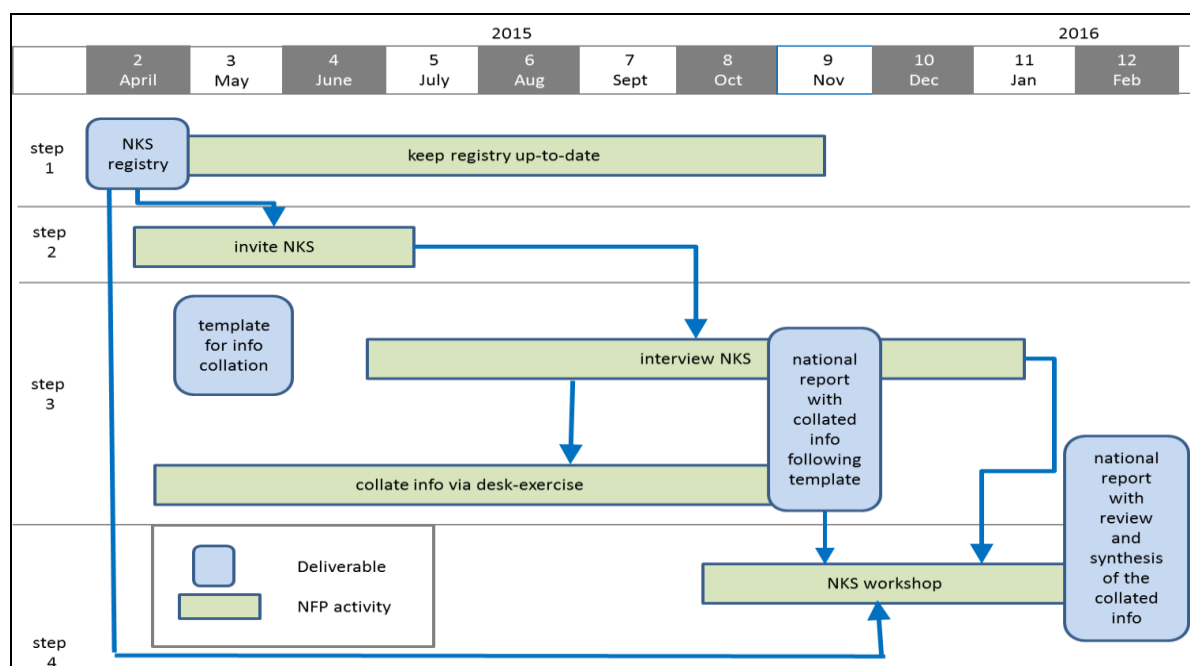
1. In each country, national key stakeholders (NKS) have been identified (in a way to ensure broad representation of soil and land-use/management topics and affiliations in research funding / end-use / science or policy making);
2. Interviews (structured according to a common template: see Annex I and II) with circa 20 NKS per country have been conducted in order to collect national research needs as well as information on science-policy-interface and financing options (with interim result presented as D2.4);
3. In each country, a national workshop with NKS was conducted. Basis for the workshops was the input provided in the NKS interviews before the workshop. It was presented in order to synthesize the collated info, discuss and review the key national research topics. The workshop thus aimed to check, verify and enrich, and in some cases also already prioritize the suggestions provided by the NKS;<sup>4</sup>

<sup>2</sup> See section 1.5 for a description of topic a-d.

<sup>3</sup> Brils, J. et al. (2015): National report on collated information following the template. Final version as of 01.12.2015 of deliverable 2.4 of the HORIZON 2020 project INSPIRATION. EC Grant agreement no: 642372, UBA: Dessau-Roßlau, Germany.

<sup>4</sup> In several countries besides the NKS interviewed also more stakeholders were invited (i.e. it were open events), and participated and contributed to the workshops.

4. The results of the interviewing plus workshop process were documented in a report to become the respective final national reports. A draft version was to be send nationally to the NKS for review;
5. The national reports were aggregated in a combined document, on which the International Advisory Board (IAB) of INSPIRATION was asked to give feedback, too;
6. The D2.5 report has been finalised taking into account the IAB recommendations.



**Figure 1:** INSPIRATION's WP2 workflow.

The information collated in this report feeds into WP3 “Transnational commons aggregated under integrated themes”. According to the INSPIRATION DoA, the main objectives of WP3 will be to:

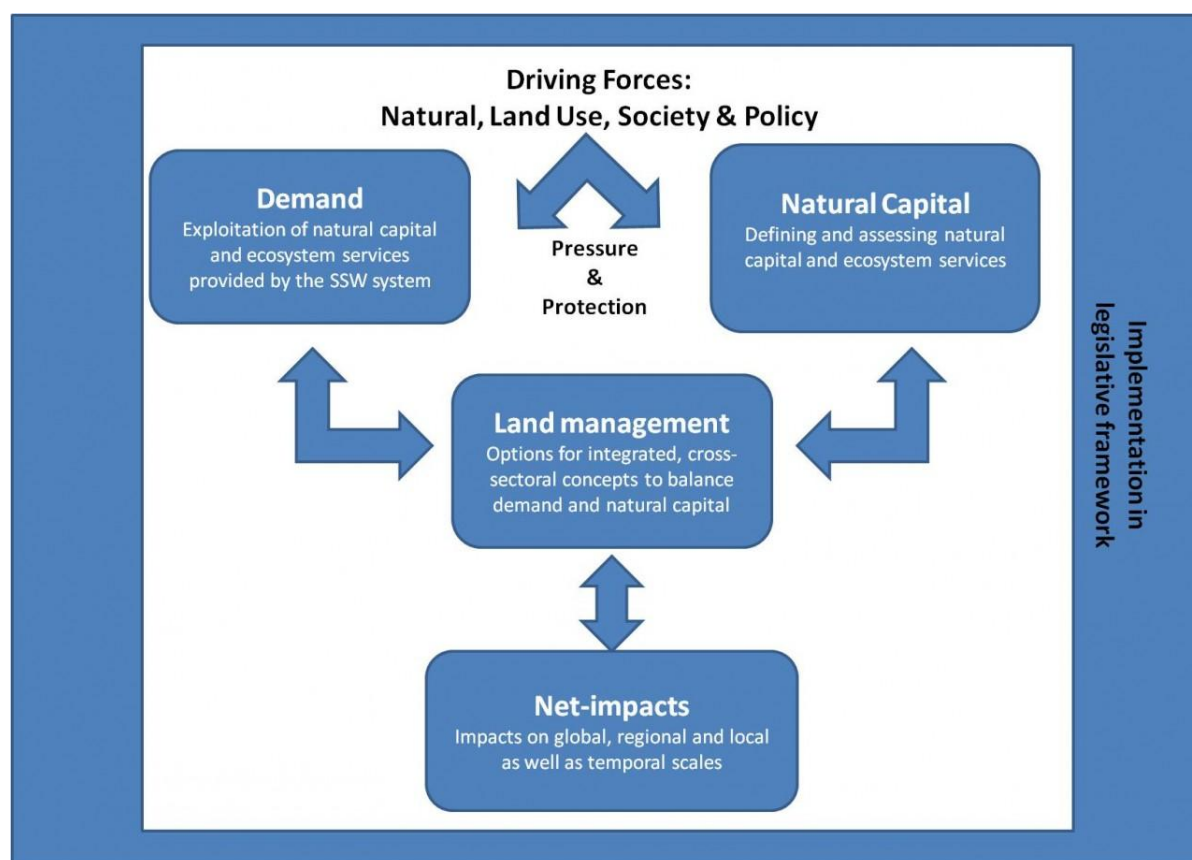
1. Achieve an overview of the transnational shared demands and experiences grouped under common themes based on the national state-of-the-art reports as produced by WP2,
2. Prioritise and elaborate the topics that could be included in the SRA (to be developed by WP4) under specific themes,
3. Elucidate the opportunity to match (to be done under WP4) individual stakeholders (as funders) to specific SRA topics that could be shared transnationally.” (INSPIRATION Grant Agreement - Description of Action - DoA).

**Visit the INSPIRATION website for the up-coming deliverables of the network!**

### 1.3 The INSPIRATION conceptual model and its themes

In order to identify cross-country and cross-sectorial knowledge gaps and research questions, the national Research and Innovation (R&I) needs will be analysed along four overarching themes identified in the INSPIRATION conceptual model. This model is presented in figure 2. It has been used to structure the information presented in this report on R&I needs following these guiding key-questions for each theme:

- **Demand:**  
What does society demand from natural capital and ecosystem services including the SSW-system?
- **Natural capital:**  
What has nature, including the Soil-Sediment-Water (SSW)-system, to offer and which determinants sustain the system?
- **Land management:**  
What are options for an integrated, cross-sectorial land management to balance societal demands and natural capital?
- **Net-impacts:**  
What are the impacts of different options of managing natural capital, including the SSW-system on global, regional and local as well as temporal scales?



**Figure 2:** INSPIRATION's conceptual model.

## 1.4 Guide to the reader: outline of the country chapters

Each country chapter in Deliverable D2.5 follows a comparable outline:

### Section X.1- Executive summary

This section provides an executive summary in English (X.1.1) as well as in the national language (X.1.2).

### Section X.2 - Methodology followed

This section describes the methodology followed in the respective country including information on the stakeholder engagement (see also section 1.4).

The subsequent sections give a review and synthesis of the main results of the topics as mentioned under the WP2 objectives (see section 1.2).

### Section X.3 Research and Innovation (R&I) needs

➤ **Topic a: Demand-driven**\* suggestions for the Strategic Research Agenda (SRA), i.e. suggestions from the perspective of industry, end-users and funders.  
Related key question to be answered: **What (new) knowledge do these parties need to tackle societal challenges including the increase of job opportunities)?**

\* **Demand-driven** in INSPIRATION means focusing on the demands of those who are responsible or feel committed to tackle the societal challenges related to the INSPIRATION scope and themes, i.e. industry, end-users and funders. These parties could improve their business opportunities and/or take better informed decisions on what measures to take and execute in order to tackle other societal challenges if they would (be enabled to) use the knowledge as resulting from execution of the INSPIRATION SRA.

This section is divided in the sub-sections:

- Societal challenges and needs (X.3.1);
- Topics / research needs to include in the SRA (X.3.2).

The research questions under the topics in the X.3.2 sub-sections are divided by themes of the INSPIRATION conceptual model as described in section 1.3 of this chapter.

### Section X.4 - Experiences regarding connecting science to policy/practice

➤ **Topic b:** Experiences regarding the exploitation of scientific knowledge to improve business opportunities and/or tackle other societal challenges.  
Related key question to be answered: **Where to improve the science-policy interface so that (new) knowledge can and will be more effectively exploited by the demand side?**

This section is divided in the sub-sections:

- Use of knowledge (X.4.1);
- Possibilities to set the agenda (X.4.2);
- Science – policy – practice (X.4.3).

## Section X.5 National and transnational funding schemes

- **Topic c:** *Predominant, current as well as promising alternative funding schemes / mechanisms / programs for knowledge production and dissemination.*  
*Related key question to be answered: **How to get with one Euro of national/regional funding a multitude of Euro's (from all sources) worth of knowledge in return contributing to EU and national demands? Or even how to get with one euro of EU funding a multitude of euro's (from national, regional, local, and private sector) worth of knowledge in return contributing to the R&I demands on Land and the Soil-Sediment-Water systems.***
- **Topic d:** *Experiences regarding the use of any trans-national, common budget for scientific knowledge production related to the scope of INSPIRATION.*  
*Related key question to be answered: **How to set up/govern the appropriate funding option(s) resulting from INSPIRATION – based on previous learning experiences – so that: (1)the above demands will be fulfilled, (2) knowledge resulting from implementation of the SRA will be taken up and used and (3) funders experience that their invested, national Euros are indeed multiplied?"***

This section is divided in the sub-sections:

- Funding schemes and possibilities for research funding (X.5.1);
- Gaps in financial resources for research (X.5.2).

## Section X.6 - Other remarks made by interviewees

This section is optional and is not taken up in all national reports. It contains remarks, points of attention and recommendations for INSPIRATION as given by the NKS.

## 1.5 Annexes

### **Annex I: NKS questionnaire template**

This is the updated version of the questionnaire - reflecting inputs from the IAB and discussions at the NFP training in Vienna on 22<sup>nd</sup> – 23<sup>rd</sup> June 2015.

*Note: this questionnaire template is meant to help National Focal Points (NFPs) to facilitate the interview/conversation with the National Key Stakeholders (NKS). Some questions are relevant to one NKS, other questions to another NKS. Hence, not all questions are relevant to each single NKS. The NFPs are required to adapt the template accordingly – keeping in it as many as possible of the issues to be addressed. If needed, the NFPs also translate the questionnaire into their national language.*

**The questionnaire (see next pages) has the following outline:**

- A. **Interview information:**  
To be filled out by the interviewer
- B. **Introduction:**  
That the interviewer can use to start the NKS interview
- C. **Background information of the NKS interviewed:**  
Mostly 'tick-boxes'
- D. **Strategic Research Agenda (SRA):**  
NKS preferred topics, overarching themes and scope for the SRA and national state-of-the-art on research agendas that the NKS is aware of
- E. **Science-Policy-Interface:**  
NKS experiences regarding the exploitation of scientific knowledge to: improve business opportunities; tackle other societal challenges; assist policy-implementation and/or policy revision
- F. **Funding:**  
Predominantly used as well as promising alternative funding schemes / mechanisms / programs for knowledge production and dissemination that the NKS is aware of
- G. **Other:**  
At the end there is some time advised to let the NKS give us their advice, some nice quotes (that we can use anonymously in our communications), examples etc.
- H. **Ending the interview:**  
Explain follow up and if/how NKSs will be involved in the next steps of INSPIRATION

## Questionnaire template

### A. Interview information

Country:

Name of INSPIRATION researcher:

Date of Interview:

How does the NKS wish to be referred to: *[Anonymous, personal opinions, company's opinion. Choose when it is a good time to discuss this. In the beginning or later on.*

*SHOW the interviewed NKS the ENGAGEMENT CONSENT FORM and ask him/her to fill it out. Please introduce the engagement consent form (available in 'D2.1 MoU' and editable by yourself) and hand a copy to the interviewee to read and fill in – make sure that you take this away with you and keep for your own records]*

### B. Introductions

*[Please introduce your selves, the project and the purpose of the interview. You can use the handout as provided at the end of this template. This can also be sent beforehand to the NKS. Agree on a time span: approximately one and a half hour.]*

### C. Background information on the interviewee

1. Name of NKS interviewed:

2. Institution:

3. Role:

4. Are you a (multiple answers possible):

- ☐ National-regional-local authority
- ☐ University/research institute
- ☐ Small or Medium sized Enterprise (SME, i.e. < 500 employees) / consultant
- ☐ Business and industry
- ☐ Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO)
- ☐ Network representative / leader
- ☐ Other, specify: ...

5. Fields of expertise (multiple answers possible): *[Ask to specify background regarding the selected item(s) in order to understand expertise background of interviewee]*

- ☐ Soil
- ☐ Water
- ☐ Sediment
- ☐ Urban / spatial planning
- ☐ Landscape design
- ☐ Land management
- ☐ Other, specify: .....

6. Does your organisation provide external research funding?

- Yes. Please specify: ...  
*[e.g. as programme holder, public, private, ...]*
- No

## D. SRA

7. Which societal challenges do you regard as important?

*[If needed, you can use the European Commissions (EC) list of societal challenges here. These EC themes are:]*

- Contribute to food security and food safety;
- Ensure secure supplies of safe drinking water;
- Secure energy supply and distribution;
- Reduce raw material and resource consumption, Ensure efficient use of natural resources;
- Contribute to climate change mitigation and societal adaptation;
- Contribute to a healthy living environment;
- Ensure secure infrastructure

*[Explain that these challenges may be used as bases for defining of the overarching themes for aggregating the research topics of our SRA.]*

- a. If applicable, what additional, other or alternative challenges would you suggest/prefer?

*[When needed, you can mention challenges as nature conservation, sustainable use of ecosystem services, halting the loss of biodiversity]*

8. Starting with your own experience: which specific topics (research needs) should be included in the SRA?

*[For each single topic mentioned by the NKS, use the following follow-up questions. The a, b and c sub-questions are mandatory. The other sub-questions are optional]:*

- a. Explain – elaborate the topic

- *Who will be affected?*
- *Who is responsible?*
- *Is it a topic of concern of your organisation / department*
- *Is it only a national topic, or a shared topic by multiple countries?*
- *Where are we now, where do we want to be in x years (point on the horizon)?*
- *How can the newly gained knowledge be effectively used?*

- b. Priority:

1. *High priority*
  2. *Some priority*
  3. *Neutral priority*
  4. *Low priority*
  5. *No priority*
- What is the urgency, i.e. what goes wrong if we do nothing?

c. Who wants to/should fund this kind of research?

*[Optionally: check the following WP3 key-words for relevance, i.e. if they raise any additional topics by the NKS. The key-words can be used as support / check list*

*Be sensible as interviewer if this is needed.]*

- Assessment of land resources
- Potential productivity of land and soils
- Demand for soil/land resources, imports and exports
- Competition between land uses (land-use conflicts)
- Concepts to identify and quantify relevant impacts
- Instruments to avoid / minimize impacts (feedback to decision-making process)
- Opportunities of innovative land-use technologies
- Resource-oriented land management systems]
- Soil regeneration
- Soil and groundwater remediation

9. Linked to topics mentioned by the NKS:

- a. What are the important / relevant documents, research agendas, research programmes underpinning these topics? (state-of-the-art)
- b. Related to these agendas and programmes: what are timelines of programming and windows-of-opportunities to influence agendas / programmes?

*[Note: question 9b is input for work package 5]*

## E. Science-Policy-Interfacing (SPI)

10. How would you define 'scientific knowledge'?

11. For what do you use scientific knowledge in your job?

12. Which sources of (scientific) knowledge do you use for doing your job?

*[Open question and you can mention some of the sources underneath as examples]*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| ○ scientific paper                            | ○ newspapers                                   |
| ○ consultants                                 | ○ television                                   |
| ○ reports                                     | ○ conferences Involvement in research projects |
| ○ colleagues                                  | ○ data (bases)                                 |
| ○ experiences /examples within my own country | ○ websites, such as: .....                     |
| ○ experiences /examples abroad                | ○ other, specify: .....                        |

13. To what extent do you use most recent/new scientific knowledge (i.e. state-of-the-art scientific insights/findings) for doing your job?

14. To what extent are you able to influence (and how) the setting of scientific research policies/agendas in our country?

15. To which extent do our national policies/agendas reflect your specific needs and priorities?

16. To what extent has been made use of the state-of-the art in scientific research for the formulation of existing policies in our country?

*[Questions only for NKS from the non-science sector (business and policy):]*

17. Have you ever been involved in:

- a. the formulation of scientific research questions?
- b. doing scientific research (i.e. knowledge co-creation)?
- c. synthesizing/wrapping-up of scientific knowledge, e.g. to feed into policy making or to increase business opportunities?

*[When yes: Follow-up questions]*

- How successful/satisfying was this, on a scale of 1-5?
  1. *Very successful/satisfying*
  2. *Successful /satisfying*
  3. *Neutral*
  4. *Unsuccessful/unsatisfying*
  5. *Very unsuccessful/unsatisfying*
- What went well
- What could be improved?
- What to avoid/not to do?
- Additional remarks?

*[Question only to NKS who are likely to have insights here (e.g. research funders)]*

18. (How) is the societal impact of scientific research related to the scope of INSPIRATION being assessed in our country?

*[If they know: Follow-up questions:]*

- How successful/satisfying is this, on a scale of 1-5?
  1. *Very successful/satisfying*
  2. *Successful/satisfying*
  3. *Neutral*
  4. *Unsuccessful/unsatisfying*
  5. *Very unsuccessful/unsatisfying*
- What indicators are used?
- What goes well?
- What can be improved?
- What to avoid/not to do?
- Additional remarks?

19. Which national Science-Policy-Interface documents do you know of / can you recommend?

## F. Funding

20. Which experiences and expectations in funding schemes (public / private) do you have in your own field that could offer opportunities for future research on land-use and -management and related impacts to Soil-/Sediment-/Water-systems:

- Sub-nationally/regionally?
- Nationally?
- European? [e.g. H2020, Interreg, multi-lateral such as the Joint Programming Initiatives]
- International? [e.g. Belmont Forum, Foundations.]

*[For all R&I questions aiming at achieving policy targets in the Land & SSW related system (like e.g. Sustainable Development Goals on soils, existing EU directives such as the Environmental Liability Directive, etc.) consider all Public and Private funding sources. Please ask to provide details and give most important references (documents, website) that could be relevant for explaining the answer]*

21. How to increase the added value of different financial resources (i.e. achieve a multiplier) for doing research that contributes to EU and national demands, in particular to the R&I demands on Land and the SSW-system?

*[CONSTRUCTIONS that (could) work. PP, PPI, etc. Just ask for, as open as possible for suggestions, ideas, experiences, good examples]*

22. Are there areas of research and innovation (R&I) that you are aware of that are not (yet) covered by current funding mechanisms and which would need new/different funding schemes / infrastructures?

23. Integrated approaches (necessary for addressing particular societal challenges related to the use and management of land and related impacts to SSW systems) are usually difficult to fund / get recognized by the research funding communities. What would be necessary to improve this?

24. Based on previous learning experiences that you are aware of: how to best set up / govern funding option(s), so that societal demands will be fulfilled, knowledge resulting from execution of the SRA will be taken up and used; and funders experience that their invested, national Euros are indeed multiplied? *[if they know: follow-up questions]*

- How successful/satisfying was this, on a scale of 1-5?
  1. *Very successful/satisfying*
  2. *Successful/satisfying*
  3. *Neutral*
  4. *Unsuccessful/unsatisfying*
  5. *Very unsuccessful/unsatisfying*
- What went well?
- What could be improved?
- What to avoid/not to do?
- Additional remarks?

**G. Other (remarks, suggestions, examples):**

## H. Ending the interview

Thank you for taking the time to participate in this interview:

- Would you like us to keep you updated about INSPIRATION progress?
- Would you suggest anyone else who we should be interviewed by us?
- Do you have further questions arising from this interview, or would you like to add anything else?
- What information are you interested in, and willing to give feedback on?

*[Discuss the feedback mechanism and if they have expressed their opinions as a person or as a representative of their organisation/network. Checklist:]*

a. Information to exchange / willingness to give feedback on:

- (complete interview, not recommended)
- summary of main conclusions
- national report, national contribution to D2.4
- complete D2.4, all countries

b. Preferred level of feedback:

- no feedback
- informal feedback
- formal feedback (e.g. on behalf of represented organisation)

*[Check: have you discussed consent form / how to refer to interviewee]*

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## Annex II: NKS hand-out: INSPIRATION interview at a glance

### INSPIRATION interview at a glance

#### Aim of INSPIRATION:

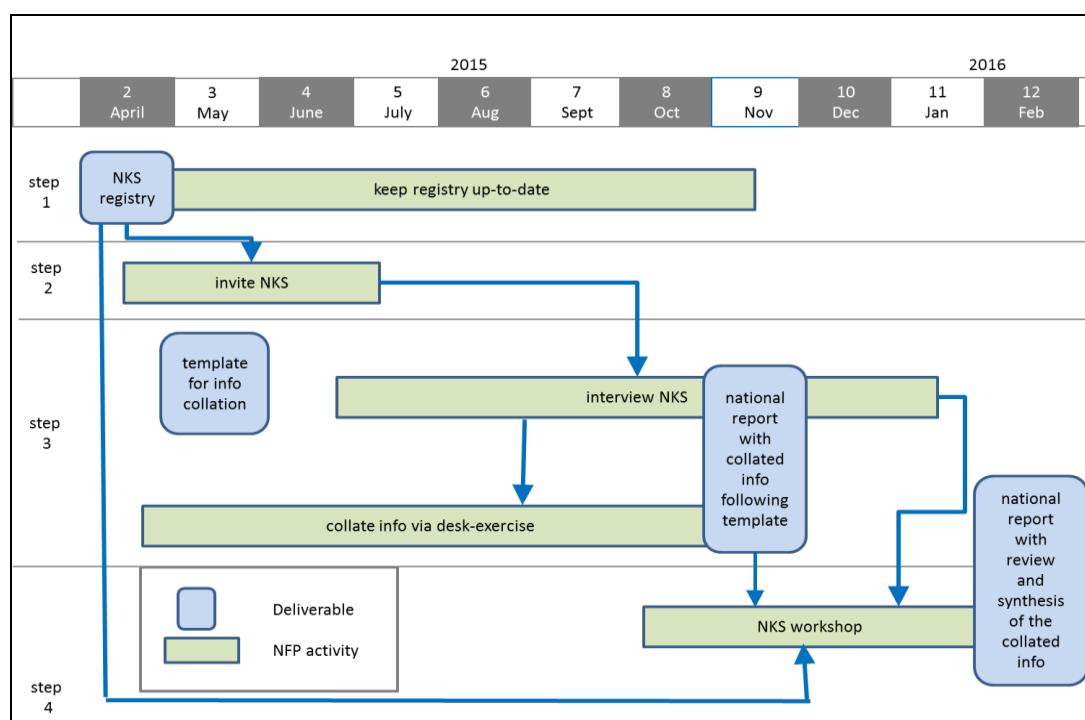
The main purpose of the EC-funded INSPIRATION project is to formulate an end-user driven strategic research agenda (SRA) for land-use, land-use changes and the related, impacted compartments of the Soil-Sediment-Water (SSW) system in order to meet current and future societal challenges and needs. Next to that, the project aims to scope out models of implementing the SRA and to prepare a network of public and private funding institutions willing to commonly fund the execution of the SRA.

#### National Key Stakeholders (NKS):

In a series of NKS interviews across EU nations the “National Focal Points (NFP) gather for nations individually information related to the INSPIRATION scope (land and SSW-system use and management) on:

- Research and Innovation (R&I) needs
- Experiences regarding connecting science to policy/practice
- National and transnational funding schemes

In the interviews we focus at NKS – like you – positioned at a strategic level, i.e. leading persons in their field of profession; with a good overview on opportunities; a clear vision on, and insight in knowledge demands (short, middle and long-term). Furthermore, these NKS are well positioned and participate in relevant professional network(s) and may also have potential to become an ambassador for INSPIRATION. We selected NKS to represent different disciplines and institutional backgrounds including: land-use planners; managers; soil, sediment and water experts; researchers, funders and regulators/policy makers.



Workflow in the first year of INSPIRATION



### ***This interview:***

Collecting input from you – an expert in your field – is crucial for the project in order to help us describing the state-of-the-art in our country as input into the European research agenda. In the interview we will go through a series of topics and questions: The interviews of NKS (ca. 20 per nation), together with a desk study on research needs and funding possibilities will be synthesized to a 'national report'. This synthesis will be reviewed in a national workshop, to prioritize the topics for the suggested Strategic Research Agenda (SRA) from our country's point of view. The national reports will finally be used as input for elaborating the European SRA and cross-nation matchmaking (matching research needs to possible funding).

### ***Example questions:***

#### **Research and Innovation (R&I) needs**

- Which societal challenges do you regard as important?
- Starting with your own experience: which specific topics (research needs) should be included in the SRA?

#### **Experiences regarding connecting science to policy/practice**

- How would you define 'scientific knowledge'?
- To what extent has been made use of the state-of-the art in scientific research for the formulation of existing policies in our country?

#### **National and transnational funding schemes**

- Does your organisation provide external research funding?
- Which experiences and expectations in funding schemes (public / private) do you have in your own field that could offer opportunities for future research on land-use and -management and related impacts to Soil-/Sediment-/Water-systems

### ***Your benefits from participating:***

- A chance to influence the European SRA on land and SSW management in the light of societal challenges and needs;
- Being able to make use of the results of the project: overview of research need and of existing and promising funding schemes on different levels (sub-national, national, European, international) and opportunities for a better connection between science and policy/practice;
- Use the matchmaking opportunity to get in contact with other networks in- and outside our country, and countries learn which shared challenges can be taken up jointly.

### ***Contact and further information:***

For general information on the INSPIRATION project visit our website: [www.inspiration-h2020.eu](http://www.inspiration-h2020.eu)

Contact the National Focal Point:	Contact the general project coordination:
<b>See the INSPIRATION website for contacts</b>	Stephan Bartke <a href="mailto:stephan.bartke@uba.de">stephan.bartke@uba.de</a>

## 2. Slovenia

**Report by Boštjan Cotič, Barbara Mušič, Ina Šuklje Erjavec, Matej Nikšič**

### 2.1 Executive summary

#### 2.1.1 English version

The report integrates detailed findings of the national workshop that was held in Ljubljana 10<sup>th</sup> December 2015 and 18 interviews with stakeholders, identified as the "National Key Stakeholders", NKS ranging from scientific researchers, research funders to current or potential users. They helped to identify and prioritize important societal challenges and research issues for Slovenia and also provided comments on funding, science-policy interface and issues related to research implementation.

The INSPIRATION project scope was recognized as important and relevant by majority of participants. The majority of the NKS consider all the societal challenges suggested from the European Commission equally important as well as too wide to really choose among them. Many of the interviewees also exposed, that healthy living environment is a cover topic and not in the same level with other challenges and therefore regarded it as the most important. When asked to point out three of the challenges, most of them decided for climate change mitigation and healthy living environment, but at the same time also proposed at least one missing societal challenge. It is also possible to ascertain that topics defined by stakeholders as more relevant or missing are most often linked to their mission and work.

The Slovenian Research Agency (Javna agencija za raziskovalno dejavnost Republike Slovenije – ARRS) has not defined any priority societal challenges to be addressed in the national research agenda. They fund topics that come entirely from the research institutions themselves (bottom-up approach).

Based on the interviews and the discussion held at Ljubljana conference it is clear that the participants were focused on very concrete research questions which arise from their professional activities. The proposed research issues can be sorted into four groups: 1 themes related to planning and management of land use, particularly in relation to bottom-up processes and regulation of planning, spatial coordination of policies and comprehensiveness of planning and development approaches that connect all relevant views and sectors; 2 themes related to climate change problems and their influence on the situation in Slovenia, with special emphasis on floods safety, drinking water supply and dangerousness of land erosion; 3 third bigger group of questions is linked to the provision of safe (self)supply of food which represents one of the key questions that currently engages Slovenian professional as well as political sphere and is currently at the stage of decision making on integral agriculture, eco-production and promotion of local products. The transfer from theory into practice is thus missing; 4 themes related to the efficiency of administrative procedures.

Definition of scientific knowledge, use of scientific knowledge and the usefulness in their work differs by the field of interviewee's daily work. Those who are involved in the scientific work, use scientific results more and value the available results, while interviewees that work in practice estimate that scientific results are not directly applicable to their needs, difficult to



understand and that there is a need for some kind of “translation” to become useful in the implementation level in real life.

Most of the answers indicated that it is very difficult to influence the setting of the scientific research policies/agendas in Slovenia. Good example of a policy that effectively used scientific research to prepare a policy (listed by several interviewees) are Development strategy of Slovenia and Spatial development strategy of Slovenia.

Answers from the non-science sector indicated, that generally they are not involved in the formulation of the scientific research questions, some of them are involved in the scientific research (directly or indirectly), but they mostly indicated that they are synthesizing /wrapping-up of scientific knowledge in order to fit their working processes. Most answers indicated that in Slovenia there is no document that would prescribe the process from Science to policy or vice versa transfer. However, Strategy for Smart specialization of Slovenia was pointed out as an example of such a document.

The main national funder of basic and applicative scientific research recognised by respondents is ARRS. They have different funding schemes, which can be used for research of INSPIRATION topics. Three most important are basic, applicative and bilateral research programmes. The funding mechanism of the Slovenian Research Agency is not based on the strategic research agenda, but they distribute funds according to the expressed research interest via public tenders. ARRS also directly finances different research groups within institutions and universities in accordance with their research programmes. Researchers that fulfil strict entrance criteria based on previous research work and publicity can win funding. Others, including final users, don't have much influence on the research topics. That narrows the scope of funded research topics.

Also some ministries co-finance specific topics in collaboration with the Slovenian Research Agency in the form of Targeted research projects.

On the subnational level there is no systematic funding. The only funders that occasionally finance INSPIRATION related topics are bigger municipalities, but also in this case it is usually connected with their specific problems and not planned in advance.

The second most important source of funding for companies and organisations from Slovenia are different EU funded programmes, e.g. Horizon 2020, 7FP, Interreg programmes, ESPON, etc. For some scientific stakeholders these are even the most important sources of funding.

To increase the added value of financial sources, most of the respondents indicated the need for less administration and to speed-up the reimbursement process. The results of many EU and national projects should be better disseminated and used in practice on both national and local levels even after the end of the projects. Project results should be “translated” into user friendly language and form (simplification for general public).

To achieve integrated approaches and to best set up and govern funding options, different sectors should better co-operate and co-ordinate research needs. This is especially important for interdisciplinary research needs, since no sector by its own really detects cross-sectoral topics and is therefore not willing to finance. Several contributors see Spatial planning as a tool for effective interdisciplinary approach and space as a framework for cross-sectoral co-operation.



### 2.1.2 Slovene version

Poročilo združuje podrobne ugotovitve z nacionalne delavnice, ki je 10. decembra 2015 potekala v Ljubljani, in 18 intervjujev z deležniki, ki so bili prepoznani kot »ključni nacionalni deležniki« (National Key Stakeholders – NSK), od znanstvenih raziskovalcev, financerjev raziskav do današnjih ali potencialnih uporabnikov.

V pomoč so bili pri prepoznavanju in razvrščanju pomembnih družbenih izzivov in raziskovalnih tematik za Slovenijo, prispevali so tudi komentarje o financiranju, povezanosti znanosti in politik (science-policy interface) in vprašanjih vezanih na implementacijo raziskovanja.

Področje obravnave projekta INSPIRATION je večina udeležencev ocenila kot pomembno in relevantno.

Večina NKS meni, da so vsi družbeni izzivi, ki jih predlaga Evropska komisija, pomembni in hkrati preširoki, da bi bilo mogoče med njimi resnično izbrati. Veliko intervjuvancev je tudi izpostavilo, da je zdravo bivalno okolje krovna tema in ne na enaki stopnji z ostalimi izzivi, zato so jo navajali kot najbolj pomembno.

Ko so bili naprošeni, da izpostavijo tri izzive, je večina navedla blažitev podnebnih sprememb in zdravo bivalno okolje, hkrati pa je predlagala vsaj en manjkajoč družbeni izziv.

Izkazalo se je tudi, da so teme, ki so jih deležniki ocenili kot bolj relevantne ali manjkajoče, najpogostejše vezane na njihovo poslanstvo in delo.

ARRS (Javna agencija za raziskovalno dejavnost Republike Slovenije) ni definirala prednostnih družbenih izzivov, ki naj se jih obravnava v nacionalni raziskovalni strategiji. Financirajo teme, ki jih izključno predlagajo raziskovalne inštitucije same (t.i. pristop od spodaj navzgor).

Iz odgovorov na vprašanja ter diskusijo na konferenci ugotavljamo, da so se deležniki osredotočali predvsem na zelo konkretna raziskovalna vprašanja, ki izhajajo iz njihovega strokovnega delovanja. Predlagane raziskovalne tematike lahko v grobem razvrstimo v 4 skupine, in sicer: 1) tematike povezane z vprašanji načrtovanja in upravljanja rab prostora, še posebno v povezavi z bottom-up procesi in regulacijo načrtovanja, prostorske koordinacije politik ter celovitosti načrtovalskih in razvojnih pristopov, ki povezujejo vse relevantne vidike in sektorje. 2) tematike povezane s problematiko podnebnih sprememb in njihovih vplivov na situacijo v Sloveniji, s posebnim poudarkom na vprašanjih poplavne varnosti, preskrbi s pitno vodo in nevarnosti erozije. 3) tretji večji sklop tematik se navezuje predvsem na zagotavljanje varne (samo)preskrbe s hrano, ki predstavlja eno ključnih vprašanj s katerimi se trenutno spopada tako stroka kot tudi politika v Sloveniji, ki je trenutno na stopnji odločitev o integriranem kmetijstvu, ekološki proizvodnji in promociji lokalnih proizvodov. Manjka torej prenos iz teorije v prakso. 4.) tematike povezane z učinkovitostjo upravnih postopkov.

Definicija znanstvenega znanja, njegove uporabe in uporabnosti pri njihovem delu se razlikuje glede na področje intervjuvančevega vsakodnevnega dela. Tisti, ki so vključeni v znanstveno delo, bolj uporabljajo znanstvene rezultate in cenijo rezultate, ki so na voljo, medtem ko intervjuvanci iz prakse ocenjujejo, da znanstveni rezultati niso neposredno uporabni za njihove potrebe, jih je težko razumeti in da obstaja potreba po neke vrsti "prevoda", da bi postali uporabni na izvedbeni ravni v realnem življenju.



Večina odgovorov kaže, da je zelo težko vplivati na izbor znanstveno raziskovalnih politik/agend v Sloveniji. Dober primer politike, ki je učinkovito uporabila znanstveno raziskovanje za pripravo politike (navedlo več intervjuvancev), sta Strategija razvoja Slovenije in Strategija prostorskega razvoja Slovenije.

Odgovori neznanstvenega sektorja kažejo, da na splošno niso vključeni v oblikovanje znanstveno raziskovalnih vprašanj, nekateri od njih so vključeni v znanstveno raziskovanje (neposredno ali posredno), vendar so večinoma navajali, da so sintetizirali/povzemali znanstveno znanje, da so ga prilagodili svojim delovnim procesom. Večina odgovorov je pokazala, da v Sloveniji ni dokumenta, ki bi predpisal proces prenosa od znanosti do politike ali obratno. Vseeno je bila slovenska Strategija pametne specializacije izpostavljena kot možen primer takega dokumenta.

Glavni nacionalni financer bazičnih in aplikativnih raziskav, ki so ga navajali intervjuvanci, je ARRS. Ima različne sheme financiranja, ki se lahko uporabijo za raziskovanje tematik INSPIRATION. Trije najpomembnejši raziskovalni programi so: temeljni, aplikativni in bilateralni. Mehanizem financiranja ARRS ne temelji na strateški raziskovalni agendi, sredstva se razporejajo glede na izražen raziskovalni interes preko javnega razpisa. ARRS neposredno financira tudi različne raziskovalne skupine na inštitucijah in univerzah skladno z njihovimi raziskovalnimi programi. Raziskovalci, ki izpolnjujejo stroge vstopne pogoje, ki temeljijo na preteklem raziskovalnem delu in publiciranju, lahko pridobijo financiranje. Drugi, vključno s končnimi uporabniki, nimajo veliko vpliva na raziskovalne tematike. To zožuje nabor raziskovalnih tem.

Tudi nekatera ministrstva so-financirajo določene tematike v sodelovanju z ARRS v obliki Ciljnih raziskovalnih projektov.

Na pod-nacionalni ravni ni sistematičnega financiranja. Edini financerji, ki občasno financirajo tematike vezane na INSPIRATION, so večje občine, vendar je financiranje tudi v tem primeru vezano na njihove specifične problem in ni načrtovano vnaprej.

Drugi najpomembnejši vir financiranja za slovenske družbe in organizacije so različni programi, ki jih financira EU, npr. Horizon 2020, 7FP, Interreg, ESPON itd. Za nekatere znanstvene deležnike so to celo najpomembnejši viri financiranja.

Za povečanje dodane vrednosti finančnih virov je večina intervjuvancev navedla potrebo po zmanjšanju administracije in pospešitvi izplačil. Rezultati številnih EU in nacionalnih projektov bi morali biti bolje diseminirani in uporabljeni v praksi tako na nacionalni kot lokalni ravni tudi po zaključku projektov. Projektni rezultati bi morali biti "prevedeni" v uporabnikom razumljiv jezik in obliko (poenostavitve za splošno javnost).

Da bi dosegli integrirane pristope in da bi najbolje zasnovali in vodili možnosti financiranja, bi morali različni sektorji bolje sodelovati in koordinirati raziskovalne potrebe. To je zlasti pomembno za potrebe interdisciplinarnega raziskovanja, ker nobeden od sektorjev sam ne definira medsektorskih tematik in jih tako ni pripravljen financirati. Več intervjuvancev vidi prostorsko načrtovanje kot orodje za učinkovit interdisciplinaren pristop in prostor kot okvir za medsektorsko sodelovanje.



## 2.2 Methodology followed

This national report (i.e. INSPIRATION deliverable 2.5) reports the information collated for Slovenia. The information was collated in accordance with INSPIRATION D2.3 “Template for national information collation”.

The information was gathered according to the INSPIRATION document D2.3 “Template for national information collation” following this procedure:

- stakeholder analysis and selection of about 40 National Key Stakeholders;
- Invitations sent to selected National Key Stakeholders
- Interviews with responding stakeholders (14 interviews carried out in a first phase (Details are provided in Annex I.)
- The desk study was / based on documents as suggested by NKS and review of interview documents (Annex II).
- Organization of a 1-day national workshop reviewing and synthetizing the collected information for the D 2.4 as well as other open questions related to the SRA. All selected National Key Stakeholders were invited to participate. (Minutes from Workshop are provided in Annex IX). National event in Slovenia was quite late (10th december) since it was planned to be based on almost all questionnaires already filled-in. We prepared D2.4 before the conference but mostly, we prepared a summary of the finding from the desk work and the questionnaires for the conference, which was presented there and commented widely by stakeholders. The D2.5 was then compiled based on the comments and suggestions from the conference findings. The conference was made in a way of a public hearing, simmillar as for spatial planning documents to ensure a true bottom up process.
- Additional interviews with National Key Stakeholders (all together 19 NKS were interviewed (Details are provided in Annex I.)
- Deliverable 2.5 was sent into a review to several stakeholders. Only four responded with comments in time. Those four were Univesity of Ljubljana, Faculty of Architecture, Chamber of Architecture and Spatial planning of Slovenia, City of Ljubljana and Town and Spatial Planning Association of Slovenia. In comments most appreciated the work done in the project and didn't have mayor objections regarding the content of the report. There were some minor comments: e.g. the problem of flooding repeats in different research questions, make it one and make it more important (updated, done), the problem of clean drinking water supply should be more important. They also expressed, that the topics might be too “globaly” oriented and that it would be more helpful for Slovenia if they were more localized.

## 2.3 Research and Innovation (R&I) needs

### 2.3.1 Societal challenges and needs

#### General observations

The majority of the NKS consider all the societal challenges suggested from the European Commission equally important as well are too wide to really choose among them. Many of the interviewees also exposed, that healthy living environment is a cover topic and not in the same level with other challenges and therefore regarded as most important.

When asked to choose just three, most of them decided for climate change mitigation and healthy living environment but at the same time also proposed at least one missing societal challenge.

It is also possible to observe that topics defined by stakeholders as more relevant or missing are most often linked to their mission and work.

Proposed societal challenges	Decisions about 3 main proposed challenges from NKD															
Contribute to climate change mitigation and take into account the soil and environment in the effort of societal adaptation	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
Contribute to a healthy living environment		x	x		x	x		x	x	x		x		x	x	x
Efficient use and reduction of raw material and (natural) resource consumption					x					x	x	x		x	x	x
Contribute to food security and food safety								x	x		x				x	x
Ensure secure supplies of safe drinking water	x			x			x								x	x
Ensure secure infrastructure.	x		l			x									x	
Secure energy supply and distribution			l	x											x	

***Additionally proposed societal challenges:***

- “good water status” (EU Water Framework Directive),
- flood risk reduction, (Flood Directive)
- land use and spatial planning governance,
- effective balance of the level of regulations,
- The protection of ecosystem services
- Urban renewal, regeneration, rehabilitation
- The revitalization / revitalization of undeveloped and abandoned areas
- Concepts for the identification and evaluation of significant impacts
- The opportunities for innovative technologies in land use
- management - social aspects are often underestimated in terms of the necessary social change for real change
- The improvement of water and soil
- Sustainable agriculture
- Environmental Health
- Preservation of agricultural and cultural landscape, terraced landscapes
- Sustainable and integrated spatial planning
- disaster risks and risk prevention
- Perception of the landscape and environmentally friendly tourism
- Policy on land management and land use

The National Research Agency has not defined any priority societal challenges to be addressed in the national research agenda. They fund topics that come entirely from the research institutions themselves (bottom-up approach).



### 2.3.2 Topics / research needs to include in the SRA

The range of the topics collected from the answers to the questionnaires and discussion at the conference show that the stakeholders focused primarily on very specific research questions arising from their professional activity, however the lack of the cross sectoral approach and the understanding of the spatial aspects was also expressed by most of the participants. The proposed research topics can be roughly divided into 4 groups, namely: 1) topics related to the issues of planning and management of land uses, especially in conjunction with the bottom-up processes and control planning, spatial policy coordination and the integrity of the design and development approaches linking all relevant aspects and sectors. 2) Topics related to climate change issues and their impact on the situation in Slovenia, with a special emphasis on issues of flood safety, the supply of drinking water and the risk of erosion. 3) The third major set of topics is related primarily to the provision of safe (only) food, which is one of the key issues which are currently facing such a profession as well as politics in Slovenia, which is currently at the stage of the decision on integrated farming, organic production and promotion of local products. Accordingly, there is the transfer of theory into practice. 4) Topics related to the efficiency of administrative procedures.

The important outcome is also a recognition of the absence of strategic research agenda. The funding mechanism of the National research agency is not based on the strategic research agenda, but they distribute funds according the expressed research interest via public tenders. Researchers that fulfil strict entrance criteria based on previous research work and publicity can win funding. Others don't have much influence on the research topics. That narrows the scope of research topics.



### ***SI-1 Issues of (Post) Sustainable spatial development for better land management***

In Slovenia (and probably many other countries) spatial planning lost effectiveness of the response to the current problems and social challenges. It is particularly evident as a large gap between the strategically accepted values and paradigms, and practical solutions and policies on an implementation level.

Due to the growing complexity and speed of the changing processes related to the particular context of the area is more and more important to be able to have a real-time and flexible response to problems and opportunities. There is a lack of suitable methods and approaches for the recording and transmission of needs the situation in real time and dynamic change contexts at the micro level as well as instruments to translate them to the spatial planning and (post) sustainable development for environmental and living quality on all levels.

Specific research questions:

#### **Demand**

- **Comprehensive understanding of the concept of healthy living environment**

There is a lack of comprehensive understanding what the healthy living environment is, how it is related to the spatial, social and other contexts and, what are the aspects and relationship between urban development and health/wellbeing.

Why: This kind of knowledge, bringing together space and health issues, has a direct impact on the definition of criteria, indicators, standards, regulations and guidelines for spatial planning land management.

- **Spatial planning approach for new societal challenges**

It is necessary to check and assess the current planning system and planning instruments in terms of their relevance and responsiveness to important processes in Slovenia, the EU and beyond, such as demographic changes, technological and economic development, political change, climate change and others.

Why: To improve modern approaches to planning is necessary to deepen the understanding of the importance of spatial aspects of the development and opportunity as the factual context and consequences of media development decisions all sectors.

- **Spatial development coordination of public management/governance**

We have too little knowledge of how does the coordination of spatial development of services of general interest and governance work, when and how to actually set up efficient coordination between different levels and what are the reasons that the process is not successful?

Why: To determine what the effective mechanisms are and what are the obstacles and problems.



- **Understanding possible roles, benefits, levels and types of regulation for comprehensive development**

For effective and balanced planning and management of development, regulative approach has an important role that many times is not adequately understood and taken into consideration within Slovenian planning system. That causes great inconsistency and chaotic situation on the level of implementation of different development documents on different levels.

Why: To consolidate the approaches of public authorities and improve their effectiveness

## Net Impact

- **Cross-border supply of services and general economic interest**

So far we have no information about the types of services that are provided across borders, the number of such services and the number of their users. It is the task of the state and local communities to ensure uniform and equitable access to services of general interest to all citizens. It is important to research the potential users and needs for services as well as state-of the art supply on both sides of the border.

Why: Failure to comply with a) existing services on the other side of the border, and b) potential service users on the other side of the border leads to irrational supply as too much or not enough providers in the border area or duplication of services. Newly acquired knowledge would be most useful in spatial and regional planning, transport planning (especially public transport) and social care services.

- **Understanding micro and local levels of spatial and social context**

For evaluation and comprehensive assessment of the situation in the dynamic changes is important to understand the aspects hierarchical interrelation of the scale and criteria and how the actual knowledge from the scale 1:1 can be used in the further processes.

Why: For the successful implementation of scientific research findings in planning and monitoring practices, it is important to create a model for hierarchical co-dependency of the criteria for spatial evaluation and develop relevant methodologies for interdisciplinary and bottom up approaches.

- **Implementation of the concepts of green infrastructure, nature based solutions and ecosystem services into the urban planning system**

There is a need for better and more comprehensive understanding what are new and what already established aspects introduced by different concepts of green infrastructure, nature based solutions and ecosystem services, how they are interlinking and how should be incorporated into the sustainable urban planning system

Why: to improve the cross-sectoral cooperation within urban development



## ***SI-2: Understanding Soil-Land-Water relationship and interdependence for better mitigation of climate change problems***

Climate changes in Slovenia and all over the Europe are increasing the danger of floods and landslides affecting both quality of life of people and economy/businesses development. As a frequent natural process it should be better researched and taken into consideration when planning and deciding about the development. The comprehensive understanding about the processed of floods, erosion and landslides should be deepen, and knowledge used for more effective and suitable preparation land use management. Flood risk management plans should be developed as important starting points for sustainable spatial planning for better living quality and safety on all levels.

It is especially important to improve the understanding and knowledge about the flow of groundwater and the impact on all settlements in flood plains.

In Slovenia, half of the population as well as biota depend on water supply from karst aquifer. It is estimated that the current situation at the level of the 2 or 3 out of 10 in terms of protection and the importance of identifying geological and hydrological characteristics of karst in connection with the protection of karst water resources, and that in 10-20 years we can achieve an appropriate level of development of knowledge. Knowledge of the specific characteristics of karst water streams should be taken into account in the planning or statutory protection. The responsibility is on the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning as well as on individuals related to different aspects of water supply and their activities.

Specific research questions:

### **Demand:**

- **Drinking water supply**

It is especially important to improve the understanding and knowledge about the flow of groundwater and the impact on all settlements in flood plains. The responsibility is on public services, administration and the country.

Why: There are hazards as a privatization of water resources and reduction of standards.

- **Drinking water supply from Karst aquifer)**

Topic has a high priority and an international dimension because a third of Europe lies in the calcareous many countries are totally dependent on karst water resources, countries such as Austria and Croatia is the karst aquifer to receive 50% of drinking water.

Why: If nothing will be done many areas may remain without sufficient quantities of quality water resources, there may be the destruction of habitats (including endemic species)



## Natural capital

- **Relationship between soil and ground water and soil-water management**

One of the important aspect for food security development is also efficient use of water as a natural resource in food production. Nowadays, the importance of soil water and interaction between the soil and ground water (the agronomic point of view of water) is left behind in research; The topic is important for agriculture and farmers (if not managed properly ground water comes to drought, pollution).

- **Interface of abiotic and biotic environment**

In deep research of the interface of abiotic and biotic environment and thus how different, specific ecosystems react and respond to different, particular impacts.

Why: There is still not enough knowledge about many important aspects how abiotic and biotic interface

- **Interrelationship between flooding processes and erosion / landslides**

The process of interdependence of water erosion and landslides is insufficiently studied and understood. That may lead to more and more problems with flooding and erosion in the future.

Why: New knowledge will be used for the preparation of development plans and management policies in order to achieve the goal of improving the quality and safety of living at all levels, from the local to the transnational.

## Land use management

- **Water treatment plants for agriculture land irrigation;**

In Slovenia, the lack of research in this area, from the standpoint of the safety of water and consumers' views / users; bad legislation. Unlike some other countries eg. Belgium. Possible / desirable to standardize at EU level. Partners: EU, MAFF, TP / utility companies (selling water); farmers (buying water for irrigation at a better price). Legal basis: Water Framework Directive, the Water Act, the Regulation on the entry of substances into the soil, the Rural Development Programme 2014-2020.

Why: More water would be purified and used in this resource would be less pressure on managed resources.

## Net Impacts

- **Technology of irrigation and fertilization adapted to the structure of the soil and the type of product and usage and increase of the humus storage.**

Research and development of the technology of production on various substrates

Why: to gain a knowledge what is the optimal land use for the area, how to adapt technology, no escrow fertilization.

- **Prevention of the erosion of fertile soil - adaptation to climate change**



### SI-3 *Contributing to food security and safety*

Slovenia is in a process of deciding about the approach and policies for food security and safety, especially in the way of local self-supply. It has to define the priorities of the development and responsibilities of producers and user as well as spatial implications in terms of integration of sustainability parameters such as nature based solutions, locality, land management, land use changes and competition as well as cultural landscape protection and social integration. There is a strong need for comprehensive understanding and research of different background aspects related to the food production development, from technological and spatial, to socio-political, cultural, demographic and economic.

Specific research questions:

#### **Demand**

- **Systematic approach on integrated farming, organic production and local products.**

Why: The topic is not systematically approached, transfer from theory into practice is missing and many important aspects are not addressed and resolved. The new knowledge is needed to be used for better land use and land management decisions as well as to be incorporated into spatial planning system-

#### **Land management**

- **Addressing the issues of the overgrowth of the agricultural areas**

There is a strong need for better understanding the process and background aspects of the overgrowth of the agricultural areas by forest

Why: to develop the methodology for clear definitions and decisions about forest land use and the agricultural land use areas and instruments for managing the processes.

- **Land use and identity of terraced landscapes**

Agricultural terraces, which are a characteristic Mediterranean landscape element are facing declining role of agriculture production. With increased social mobility and an ageing and insufficient agricultural workforce they have lost their former role and functions. The previous variety of agricultural types of land uses is now almost entirely replaced by meadows.

Why: To find suitable and comprehensive solutions how to re-activate those land uses and landscape identity.

## Net impacts

- **Develop the methodology for environmental impact assessment in relation to mitigation measures on agricultural land**  
*Why:* to improve the environmental aspects of agricultural activities
- **Develop the effective approach for presentation of the topic to the users**  
*Why:* to raise awareness about problems and more suitable solutions?
- **What are the impacts of different interventions (for example industrial sites) on agricultural land and the environment?**  
*Why:* to reduce negative impacts
- **The impacts of permeability in the agricultural production**

## SI-4 *Efficiency of administrative procedures, information systems and accessibility of data*

There are many problems related to data collection, use and exchange dispersed database building and different systems to difficulties of accessibility of the data although many data collection and measurements are carried out, even funded by public money. In Europe, there are also different metering systems, which are not harmonized. This affects the research, planning and management possibilities within entire country and Europe in general, reduce its competitiveness and may also affects the safety of people.

To efficiently implement sustainable development decisions and solutions in practice, suitable processes, mechanisms and tools are needed to respond and fit in the particular socio-economic and spatial context. There is a strong need to refresh and deepen the understanding of the interconnectedness and interdependence of different topics and aspects of (post) sustainable development and its integration into the inherent spatial and social frameworks as well as already established processes for participation, inclusiveness and communication.

The knowledge gained could be used to improve the effectiveness of policies, planning and management of space, and thus the overall situation of the quality of space and the environment.

One of the main obstacles for better administrative procedures efficiency in Slovenia is also its procurement system using the method of the lowest price instead of quality.

Specific research questions:

### Demand:

- **Improving data accessibility and exchange in Slovenia and Europe**

Beside official state agency there are many stakeholders who collect GIS data on national and EU level. Many of them, even if funded by state or EU are difficult to access. It is necessary to change the approach of data owners to seek of their data, how to sync different databases.



Why: Researchers don't have enough accurate data, and thus their research cannot be effective and competitive enough. Data maintenance is expensive, so also from this reason is necessary to establish a common methodology for the exchange of the information and data

## Land management

- **Issues of effective implementation and policies.**

Research for understanding reasons and backgrounds for the gap between declarative standpoints and practical solutions.

Why: to overcome the circumstances that cause the gap between strategy (vision) and implementation of the proposed solutions and improve land management.

- **Processes, mechanisms and tools for exercise paradigm of (post) sustainable development at all levels of spatial planning and implementation.**

The interdisciplinary research is needed to re-define the spatial aspects and interactions of different development paradigms (such as energy efficiency, rational use of resources, healthy and high-quality living environment ....) and to determine appropriate measures and tools to ensure public good, mechanisms for assessment of suitability and effectiveness as well as integration within the framework of comprehensive spatial planning.

Why: Otherwise, the gap between declarative and implemented will increase and the society's trust in the effectiveness of spatial planning will decline.

## Net impacts

- **Importance of bottom up initiatives in land use and spatial planning**

There is a strong trend of bottom up activities that is also supported on declarative level but we do not have enough knowledge and understanding about the reasons and backgrounds for their development nor about the long term consequences.

Why: to improve the approach and effectiveness of inclusive planning

- **Methods of effective communication and public and political awareness**

Why: It is very important to present scientific knowledge and achievements to the end user in a way that convinces the relevance of scientific research for better solutions.

- **Improving the procurement system in Slovenia using the method of the lowest price instead of quality**

A problem has a more national character, but also some other countries may be faced with similar problems. The situation is very problematic and therefore has its solving high priority. It affects the quality of research, including in the context of monitoring which seeks to introduce qualitative criteria.

Why: The consequences are the decline in quality, loss of competitiveness, lengthy procedures and high consumption of time, additional costs for correcting bad performances. Topic to be financed by Slovenia, but also the EU.



## 2.4 Experiences regarding connecting science to policy/practice

### 2.4.1 Use of knowledge

Definition of scientific knowledge, use of scientific knowledge and the usefulness in their work differs by the field of interviewee's daily work. Those who are involved in the scientific work, use scientific results more and value the available results, while interviewees that work in practice estimate, that scientific results are not directly applicable to their needs, difficult to understand and that there is a need for some kind of "translation" to become useful in the implementation level in real life.

Similar division goes to the use of sources of the scientific knowledge, where those who work in the scientific field use all of the sources except newspapers and television, while practitioners use mostly reports, consultants, and examples and experienced from Slovenia and abroad websites and newspapers.

Good example of a policy that effectively used scientific research to prepare a policy (listed by several interviewees) is a "Spatial development strategy of Slovenia".

### 2.4.2 Possibilities to set the agenda

Most of the answers indicated that it is very difficult to influence the setting of the scientific research policies/agendas in Slovenia. The funding mechanism of the National research agency is not based on the strategic research agenda, but they distribute funds according to the expressed research interest via public tenders. Researchers that fulfil strict entrance criteria based on previous research work and publicity can win funding. Others don't have much influence on the research topics. That narrows the scope of research topics.

### 2.4.3 Science – policy – practice

Answers from the non-science sector indicated, that generally they are not involved in the formulation of the scientific research questions, some of them are involved in the scientific research (directly or indirectly), but they mostly indicated that they are synthesizing /wrapping-up of scientific knowledge in order to fit their working processes. They evaluated technical topics related to investment are successfully covered in research, while issues related to social networking and empowerment are not.

Most answers indicated that in Slovenia, there is no document that would prescribe the process from Science to policy or vice versa transfer. However, one respondent indicated, that Strategy for Smart specialization of Slovenia could be interpreted as such document.



## 2.5 National and transnational funding schemes

### 2.5.1 Funding schemes and possibilities for research funding

The main national funder of basic and applicative scientific research recognised by respondents is ARRS (Javna agencija za raziskovalno dejavnost Republike Slovenije/ Slovenian research agency). They have different funding schemes, which can be used for research of INSPIRATION topics. Three most important are basic, applicative and bilateral research programmes. Also some ministries co-finance specific topics in collaboration with the Slovenian research agency in the form of Targeted research projects.

On the subnational level there is no systematic funding detected. The only funders that occasionally finance INSPIRATION related topics are bigger municipalities, but also in this case it is usually connected with the specific problems and not planned in advance.

The second most important source of funding for companies and organisations from Slovenia are different EU funded programmes, e.g. Horizon 2020, 7FP, Interreg programmes, ESPON, etc. For some scientific stakeholders this are even the most important source of funding.

To increase the added value of financial sources, most of the respondents indicated the need for less administration and to speed-up the reimbursement process. The results of many EU and national projects should be better disseminated and used in practice on both national and local levels even after the end of the projects. Project results should be “translated” into user friendly language and form (simplification for general public).

To best set up and govern funding options, different sectors should better co-operate and co-ordinate research needs. This is especially important for interdisciplinary research needs, since no sector by it's own really detects cross-sectoral topics and is therefore not willing to finance. Several contributors see Spatial planning as a tool for effective interdisciplinary approach and space as a framework for cross-sectoral co-operation.

#### ***FUNDING possibilities on local level***

Based on a desk research, but also based on the results from the questionnaires Municipalities in Slovenia in generally do not finance research projects. They mostly focus on solutions to specific problems, assessment of impacts of proposed developments and to study different inventories about the state of the art in land use, demography, all as a input for new or updated version of spatial planning documents.



### ***FUNDING possibilities on national level***

There are two main funding possibilities for the research on SSW systems and Land use management topics in Slovenia. The main source is the Slovenian Research Agency and the second source are different ministries who are funding mainly topic based research related to their sector.

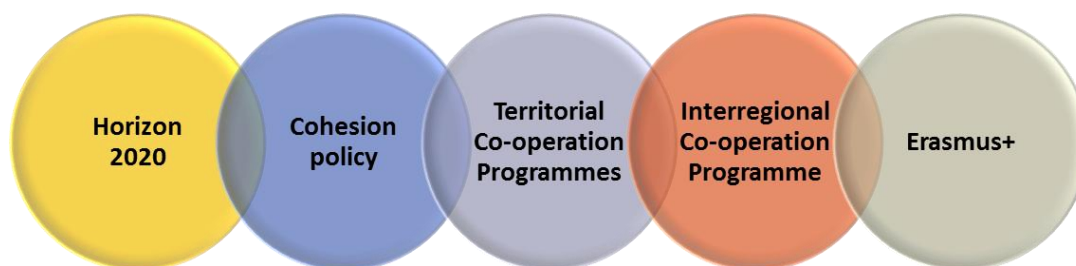
*Slovenian Research Agency* (Agencija za raziskovalno dejavnost Republike Slovenije – ARRS) is an independent public funding organisation that performs tasks relating to the National Research and Development Programme and creation of European Research Area. They »provide framework for scientific research within the national budget and other sources, promote high quality scientific research in Slovenia and its application, foster internationally comparable evaluation standards in Slovenia, provide the transparency of organising research community in Slovenia, promote international research cooperation, analyse R&D activities and provides science policy expertise.

Of the total budget of around 136 MIO EUR in 2014, 60% were dedicated to financing research institutions in Slovenia and about 35% or 47 MIO EUR to »competitive« research which includes public tenders for different research projects. ARRS have 4 types of research tenders:

- For basic research projects
- For applicative research projects
- For targeted research projects and
- Funding of post-PhD studies.

Tenders for basic research projects, for applicative research projects and for post- PhD studies are funded by research areas. During the tender, applicants submit project ideas inside their research areas (e.g. Social studies, Natural Sciences, etc). Project proposals are then evaluated by international reviewers and by scientific excellence of project team.

The best possibility to cover the research needs from the real needs of different sectors/ministries via the ARRS is a tender for Targeted research projects. The INSPIRATION bottom-up approach of research needs is compatible with the tender for the Targeted research projects. Targeted research projects were highly synchronized in the process of the preparation of the Strategy of the development of Slovenia (adopted in 2005), but in the recent years, Ministries lack proper planning in order to create their own research agenda. In the INSPIRATION scope only the Ministry of agriculture and Ministry of Economy remained strong contacts with the ARRS and prepare their own research needs to be tendered via Targeted research projects.

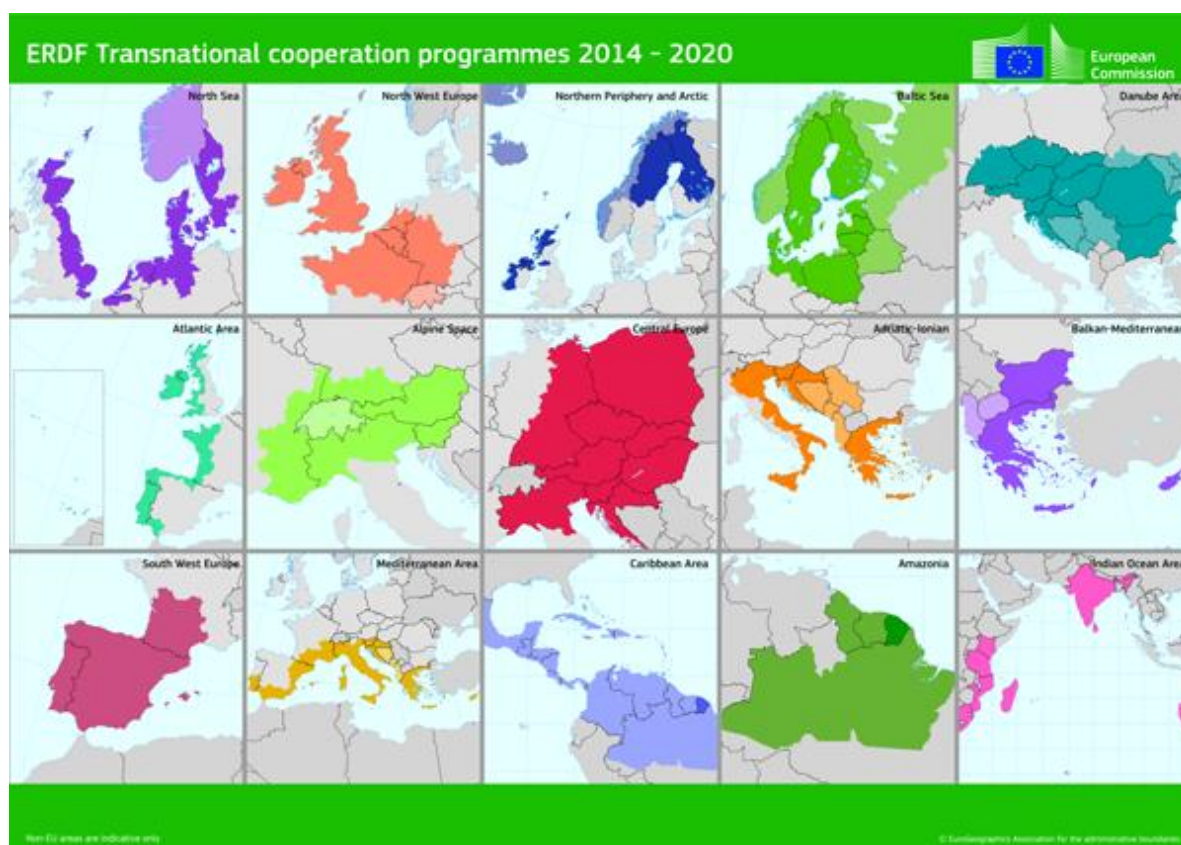


*Figure 1: funding possibilities on a EU level (source: UIRS).*

### **FUNDING possibilities on a EU level**

The EU is funding and co-funding projects to foster and support tackling the problems in scope of the INSPIRATION project through various programmes:

- **Horizon 2020** is a financial instrument implementing the Innovation Union, a Europe 2020 flagship initiative aimed at securing Europe's global competitiveness. With a budget of 80 billion EUR and running from 2014 to 2020, the EU's new programme for research and innovation is part of the drive to create new growth and jobs in Europe.
- **Cohesion policy 2014-2020** ("The second programming period") has two main goals for 2014-2020, investments for growth and jobs, and European territorial co-operation. Two structural funds (European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and European Social Fund (ESF)) and Cohesion Fund are set up to ensure reaching those goals, with the total budget of 336 billion EUR.
- **Territorial Co-operation Programmes** (ETC; also known as Interreg) include Cross-border and Transnational Co-operation Programmes:
  - **The Cross-border Co-operation Programmes** connect neighbouring countries and regions and have a budget of 5,6 billion EUR on EU wide level. Slovenia (i.e., its regions) can co-operate with Croatia, Austria, Hungary and Italy.
  - There are several **Transnational Co-operation Programmes** active, among others Central Europe Programme, Adriatic-Ionian Programme (previously South-East Europe), Danube Programme (previously South-East Europe), Med Programme, Alpine Space Programme, Atlantic Area Programme and North West Europe Programme. The total budget is 1,8 billion EUR. Slovenian partners can participate in 4 programmes: Alpine Space Programme, Danube Programme, Adriatic-Ionian Programme and Med Programme.



*Figure 2: Transnational cooperation programmes in programming period 2014-2020.*

(source: [http://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/en/policy/cooperation/european-territorial/trans-national/](http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/cooperation/european-territorial/trans-national/))

- **Interregional Co-operation Programmes** are pan-european programmes covering all 28 EU Member States, and more. There are 4 interregional programmes active, funded from ERDF: Interreg EUROPE (359 million EUR), INTERACT (39 million EUR), URBACT (74 million EUR) and ESPON (41 million EUR).
- **Erasmus+** is a new EU programme for education, training, youth and sport for 2014-2020. It will provide grants for individuals, support transnational partnerships among education, training and youth organisations and support grassroots projects and cross-border challenges. It has a budget of 14,7 billion.

Source:

<https://www.arrs.gov.si/sl/>

[http://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/en/policy/cooperation/european-territorial/trans-national/](http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/cooperation/european-territorial/trans-national/)

**R&I funding  
options collated  
for country:**

Slovenia

	Name*	Research and Innovation funder**	What and/or whom do they fund?***	More info****
<b>Regional /municipal</b>				
1	Strokovne podlage za pripravo prostorskih aktov - Expert basis for spatial plans	Municipalities, especially bigger ones e.g. Ljubljana, Maribor, Kranj, Celje and Koper	expertise for the preparation of spatial development plans, depends on the special needs.	No planned tenders, usually in the first stages of the preparation of new spatial development plans <a href="http://www.ljubljana.si/si/mol/razpisi-razgrnitve-objave/">http://www.ljubljana.si/si/mol/razpisi-razgrnitve-objave/</a>
2	Strokovne podlage za pripravo regionalnih razvojnih programov - Expert basis for Regional development plans	Regional Development Agencies	expertise for the preparation of regional development plans, depends on the special needs, but spatial topics are important and included.	Slovenia does not have regions, only statistical, but do have regional development agencies which sometimes tender for specific topics, similar as municipalities when preparing regional development plans. Most were prepared for the period 2014-2020
<b>National</b>				
3	basic research projects	Javna agencija za raziskovalno dejavnost Slovenije – Slovenian Research Agency	funded by research areas, proposals made by researchers, funds allocated to cover all general research fields	<a href="https://www.arrs.gov.si/sl/">https://www.arrs.gov.si/sl/</a> <a href="https://www.arrs.gov.si/sl/progproj/rproj/predstavitev.asp">https://www.arrs.gov.si/sl/progproj/rproj/predstavitev.asp</a>
4	applicative research projects	Javna agencija za raziskovalno dejavnost Slovenije – Slovenian Research Agency	funded by research areas, proposals made by researchers, funds allocated to cover all general research fields	<a href="https://www.arrs.gov.si/sl/">https://www.arrs.gov.si/sl/</a> <a href="https://www.arrs.gov.si/sl/progproj/rproj/predstavitev.asp">https://www.arrs.gov.si/sl/progproj/rproj/predstavitev.asp</a>

5	targeted research projects and	Javna agencija za raziskovalno dejavnost Slovenije – Slovenian Research Agency	Targeter research projects, bottom-up approach to finance real needs of Ministries /sectors. Currently only Ministry of agriculture, forestry and food have a long-term contract for the period 2011-2020, then each year they collect suggestions for relevant topics	<a href="https://www.arrs.gov.si/sl/">https://www.arrs.gov.si/sl/</a> <a href="https://www.arrs.gov.si/sl/progproj/crp/">https://www.arrs.gov.si/sl/progproj/crp/</a> <a href="http://www.mkgp.gov.si/si/javne_objave/javni_pozivi/poziv_za_posredovanje_predlogov_prednostnih_raziskovalnih_tem_zagotovimo_si_hrano_za_jutri_2011_2020_v_letu_2016/">http://www.mkgp.gov.si/si/javne_objave/javni_pozivi/poziv_za_posredovanje_predlogov_prednostnih_raziskovalnih_tem_zagotovimo_si_hrano_za_jutri_2011_2020_v_letu_2016/</a>
6	Funding of post-PhD studies	Javna agencija za raziskovalno dejavnost Slovenije – Slovenian Research Agency	funded by research areas, proposals made by researchers, funds allocated to cover all general research fields	<a href="https://www.arrs.gov.si/sl/">https://www.arrs.gov.si/sl/</a>
<b>European/International</b>				
7	Horizon 2020	EU commision	a financial instrument implementing the Innovation Union, a Europe 2020 flagship initiative aimed at securing Europe's global competitiveness. With a budget of 80 billion EUR and running from 2014 to 2020, the EU's new programme for research and innovation is part of the drive to create new growth and jobs in Europe	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/">https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/</a>

8	Cohesion policy 2014-2020	EU commission	, investments for growth and jobs, and European territorial co-operation. Two structural funds (European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and European Social Fund (ESF)) and Cohesion Fund are set up to ensure reaching those goals total budget of 336 billion EUR	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sl/funding/erdf/">http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sl/funding/erdf/</a>
9	Territorial Co-operation Programmes – The Cross-border Co-operation Programmes	EU commission through involved countries	connect neighbouring countries and regions and have a budget of 5,6 billion EUR on EU wide level. Slovenia (i.e., its regions) can co-operate with Croatia, Austria, Hungary and Italy.	<a href="http://www.ita-slo.eu/">http://www.ita-slo.eu/</a> <a href="http://84.39.218.255/si2/">http://84.39.218.255/si2/</a> <a href="http://84.39.218.252/si2/">http://84.39.218.252/si2/</a> <a href="http://84.39.218.249/si2/">http://84.39.218.249/si2/</a> <a href="http://www.eu-skladi.si/">http://www.eu-skladi.si/</a>
10	Territorial Co-operation Programme – INTERREG ADRIAN	EU commission through involved countries (Managing Authority and Joint Technical Secretariat)	3 priority axes and horizontal dimension. They finance 4 EU Member States (Croatia, Greece, Italy and Slovenia), 3 candidate countries (Albania, Montenegro, Serbia) and 1 potential candidate country (Bosnia and Herzegovina)	<a href="http://www.adrioninterreg.eu/">http://www.adrioninterreg.eu/</a>

1 1	Territorial Co-operation Programme – ALPINE SPACE	EU commission through involved countries (Managing Authority and Joint Technical Secretariat)	Co-operation programme for the Alpine region. It provides a framework to facilitate the cooperation between economic, social and environmental key players in seven Alpine countries, as well as between various institutional levels such as: academia, administration, business and innovation sector, and policy making	<a href="http://www.alpine-space.eu/">http://www.alpine-space.eu/</a>
1 2	Territorial Co-operation Programme – CENTRAL EUROPE programme	EU commission through involved countries (Managing Authority and Joint Technical Secretariat)	Regional cooperation among nine central European countries: Austria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia, as well as parts of Germany and Italy. 4 thematic priorities	<a href="http://www.interreg-central.eu/">http://www.interreg-central.eu/</a>
1 3	Territorial Co-operation Programme DANUBE Transnational programme	EU commission through involved countries (Managing Authority and Joint Technical Secretariat)	Promotes economic, social and territorial cohesion in the Danube Region through policy integration in selected fields. Cca 263 Mio. EUR budget	<a href="http://www.interreg-danube.eu/">http://www.interreg-danube.eu/</a>
1 4	Joint Programming Initiative Urban Europe	Member States commit to Joint Programming Initiatives (JPIs)	open for consortia of the contributing member states, in 2016 first time also for applicants from Slovenia	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/research/era/joint-programming_en.html">http://ec.europa.eu/research/era/joint-programming_en.html</a> <a href="https://www.arrs.gov.si/sl/medn/urbana/obvestila/15/razpis-urbana-europa.asp">https://www.arrs.gov.si/sl/medn/urbana/obvestila/15/razpis-urbana-europa.asp</a>

1 5	Interreg EUROPE	EU commission	Helps regional and local governments across Europe to develop and deliver better policy. Eligible all EU member states plus Norway and Switzerland. Cca. 359 Mio budget.	<a href="http://www.interregeurope.eu/">http://www.interregeurope.eu/</a>
1 6	INTERACT	EU commission	to simplify/harmonise approaches, to improve thematic expertise and to increase knowledge of new and existing tools for cooperation Cca. 39 Mio. budget	<a href="http://www.interact-eu.net/">http://www.interact-eu.net/</a>
1 7	URBACT	EU commission	Foster sustainable integrated urban development in cities across Europe. to enable cities to work together and develop integrated solutions to common urban challenges, by networking, learning from one another's experiences, drawing lessons and identifying good practices to improve urban policies Cca. 74 Mio. budget	<a href="http://urbact.eu/">http://urbact.eu/</a>
1 8	ESPON	EU commission	promoting and fostering a European territorial dimension in development and cooperation by providing evidence, knowledge transfer and policy learning to public authorities and other policy actors at all levels Cca. 41 Mio. budget	<a href="http://www.espon.eu/main/">http://www.espon.eu/main/</a>

19	LIFE +	instrument under Horizon 2020	EU's funding instrument for the environment and climate action, to contribute to the implementation, updating and development of EU environmental and climate policy and legislation	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/funding/lifeplus.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/funding/lifeplus.htm</a>
20	COST - European Cooperation in Science and Technology	EU	European framework supporting trans-national cooperation among researchers, engineers and scholars across Europe. funds pan-European, bottom-up networks of scientists and researchers across all science and technology fields	<a href="http://www.cost.eu/">http://www.cost.eu/</a>
21	Erasmus+	EU	a new EU programme for education, training, youth and sport for 2014-2020. It will provide grants for individuals, support transnational partnerships among education, training and youth organisations and support grassroots projects and cross-border challenges. It has a budget of 14,7 billion	<a href="http://www.erasmusplus.si/">http://www.erasmusplus.si/</a>

Include full name and (if available)

\* acronym of the R&I funding option

Include name of the R&I

\*\* funder/funding institute or authority

\*\* Detail which type of programme, projects, partners or

\* infrastructures they are funding

\*\* Include weblink and/or other reference for more information

\*\* on this R&I funding option



## ***SYNTHESIS OF THE ANSWERS ABOUT FINANCIAL SCHEMES AND OPTIONS FOR FUNDING RESEARCH FROM INTERVIEWS***

For added value of the various financial resources is necessary to

- significantly reduce bureaucratic requirements for applications, including the required particulars
- reduce administration and control and to increase confidence and responsibility use should be more American approach = less administration, and make the results available to all researchers, greater confidence
- Avoid complicated and confusing tender documentation
- reduce the backlog of reimbursement - for smaller institutions is very problematic to store cash advance
- promotion of pure research, without co-financing, but with the inclusion of the economy
- improve coordination of financiers and combine financing to larger and more relevant projects
- To regulate the financing of multi-sectoral projects - who announces topics and financed?  
Strengthen the financing of large-scale, comprehensive, applied projects, in which the participants (who would otherwise compete) can be linked
- Strengthen the bottom-up approaches
- integrate researchers and their results in the formation of policies, strategies and spatial planning
- Using research materials for the national strategy and the transfer of good practices at municipal levels.
- Translating the results of research projects to understand, non-technical language that could be used for policy documents
- more practically orientated research by testing in practice, methodology
- clearly demonstrate the significant financial benefit, win-win situation



### 2.5.2 Gaps in financial resources for research

Areas of research and innovation are not yet covered by current funding mechanisms that respondents indicated are: Incorporating weather info decision making systems (for floods, traffic, etc.) Land use topology, building typology, linking risks and responsibilities in mayor unplanned events. It is indicated that the whole range of spatial development topics is neglected mostly on higher administrative levels (regional and sub-regional levels in Slovenia). Karst specific processes and behaviours were mentioned, too. Connection between space and health issues, healthy aging and demographic issues.

For integrated approaches, different sectors should better co-operate and co-ordinate research needs. This is especially important for interdisciplinary research needs, since no sector by it's own really detects cross-sectoral topics and is therefore not willing to finance. Several contributors see Spatial planning as a tool for effective interdisciplinary approach and space as a framework for cross-sectoral co-operation.

### ***SYNTHESIS OF THE ANSWERS ABOUT RESEARCH FUNDING GAP - overlooked TOPICS***

The entire range of spatial research topics is very poorly financed

- Very poor recognition of space as a common integration framework / as media of integration of all sectors to attain the objectives of development interventions and activities
- Integrate content of spatial planning as a transdisciplinary rather than interdisciplinary
- misunderstanding and ignorance of the importance of integrated approaches (the prevalence of sectoral thinking patterns)
- To improve the funding of integrated approaches is necessary to better define targets in calls for funding and change the research paradigm
- there should be more integration between sectors at all levels for drawing up a common agenda, the creation of common goals and interests with regard to research – there is a need to build a horizontal, interdepartmental agenda
- Understand, develop and implement the necessary various coordination mechanisms
- The problem lies in the fact that it is sometimes difficult to specifically evaluate the results and measure



## ***FINANCING GAPS – ADDITIONAL PROPOSALS FOR FINANCING RESEARCH TOPICS FROM STAKEHOLDERS***

- Comprehensive interdisciplinary research,
- Basic Research
- transdisciplinary research of the philosophical, ethical, conceptual research questions
- Development of quality criteria and indicators
- studies of specific processes and response characteristics of Karst
- research in the field of integration of health and opportunity
- The quality of opportunity
- The subjects of typology of land use,
- The subjects of the typology of construction,
- The subjects of terraced landscapes
- The subjects of risk indicators and the change of responsibility for the events
- The subjects of spatial development and building land

### **2.6 Other remarks made by interviewees**

There were remarks regarding the complicated process for new projects application. The low percentage of acceptance of project proposals is an indicator especially for SME to rather focus on core business and not to participate in EU research projects, even if the experience in those who already participated is good. There was a suggestion to implement a two stage process, where the first stage would be just content oriented.

## HORIZON2020 CSA INSPIRATION

Deliverable D2.5 –  
National reports with a review and syntheses  
of the collated information



## 2.7 Annexes

### Annex I: NKS interviews in Slovenia

Stakeholder		organisation		Profile INSPIRATION													
Date of interview	Name of the entity **	Country	Contact person*	funder	end user	knowledge provider	national-regional-local authority	university/r research institute	SME /consultant	business and industry	NGO	network	other	soil	sediment	water	land use-management
20.11.2015	Town and Spatial Planning Association of Slovenia	SI	dr. Lijana Jankovič Grobeljšek		1	1					1	1					1
10.11.2015	ARRS - Slovenian Research Agency	SI	Tina Vuha	1			1							1	1	1	1
15.9.2015	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, directorate for spatial planning and housing	SI	Tomaž Miklavčič	1	1	1	1										1
9.9.2015	University of Ljubljana - Faculty of Architecture	SI	dr. Alenka Fikfak		1	1		1									1
4.11.2015	Institute for Water of the Republic of Slovenia	SI	dr. Aleš Bizjak		1	1		1								1	
21.10.2015	Lasscan d.o.o.	SI	dr. Lucija Ažman Momirski		1	1			1					1			1
14.9.2015	Urbana Regeneracija d.o.o.	SI	mag. Igor Cotic		1				1								1
23.10.2015	City of Ljubljana	SI	Ivan Stanič	1	1	1	1										1
8.9.2015	City of Kranj	SI	Janez Zihert	1	1	1	1										1
19.11.2015	Institute for Spatial policies	SI	Marko Peterlin		1	1					1						
16.10.2015	Urban Planning Institute of the Republic of Slovenia	SI	dr. Barbara Goličnik Marušič		1	1		1						1	1	1	1
19.11.2015	Chamber of Architecture and Spatial Planning of Slovenia	SI	dr. Aleš Mlakar						1	1							1
5.11.2015	CGS plus d.o.o.	SI	dr. Alenka Šajn		1	1			1	1						1	
3.12.2015	Biotechnical Faculty, department for agronomy	SI	prof.dr. Marina Pintar			1		1						1	1		
14.1.2016	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, directorate for environment	SI	mag. Vesna Kolar Planinšič	1	1		1							1	1	1	
18.1.2016	Association of Municipalities and Towns of Slovenia	SI	Miha Mohor		1						1	1		1	1	1	1
27.1.2016	Ministry of agriculture	SI	Ariana Libertin	1	1		1										
26.11.2015	Biotechnical Faculty, department for Landscape architecture	SI	prof.dr. Mojca Goloblič		1	1		1						1			1
14.10.2015	Karst Research Institute	SI	dr. Nataša Ravbar			1		1						1	1	1	
				6	15	13	6	6	4	2	3	2	0	8	6	7	12
	* the name in field "contact person" indicates the contact person from the organisation and not the name of interviewee. On several occasions, this was the same person																
		** in English translation															

## **Annex II: NKS questionnaire template**

See Chapter 1, Annex I for English version

## **Annex III: NKS hand-out: INSPIRATION interview at a glance**

See Chapter 1, Annex II



## Annex IV: Shorted version for the additional interviews in Slovenian language

### *Intervju ključnih nacionalnih deležnikov (NKD) projekta INSPIRATION*

#### *Namen projekta INSPIRATION:*

Glavni namen projekta INSPIRATION, ki ga finančno podpira Evropska komisija, je oblikovati strateške razvojne agende/ programe (SRA) za končne uporabnike na področju rabe zemljišč, sprememb rabe zemljišč ter za vplivne dele sistema prst - sedimenti - voda, kot pomoč pri uspešnem soočanju z izzivi in potrebami družbe.

#### *Ključni nacionalni deležniki (KND)*

Ključni nacionalni deležniki so strateško pomembne institucije oziroma vodilne osebe z jasno vizijo in dobrim vpogledom v priložnosti s poudarkom na potrebe po novih znanjih (na kratki, srednji in dolgi rok) s svojega področja, z izkušnjami pri povezovanju znanosti in ukrepov/ prakse in z vpogledom v nacionalne in mednarodne finančne sheme za področje raziskav.

#### *Postopek zbiranja podatkov*

Zbiranje podatkov je ključnega pomena tako za projekt INSPIRATION v celoti, kot tudi za Slovenijo. Na osnovi zbranih podatkov se bodo pripravile nacionalne strateške razvojne agende, kakor tudi za vsako državo posebej. Osnutek nacionalne strateške razvojne agende bo predstavljen na nacionalni delavnici, kjer se bodo dodatno zbirale pripombe in predlogi ter poskušalo izpostaviti prioriteta področja raziskav v Sloveniji. Na podlagi pripomb in predlogov se bo izdelala nacionalna strateška agenda Slovenije, ki bo predstavljala tudi vhodni podatek za skupne evropsko raziskovalno agendo.

#### *Prednosti in priložnosti vašega sodelovanja:*

1. Priložnost sodelovanja pri **priprave Strateške raziskovalne agende Slovenije** oziroma sodelovanje pri zbiranju raziskovalnih potreb.
2. **Priložnost vplivanja na evropsko Strateško raziskovalno agendo** v luči družbenih izzivov in potreb.
3. **Možnost uporabe rezultatov projekta** med katerimi je pregled raziskovalnih potreb obstoječih in predvidenih shem financiranja na različnih nivojih (regionalnih, nacionalnih, evropskih, mednarodnih) in izkoristiti priložnost za boljše povezovanje med znanostjo in politiko ter prakso.
4. **Povezava z drugimi mrežami znotraj in izven Slovenije**, v katerih se lahko bodisi z izmenjavo znanj soočimo z družbenimi izzivi, bodisi s skupnim pristopom rešujemo skupne probleme.

Hvala za sodelovanje!

## VPRAŠALNIK

### A. Osnovne informacije o intervjuju

### B. Osnovni podatki o osebi/organizaciji, ki izpolnjuje vprašalnik

1. Ime osebe, ki izpolnjuje(jo) vprašalnik (svoje ime in priimek vpišite, če želite):

\_\_\_\_\_

Organizacija: \_\_\_\_\_

Datum intervjuja: \_\_\_\_\_

Prosimo označite, kako izpolnjujete vprašalnik:

- ☐ *Anonimno*
- ☐ **Osebnno mnenje**
- ☐ *Mnenje organizacije*

2. Kako bi najboljšje klasificirali vašo organizacijo? (več možnih odgovorov):

- ☐ *Ministrstvo, občina*
- ☐ *Univerza, raziskovalni inštitut*
- ☐ *Malo oziroma srednjeveliko podjetje (SME, < 500 zaposlenih) / konzultant*
- ☐ *Veliko podjetje, industrija*
- ☐ *Nevladna organizacija (NGO)*
- ☐ *Mreža, zveza organizacij*
- ☐ *Drugo:* \_\_\_\_\_

3. Vaše strokovno področje (več možnih odgovorov):

- ☐ *Prst/zemljine*
- ☐ *Vode*
- ☐ *Sedimenti*
- ☐ *Prostorsko/urbanistično načrtovanje*
- ☐ *Upravljanje s prostorom*
- ☐ *Drugo:* \_\_\_\_\_

4. Ali vaša organizacija financira raziskovalne naloge?

- ☐ *Da (prosimo obrazložite na kakšen način)*
- Financiranje raziskovalnih nalog za lastne potrebe*

\_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ *Ne*

### C. Raziskovalna vprašanja / potrebe

Glede na vaše izkušnje/vedenje, katere **raziskovalne teme** bi morali vključiti v Strateško raziskovalno agendo Slovenije?

NASLOV teme št.1: \_\_\_\_\_

*Koga najbolj zadeva predlagana tema?*

\_\_\_\_\_

*Kdo je odgovoren za temo/področje?*

\_\_\_\_\_

*Ali tema zadeva vašo organizacijo / oddelek?*

\_\_\_\_\_

*Ali tema zadeva samo Slovenijo ali tudi širše v EU/ svetu?*

\_\_\_\_\_

*Kje smo danes na tem področju in kje bi želeli biti čez x let?*

\_\_\_\_\_

*Kje in kako bi bilo novo znanje najboljše uporabljeno?*

\_\_\_\_\_

Pomembnost predlagane teme za družbo:

- ☐ izjemno pomembna
- ☐ zelo pomembna
- ☐ srednje pomembna
- ☐ manj pomembna
- ☐ nepomembna

Kaj je urgentno, kaj gre lahko narobe, če ne bomo storili ničesar na tem področju?

*Naloga države in lokalnih skupnosti je zagotoviti enakomeren in enakopraven dostop do storitev*

\_\_\_\_\_

Kdo bi po vašem mnenju moral ali morda želel financirati predlagano temo?

\_\_\_\_\_

Kateri so pomembni oziroma relevantni dokumenti, raziskave, raziskovalni programi, ki podpirajo to temo. (state-of-the-art)?

\_\_\_\_\_

### C. Raziskovalna vprašanja / potrebe

Glede na vaše izkušnje/vedenje, katere **raziskovalne teme** bi morali vključiti v Strateško raziskovalno agendo Slovenije?

NASLOV teme št.2: \_\_\_\_\_

*Koga najbolj zadeva predlagana tema?*

\_\_\_\_\_

*Kdo je odgovoren za temo/področje?*

\_\_\_\_\_

*Ali tema zadeva vašo organizacijo / oddelek?*

\_\_\_\_\_

*Ali tema zadeva samo Slovenijo ali tudi širše v EU/ svetu?*

\_\_\_\_\_

*Kje smo danes na tem področju in kje bi želeli biti čez x let?*

\_\_\_\_\_

*Kje in kako bi bilo novo znanje najboljše uporabljeno?*

\_\_\_\_\_

Pomembnost predlagane teme za družbo:

- ☐ izjemno pomembna
- ☐ zelo pomembna
- ☐ srednje pomembna
- ☐ manj pomembna
- ☐ nepomembna

Kaj je urgentno, kaj gre lahko narobe, če ne bomo storili ničesar na tem področju?

\_\_\_\_\_

Kdo bi po vašem mnenju moral ali morda želel financirati predlagano temo?

\_\_\_\_\_

Kateri so pomembni oziroma relevantni dokumenti, raziskave, raziskovalni programi, ki podpirajo to temo. (state-of-the-art)?

\_\_\_\_\_

### C. Raziskovalna vprašanja / potrebe

Glede na vaše izkušnje/vedenje, katere **raziskovalne teme** bi morali vključiti v Strateško raziskovalno agendo Slovenije?

NASLOV teme št.3: \_\_\_\_\_

*Koga najbolj zadeva predlagana tema?*

\_\_\_\_\_

*Kdo je odgovoren za temo/področje?*

\_\_\_\_\_

*Ali tema zadeva vašo organizacijo / oddelek?*

\_\_\_\_\_

*Ali tema zadeva samo Slovenijo ali tudi širše v EU/ svetu?*

\_\_\_\_\_

*Kje smo danes na tem področju in kje bi želeli biti čez x let?*

\_\_\_\_\_

*Kje in kako bi bilo novo znanje najboljše uporabljeno?*

\_\_\_\_\_

Pomembnost predlagane teme za družbo:

- ☐ izjemno pomembna
- ☐ zelo pomembna
- ☐ srednje pomembna
- ☐ manj pomembna
- ☐ nepomembna

Kaj je urgentno, kaj gre lahko narobe, če ne bomo storili ničesar na tem področju?

\_\_\_\_\_

Kdo bi po vašem mnenju moral ali morda želel financirati predlagano temo?

\_\_\_\_\_

Kateri so pomembni oziroma relevantni dokumenti, raziskave, raziskovalni programi, ki podpirajo to temo. (state-of-the-art)?

\_\_\_\_\_

Po potrebi dodajte še dodatne teme.



## Annex V: Localised version of interview introduction in Slovenian language

### *Namen intervjujev ključnih nacionalnih deležnikov (NKD) projekta INSPIRATION*

#### *Namen projekta INSPIRATION:*

Glavni namen projekta INSPIRATION, ki ga finančno podpira Evropska komisija, je oblikovati strateške razvojne agende/ programe (SRA) za končne uporabnike na področju rabe zemljišč, sprememb rabe zemljišč ter za vplivne dele sistema prst - sedimenti - voda, ki bi bili v pomoč pri uspešnem soočanju se z izzivi in potrebami družbe. Poleg strateške razvojne agende (SRA) je cilj projekta tudi oblikovati metodologijo za njeno uspešno izvajanje ter vzpostaviti mrežo javnih in zasebnih ustanov, ki bi finančno podprle izvedbo SRA.

#### *Ključni nacionalni deležniki (KND)*

V nizu intervjujev s ključnimi nacionalnimi deležniki (KND), ki se bodo izvajali širom Evrope, bodo nacionalne kontaktne točke (NKT) v svojih državah zbirale podatke o raziskovalnih potrebah s področja projekta INSPIRATION, in sicer za področje upravljanja z zemljišči in sistemi, ki povezujejo tipe tal(prst), sedimente in vodo, o:

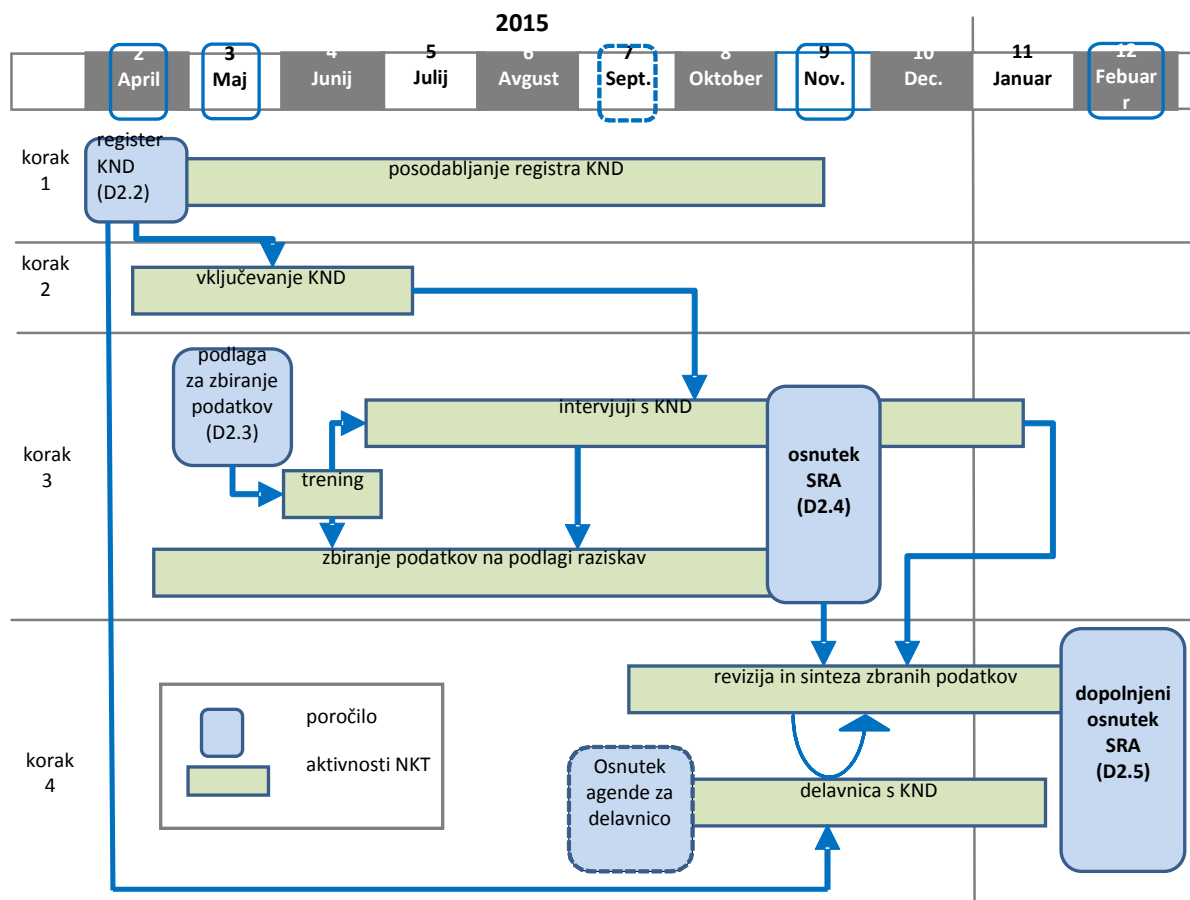
- potrebah s področja raziskav in inovacij,
- izkušnjah pri povezovanju znanosti in ukrepov/ prakse,
- nacionalnih in mednarodnih finančnih shemah za področje raziskav.

V intervjujih se bodo nacionalne kontaktne točke (NKS) osredotočale na strateško pomembne institucije oziroma vodilne osebe z jasno vizijo in dobrim vpogledom v priložnosti s poudarkom na potrebe po novih znanjih (na kratki, srednji in dolgi rok) s svojega področja. Izbrani KND zastopajo različna strokovna/ znanstvena področja in vključujejo tako prostorske načrtovalce kot managerje, strokovnjake za prst, sedimente, vode in druge. Ti lahko delujejo v okviru raziskovalnih organizacij, kot finančne institucije ali kot načrtovalci ukrepov. KND so običajno vključeni v pomembna strokovna združenja in mreže, kjer lahko postanejo ambasadorji projekta INSPIRATION.

#### *Postopek zbiranja podatkov*

Zbiranje podatkov s pomočjo KND, strokovnjakov z različnih področij, je ključnega pomena tako za Slovenijo kot projekt INSPIRATION v celoti. Na ta način se bomo seznanili s stanjem s področja upravljanja z zemljišči in sistemi, ki povezujejo tipe tal(prst), sedimente in vodo v Sloveniji, zbrani podatki pa bodo služili kot podlaga za oblikovanje evropske raziskovalne agende. Na podlagi najmanj 20 intervjujev in preliminarne analize stanja tako razpisov kot finančnih virov, se bodo pripravila nacionalna poročila kot nacionalne strateške razvojne agende za vsako državo posebej. Osnutek nacionalne strateške razvojne agende bo predstavljen na nacionalni delavnici, kjer se bodo dodatno zbirale pripombe in predlogi ter poskušalo izpostaviti prioriteta področja raziskav v Sloveniji. Na podlagi pripomb in predlogov se bo izdelala nacionalna strateška agenda Slovenije, ki bo predstavljala podlago za izdelavo skupne evropske raziskovalne agende.

### Grafični prikaz poteka projekta INSPIRATION v časovnem obdobju enega leta



### Primeri vprašanj izpostavljenih na intervjujih z različnih področij:

#### Potrebe s področja raziskav in inovacij

- Kateri družbeni izzivi so za vas pomembni?
- Glede na vaše izkušnje: katere tematike / področja (z vidika raziskav) bi bilo potrebno vključiti v SRA?

#### Izkušnje pri povezovanju znanosti s prakso

- Kako bi definirali znanstvena spoznanja (angl. 'scientific knowledge')?
- V kolikšni meri so se na podlagi analiz obstoječega stanja znanstvenih raziskav v Sloveniji oblikovale obstoječe politike?

#### Nacionalne in mednarodne finančne sheme s področja raziskav

- Ali vaša organizacija zagotavlja finančne vire zunanjih raziskav?
- Kakšne izkušnje in pričakovanja glede finančnih shem (javnih / zasebnih), ki predstavljajo priložnosti za nadaljne raziskave s področja rabe zemljišč in upravljanja ter vplivov na dele sistema prst - sedimenti – voda, imate s svojega področja?

### ***Prednosti vašega sodelovanja:***

- Priložnost vplivanja na evropsko SRA na področju upravljanja z zemljišči in vplivnimi deli sistema prst - sedimenti – voda v luči družbenih izzivov in potreb
- Možnost uporabe rezultatov projekta med katerimi je pregled raziskovalnih potreb obstoječih in predvidenih shem financiranja na različnih nivojih (regionalnih, nacionalnih, evropskih, mednarodnih) in izkoristiti priložnost za boljše povezovanje med znanostjo in politiko ter prakso.
- Povezati se z drugimi mrežami znotraj in izven Slovenije, kjer se lahko bodisi z izmenjavo znanj iz drugih držav soočimo z družbenimi izzivi, bodisi s skupnim pristopom reševati skupne problem.

### ***Kontaktne podatke:***

Informacije o projektu INSPIRATION so dostopne na spletni strani:

Kontaktne podatke nacionalne kontaktne točke:

***Boštjan Cotic***



Urbanistični inštitut  
Republike Slovenije  
Urban Planning Institute  
of the Republic of Slovenia  
Trnaveški pristan 2  
p.p. 4717  
SI-1121 Ljubljana  
Slovenija  
t: +386 (0)1 420 1300  
f: +386 (0)1 420 1330  
<http://www.urs.si>

***Tel: +386 1 420 12 25***

***E-mail: [bostjan.cotic@urs.si](mailto:bostjan.cotic@urs.si)***

Kontaktne podatke koordinatorja projekta:

Stephan Bartke  
FG I3.5 – Coordination INSPIRATION

Federal Environment Agency  
Woerlitzer Platz 1  
06844 Dessau-Rosslau  
Germany

[stephan.bartke@uba.de](mailto:stephan.bartke@uba.de)



## Annex VI: Documents used for the SI desk study

Strategija pametne specializacije (2015) Službe vlade Republike Slovenije za razvoj in evropsko kohezijsko politico

Gajšek M., Stanič I., Grilc U., Premič M., (2015), Trajnostna urbana strategija Mestne občine Ljubljana, Mestna občina Ljubljana,

Resolucija o raziskovalni in inovacijski strategiji Slovenije 2011–2020 (ReRIS11-20), (2011), Uradni list RS, št. 43/2011

Zakon o raziskovalni in razvojni dejavnosti, Uradni list RS, št. 96/02 z dopolnitvami: Zakon o spremembi Zakona o raziskovalni in razvojni dejavnosti -ZRRD-A (Uradni list RS, št. 115/05, Zakon o spremembah in dopolnitvah Zakona o raziskovalni in razvojni dejavnosti - ZRRD-B (Uradni list RS, št. 112/07, Zakon o spremembah in dopolnitvah Zakona o raziskovalni in razvojni dejavnosti – ZRRD-C Uradni list RS, št. 9/11, Zakon o spremembah in dopolnitvah Zakona o podpornem okolju za podjetništvo -ZPOP-1A (Uradni list RS, št. 57/2012

Načrt razvoja raziskovalnih infrastruktur 2011–2020, (2011), Vlada Republike Slovenije  
<http://www.mizs.gov.si/fileadmin/mizs.gov.si/pageuploads/Znanost/pdf/Zakonodaja/NRRI.pdf>

Uredba o normativih in standardih za določanje sredstev za izvajanje raziskovalne dejavnosti, financirane iz Proračuna Republike Slovenije (Uradni list RS, št. 103/11, 56/12 in 15/14)

## Annex VII: Invitation with Agenda for the National event



Nacionalni posvet ključnih deležnikov:

### Strateška raziskovalna agenda Slovenije

*za področja rabe zemljišč, spremembe rabe zemljišč ter za vplivne dele sistema  
prst - sedimenti - voda*

posvet bo potekal **10. decembra 2015 v Mestnem muzeju Ljubljana**, Gosposka 15, 1000 Ljubljana v konferenčni dvorani (vhod iz atrija).

#### 8.30-9.00 Registracija udeležencev

#### 9:00-9.20 Uvodni pozdrav

doc.dr. Breda Mihelič, direktorica UIRS

mag. Barbara Radovan

direktorica Direktorata za prostor, graditev in stanovanja, Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor

#### 9.20- 10.00 1. del: predstavitev projekta, vprašalnika in rezultatov

9.20- 9.30 Boštjan Cotič, UIRS  
**Namen projekta INSPIRATION in namen posveta**

9.30- 9.40 Barbara Mušič, UIRS  
**Predstavitev vprašalnika**  
(predavanje bo v angleškem jeziku)

9.40- 10.30 dr. Matej Nikšič, UIRS  
**Povzetek odgovorov iz vprašalnikov in osnutek SRA za Slovenijo**  
(predavanje bo v angleškem jeziku)

#### 10.30- 11.00 Odmor za kavo

#### 11.00- 13.00 2. del: Razprava o raziskovalnih temah

#### 13.00- 14.00 Kosilo (v atriju Mestnega muzeja))

#### 14.00- 15.30 3. del: povzetki razprave in dopolnitev SRA za Slovenijo

#### 15.30 Zaključek posveta



## Namen projekta INSPIRATION

Glavni namen evropskega projekta INSPIRATION je oblikovati strateško raziskovalno agendo/ program (SRA) za področje rabe zemljišč, spremembe rabe zemljišč ter za vplivne dele sistema prst - sedimenti - voda, ki bi bili v pomoč pri uspešnem soočanju z izzivi in potrebami sodobne družbe. Poleg tega je cilj projekta oblikovati metodologijo za uspešno izvajanje SRA in vzpostaviti mrežo javnih in zasebnih ustanov, ki bi finančno podprle izvedbo SRA.

## Ključni nacionalni deležniki (KND)

V nizu intervjujev s ključnimi nacionalnimi deležniki (KND), ki se bodo izvajali širom Evrope, bodo nacionalne kontaktne točke (NKT) v svojih državah zbirale podatke o raziskovalnih potrebah s področja projekta INSPIRATION, in sicer za področje upravljanja z zemljišči in sistemi, ki povezujejo tipe tal(prst), sedimente in vodo, o:

potrebah na področju raziskav in inovacij,  
izkušnjah pri povezovanju znanosti in ukrepov/ prakse,  
nacionalnih in mednarodnih finančnih shemah za področje raziskav.

V intervjujih se bodo nacionalne kontaktne točke (NKS) osredotočale na strateško pomembne institucije oziroma vodilne osebe z jasno vizijo in dobrim vpogledom v priložnosti s poudarkom na potrebe po novih znanjih (na kratki, srednji in dolgi rok) s svojega področja. Izbrani KND zastopajo različna strokovna/ znanstvena področja in vključujejo tako prostorske načrtovalce kot managerje, strokovnjake za prst, sedimente, vode in druge. Ti lahko delujejo v okviru raziskovalnih organizacij, kot finančne institucije ali kot načrtovalci ukrepov. KND so običajno vključeni v pomembna strokovna združenja in mreže, kjer lahko postanejo ambasadorji projekta INSPIRATION.

## Postopek zbiranja podatkov

Zbiranje podatkov s pomočjo KND, strokovnjakov z različnih področij, je ključnega pomena tako za Slovenijo kot projekt INSPIRATION v celoti. Na ta način se bomo seznanili s stanjem s področja upravljanja z zemljišči in sistemi, ki povezujejo tipe tal(prst), sedimente in vodo v Sloveniji, zbrani podatki pa bodo služili kot podlaga za oblikovanje evropske raziskovalne agende. Na podlagi najmanj 20 intervjujev in preliminarne analize stanja tako razpisov kot finančnih virov, se bodo pripravila nacionalna poročila kot nacionalne strateške razvojne agende za vsako državo posebej. Osnutek nacionalne strateške razvojne agende bo predstavljen na nacionalni delavnici, kjer se bodo dodatno zbirale pripombe in predlogi ter poskušalo izpostaviti prioriteta področja raziskav v Sloveniji. Na podlagi pripomb in predlogov se bo izdelala nacionalna strateška agenda Slovenije, ki bo predstavljala podlago za izdelavo skupne evropske raziskovalne agende.

## Kontakti podatki

Za dodatne informacije, prosimo kontaktiranje nacionalno kontaktno točko (NKT)

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<http://www.inspiration-h2020.eu/>  
<http://inspiration.uirs.si/>

## Annex VIII. Presentation: report of results from D 2.4. for National event

Nacionalni posvet ključnih deležnikov:  
**Strateška raziskovalna agenda Slovenije**  
za področja rabe zemljišč, spremembe rabe zemljišč ter za vplivne  
dele sistema prst – sedimenti – voda



## Povzetek odgovorov iz vprašalnikov in osnutek SRA za Slovenijo



Ina Šuklje Erjavec,  
Urbanistični inštitut Republike Slovenije  
Ljubljana, 10. december 2015



**INSPIRATION**  
INTEGRATED SPATIAL PLANNING, LAND USE  
AND SOIL MANAGEMENT RESEARCH ACTION



This project has received funding  
from the European Union's Horizon  
2020 research and innovation  
programme under grant agreement  
No 642372

Nacionalni posvet ključnih deležnikov, Ljubljana 10.12.2015



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## OD VPRAŠALNIKOV DO OSNUTKA STRATEŠKE RAZISKOVALNE AGENDE

- Skupen okvir za NACIONALNO POROČILO za vse partnerje
- 4 delni:
  1. Uvod – o projektu INSPIRATION
  2. POTREBE PO RAZISKAVAH IN INOVACIJAH
  3. IZKUŠNJE GLEDE POVEZOVANJA ZNANOSTI IN POLITIK/PRAKSE
  4. NACIONALNE IN MEDNARODNE FINANČNE SCHEME



- Primerjava in povezava predlogov z različnih držav
- Predlogi raziskovalnih tem za prihodnje razpise H2020
- Nabor informacij - povezovanje za skupne prijave
- Osnova za pripravo izhodišč za SRA v Sloveniji

HORIZON2020 CSA INSPIRATION  
Deliverable D2.5 –  
National report on collated information following the  
template – Slovenia

**D2.4: National report on collated information following the template – Slovenia**

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Nacionalni posvet ključnih deležnikov, Ljubljana 10.12.2015

## NACIONALNO POROČILO

- Oddan delovni osnutek z do 30. novembra zbranimi odgovori - D2.4
- Nadaljevanje zbiranja odgovorov do srede januarja 2016
- Nacionalno poročilo D2.5 do konca januarja 2016
- usklajevanje vsebin z nacionalnimi deležniki

 HORIZON2020 CSA INSPIRATION  
 National D2.5 -  
 National report on collated information following the  
 template - Slovenia


D2.4

 National report on collated  
 information following the template  
 Slovenia  
 Boštjan Cotič, Barbara Mušič, Ina Šuklje Erjavec,  
 Matej Nikšić

 osnova za pripravo izhodišč za  
 Strateško Raziskovalno Agendo za Slovenijo


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Nacionalni posvet ključnih deležnikov, Ljubljana 10.12.2015

## Pregled dosedanjih odgovorov na vprašalnike – ključni nacionalni deležniki

- 15 razdeljenih vprašalnikov in sestankov
- 12 izpolnjenih
- Ostali v delu / dogovorih


 Priprava preglednih tabel  
 delovna gradiva  
 Združevanje odgovorov po tipih  
 V skladu s strukturo nacionalnih poročil

NACIONALNI DELEŽNIKI		Tip deležnika	Možnost financiranja raziskav
1	UL, BF, Oddelek za krajinsko arhitekturo	fakulteta	
2	UL, BF, Oddelek za agronomijo	fakulteta	
3	Fakulteta za arhitekturo, Univerza v Ljubljani	fakulteta	
4	Inštitut za raziskovanje krasa, ZRC-SAZU	javni inštitut	
5	Inštitut za vode Republike Slovenije	javni inštitut	
6	Urbanistični inštitut Republike Slovenije – v delu	javni inštitut	
7	Inštitut za politike prostora	Inštitut / NGO	
8	Zbornica za arhitekturo in prostor Slovenije	Strokovna zbornica	
9	DUPPS	Strokovno združenje	
10	CGS plus d.o.o.	SME	
11	Lasscan d.o.o.	SME	
12	Mestna občina Ljubljana	OBČINA	
13	Mestna občina Kranj	OBČINA	
14	Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor, Direktorat za prostor, graditev in stanovanja – v delu	ministrstvo	
15	Ministrstvo za kmetijstvo, gozdarstvo in prehrano - v pripravi	ministrstvo	
16	????		
17	????		
18	????		
19			
20	ARRS	državna agencija	

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Nacionalni posvet ključnih deležnikov, Ljubljana 10.12.2015

## Pregled dosedanjih odgovorov na vprašalnike – skupne pregledne tabele

združevanje odgovorov po tipih  
v skladu s strukturo nacionalnih poročil

1. POTREBE PO RAZISKAVAH IN INOVACIJAH
2. IZKUŠNJE GLEDE POVEZOVANJA ZNANOSTI IN POLITIK / PRAKSE
3. NACIONALNE IN MEDNARODNE FINANČNE SCHEME
4. OSNOVNE INFORMACIJE O INTERVJUJUVANCU – samo delno v poročila
5. POVRATNE INFORMACIJE in POMEMBNE PRIPOMBE – samo delno v poročila

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Nacionalni posvet ključnih deležnikov, Ljubljana 10.12.2015

## Pregled dosedanjih odgovorov na vprašalnike – skupne pregledne tabele

POTREBE PO RAZISKAVAH IN INOVACIJAH (R&I NEEDS)		
NACIONALNI DELEŽNIK	DRUŽBENI IZZIVI IN POTREBE Sinteza odgovorov na vprašanje 7	TEMATIKE / RAZISKOVALNE POTREBE ZA VKLJUČITEV V SRA Sinteza odgovorov na vprašanja 8-9
1		

IZKUŠNJE GLEDE POVEZOVANJA ZNANOSTI IN POLITIK/PRAKSE				
NACIONALNI DELEŽNIK	UPORABA ZNANJA Sinteza odgovorov na vprašanja 11-12-13 in 16	MOŽNOSTI ZA OBLIKOVANJE AGENDE Sinteza odgovorov na vprašanja 14-15	ZNANOST - POLITIKE – PRAKSA Sinteza odgovorov na vprašanja 17-18-19	DEFINICIJA ZNANSTVENEGA ZNANJA Vprašanje 10
1				

NACIONALNE IN MEDNARODNE FINANČNE SCHEME		
NACIONALNI DELEŽNIK	FINANČNE SCHEME IN MOŽNOSTI ZA FINANCIRANJE RAZISKOVANJA Sinteza odgovorov na vprašanja 20-21-24	VRZELI FINANČNIH VIROV ZA raziskovanje, kaj vse kje spregledano Sinteza odgovorov na vprašanja 22-23
1		

Toda

Prenos združenih  
informacij v  
NACIONALNO  
POROČILO

brez neposredne  
navedbe nacionalnih  
deležnikov

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Nacionalni posvet ključnih deležnikov, Ljubljana 10.12.2015

## 1. POTREBE PO RAZISKAVAH IN INOVACIJAH

POTREBE PO RAZISKAVAH IN INOVACIJAH (R&I NEEDS)		
NACIONALNI DELEŽNIK	DRUŽBENI IZZIVI IN POTREBE Sinteza odgovorov na vprašanje 7	TEMATIKE / RAZISKOVALNE POTREBE ZA VKLJUČITEV V SRA Sinteza odgovorov na vprašanja 8-9
1		

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Nacionalni posvet ključnih deležnikov, Ljubljana 10.12.2015

### DRUŽBENI IZZIVI IN POTREBE pregled odgovorov na vprašanje 7

#### Which societal challenges do you regard as important?

- Contribute to food security and food safety;
  - Ensure secure supplies of safe drinking water;
  - Secure energy supply and distribution;
  - Reduce raw material and resource consumption, Ensure efficient use of natural resources;
  - Contribute to climate change mitigation and societal adaptation;
  - Contribute to a healthy living environment;
  - Ensure secure infrastructure
- a. If applicable, what additional, other or alternative challenges would you suggest/prefer?

družbeni izzivi in potrebe s seznama	Izbor s strani NKD														
Prispevanje k blaženju klimatskih sprememb in družbenem prilagajanju	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Prispevanje k zdravemu bivalnemu okolju		X	X		X	X		X	X	X		X		X	X
Zmanjševanje rabe surovin in virov in zagotavljanje učinkovite rabe naravnih virov					X					X	X	X			X
Prispevanje k prehranski preskrbi in varnosti								X	X		X				X
Zagotavljanje varne preskrbe s pitno vodo	X			X			X								X
Zagotavljanje varne infrastrukture	X		I			X									X
Zagotavljanje energetske preskrbe in distribucije			I	X											X

Komentarji k seznamu:

- VSI SO POMEMBNI!
- PREŠIROKO  
ZASTAVLJENI ZA  
IZBIRANJE!

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Nacionalni posvet ključnih deležnikov, Ljubljana 10.12.2015

## DRUŽBENI IZZIVI IN POTREBE - DODATNI PREDLOGI

- Dobro stanje voda (izhaja iz Vodne direktive EU)
- Zmanjševanje poplavne ogroženosti (izhaja iz Poplavne direktive)
- Upravljanje – družbeni vidiki so pogosto podcenjeni v smislu potrebnih družbenih sprememb za dejanske spremembe
- Reguliranje in usmerjanje razvoja
- Varovanje ekosistemskih storitev
- Urbana prenova, regeneracija, rehabilitacija
- Koncepti za prepoznavo in vrednotenje relevantnih vplivov
- Priložnosti za inovativne tehnologije rabe tal
- Izboljševanje vode in tal
- Terasaste krajine
  - trajnostno prostorsko načrtovanju
  - Integrirano načrtovanje
  - Ohranjanje kmetijske in kulturne krajine
  - analize tveganja naravnih nesreč in preprečevanje nevarnosti
  - Zaznavanje krajine in okolju prijazen turizma
  - politika upravljanja zemljišč in raba zemljišč
- Trajnostno kmetijstvo
- Zdravo okolje
- Revitalizacija /oživljanje nerazvitih in zapuščenih območij
- Omogočanje prehoda na zeleno gospodarstvo in družbo z eko - inovacijami
- Razvoj celostnih in trajnostnih sistemov za globalno opazovanje okolja in informacijski sistemi
- Kulturna dediščina
- Zdravje , demografske spremembe in dobro počutje
- Varstvo okolja, trajnostno upravljanje naravnih virov, vode, biotske raznovrstnosti in ekosistemov

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Nacionalni posvet ključnih deležnikov, Ljubljana 10.12.2015

## 1. POTREBE PO RAZISKAVAH IN INOVACIJAH

### RAZISKOVALNE TEMATIKE in RAZISKOVALNE POTREBE

vprašanja 8 in 9

Starting with your own experience: which specific topics (research needs) should be included in the SRA?

- a. Explain – elaborate the topic
    - *Who will be affected?*
    - *Who is responsible?*
    - *Is it a topic of concern of your organisation / department*
    - *Is it only a national topic, or a shared topic by multiple countries?*
    - *Where are we now, where do we want to be in x years (point on the horizon)?*
    - *How can the newly gained knowledge be effectively used?*
  - b. Priority:
    - What is the urgency, i.e. what goes wrong if we do nothing?
  - c. Who wants to/should fund this kind of research?
- What are the important / relevant documents, research agendas, research programmes underpinning these topics? (state-of-the-art)
  - Related to these agendas and programmes: what are timelines of programming and windows-of-opportunities to influence agendas / programmes?

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Nacionalni posvet ključnih deležnikov, Ljubljana 10.12.2015

## RAZISKOVALNE TEMATIKE in RAZISKOVALNE POTREBE

Sinteza odgovorov na vprašanja 8 in 9

skrajšan pregled I.

### PRESKRBA S PITNO VODO

Vpliv je na vsa naselja na poplavnih ravlinah, in na vse prebivalce. Odgovornost je na javnih službah, upravi in državi.

Nevarnosti: privatizacije vodnih virov, zmanjšanje standardov...

Znanje bi se lahko uporabilo za boljše razumevanje tokov podzemnih voda.

### ZAGOTAVLJANJE VARNE PRESKRBE S PITNO VODO (S KRAŠKEGA AVODONOSNIKA)

V Sloveniji je polovica prebivalcev pa tudi biote, odvisna od preskrbe z vodo s kraškega vodonosnika.

Nevarnosti: lahko ostanemo brez zadostne količine kakovostnih vodnih virov, pride lahko do uničenja habitatov (vključno z endemskimi vrstami),

Znanje o specifičnih značilnostih vodnih tokov krasi je/bo potrebno ustrezno upoštevati v načrtovanju ali zakonskemu varovanju.

### KLIMATSKE SPREMEMBE – POPLAVE IN PLAZOVI

Zaradi povečanja količin padavin se povečuje poplavna nevarnost. Prizadeti so tako prebivalci kot podjetja.

Tematika je pomembna načrtovanja in upravljanja rabe tal. Znanja se bi lahko uporabili za oblikovanje politik rabe tal, zavarovalne pristojbine...

**MEDSEBOJNA ODVISNOST PROCESOV POPLAVE / EROZIJA** – proces medsebojne odvisnosti vodne erozije in zemeljskih plazov je premalo raziskan in razumljen.

Nevarnosti: več težav s poplavami in erozij v prihodnosti

Novo znanje se bo lahko uporabilo za pripravo razvojnih planov in politik upravljanja prostora za doseganje izboljšanja kakovosti in varnosti bivanja na vseh ravneh, od lokalnih do transnacionalnih.

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Nacionalni posvet ključnih deležnikov, Ljubljana 10.12.2015

## RAZISKOVALNE TEMATIKE in RAZISKOVALNE POTREBE

Sinteza odgovorov na vprašanja 8 in 9

skrajšan pregled II.

**ODNOS MED TLEMI IN TALNO VODO (SOIL-WATER RELATIONSHIP) IN UPRAVLJANJE S SISTEMOM TAL IN TALNE VODE** – učinkovita raba vode kot naravnega vira pri pridelavi hrane – prispeva k prehranski varnosti. Pomen talne vode in interakcija med tlemi in talno vodo/ agronomski vidik vode je v raziskavah zastavljen;

Nevarnosti: če se pravilno ne upravlja s talno vodo pride do suše, onesnaženja.

**UPORABA VODE IZ ČISTILNIH NAPRAV ZA NAMAKANJE KMET. ZEMLJIŠČ;** V Sloveniji pomanjkanje raziskav tega področja, s stališča varnosti vode in stališča potrošnikov/uporabnikov; slaba zakonodaja.

Več vode bi prečistili in uporabili s tega vira, manjši bi bil pritisk na voden vire.

**POVEZAVA BIOTSKIH IN ABIOTSKIH DEJAVNIKOV** – zelo veliko negotovosti in malo dejanskega poznavanja glede načina medsebojnega povezovanja biotskih in abiotičnih dejavnikov kot tudi s tem povezanimi odzivi specifičnih ekosistemov na določene vplive

Pridobljeno znanje služilo za ustreznejše poseganje v prostor in bolj trajnostno načrtovanje.

### PRISPEVANJE K BLAŽENJU KLIMATSKIH SPREMENB IN DRUŽBENEM PRILAGAJANJU

Vpliv je direktno na uporabnike prostora. Izpostavljenih je več mehanizmov in interdisciplinarnega vedenja, vendar spet ni direktne povezave s prakso

Nevarnosti: nevzdržni pogoji v prostoru / pregrevanje, poplave, mraz,... nezmožnost uporabe zunanjega prostora, negativni vpliv degradiranih

območij, izoliranost v prostoru,...

Novo znanje se bi lahko učinkovito uporabilo v urbani/ruralni prenovi, skratka prenovi grajenega prostora. boljšim in sistemskem odločanju kam in kje

naselja širimo.

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Nacionalni posvet ključnih deležnikov, Ljubljana 10.12.2015

## RAZISKOVALNE TEMATIKE in RAZISKOVALNE POTREBE

Sinteza odgovorov na vprašanja 8 in 9

skrajšan pregled III.

**PRISPEVANJE K ZDRAVEMU BIVALNEMU/ŽIVLJENSKEMU OKOLJU** Raziskav o odnosu zdravja in prostora je malo. Nekatere vsebine se že izvajajo, niso pa vezane na prostorske podatke, kar bi bilo ključno. Nevarnosti: nekontrolirana gradnja, z vidika vpliva na psihofizične sposobnosti. Financiranje se pričakuje od WHO, ministrstva za zdravje, ministrstva za prostor, H2020 na nivoju RIA in povezav z gospodarstvom. Tovrstno znanje ima direkten vpliv na definiranje kazalnikov urejanja prostora, raziskave, ki definirajo vpliv materialov na prostor (sevanje materialov, znotraj objekta in širši prostor).

### PRISPEVANJE K PREHRAMBENI PRESKRBI IN VARNOSTI

Pomanjkanje sistematičnega prostorskega pristopa pri integriranem kmetijstvu, ekološki proizvodnji in poudarjanju lokalnih proizvodov. Manjka prenos iz teorije v prakso.

Nevarnosti: izguba naravne, lokalne hrane, neracionalnost uporabe hrane.

Novo pridobljeno znanje bi se lahko uporabilo v sistemskem prostorskem planiranju z vidika vključevanja vseh trajnostnih parametrov kot so mobilnost, lokalnost, pozidava zemljišč, prenova urbanega, ..., kot tudi sodobna socialno-družbena organizacija urbano-ruralnega prostora, pomembna je tudi povezava z rabo tal, zemljiškim upravljanjem.

### VPRAŠANJA ENERGIJE

Vpliva na vse porabnike, odgovornost pa nosijo država, mesto, javna podjetja, energetska podjetništvo.

Novo znanje bi se lahko uporabilo za metodologije in tehnike vključevanja razpršenih proizvajalcev energije v mrežo – smart grid; intenzivnejše uvajanje OVE – zvrsti, cenovne politike

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Nacionalni posvet ključnih deležnikov, Ljubljana 10.12.2015

## RAZISKOVALNE TEMATIKE in RAZISKOVALNE POTREBE

Sinteza odgovorov na vprašanja 8 in 9

skrajšan pregled IV.

**METODE UČINKOVITEGA OZAVEŠČANJA JAVNOSTI O POMENU IN VIDIH VODA** – trenutno, je kljub obsežnim problemom, družba le delno ozaveščena o pomenu, različnih vidikih voda ter glede relevantnosti strokovnega raziskovalnega znanja o povezavi med različnimi viri in posledicami na območjih pomembnejših vplivov voda.

Nevarnosti: zmanjševanje znanja in razumevanja v družbi in s tem tudi manjša javna in politična podpora in slabše razvojne odločitve.

### POMEN IN RAZUMEVANJE BOTTOM UP POBUD PRI PROSTORSKEM NAČRTOVANJU IN UPRAVLJANJU PROSTORSKIH RAB

sodelovanje in vključevanje javnosti in pobud »od spodaj navzgor« je sicer zelo pogosto omenjana tema, a je njeno razumevanje zelo pomanjkljivo.

Potrebno je poglobiti in razširiti razumevanje: kdaj in zakaj do takih pobud prihaja, kaj in kje so sprožilci in kakšne so pravzaprav dolgoročne posledice takega pristopa, kako bo dolgoročno vplivalo na vlogo in delovanje javnih uprav in upravljanja na vseh ravneh, tudi gospodarstvo.

Nevarnosti: neobvladljivost pojava in neusklajenost ali odsotnost odzivov javnih institucij, sledi stihija in ad hoc projekti, entropija in zmanjševanje učinkovitosti, posredni stroški se povečujejo ali pa vse skupaj zamre.

### JAVNO UPRAVLJANJE IN PROSTORSKA KOORDINACIJA POLITIK /prostorska koordinacija javnega upravljanja /politik

Veliko je že sicer bilo raziskav na temo javnega upravljanja in koordinacije politik, vendar ne na prostorski ravni! Zelo pomembno je izboljšati razumevanje in znanje kako to deluje, kako, zakaj in kdaj pride do uspešnih koordinacij na različnih ravneh, kdaj ne – kakšni so mehanizmi.

**NIVO IN NAČIN POTREBNE REGULACIJE** – za uspešno upravljanje s prostorom in usklajevanje rab zemljišč je eno ključnih vprašanj tudi vprašanje potrebne uporabe regulativnosti pristopov za doseganje zelenih ciljev.

Nevarnosti: nadaljevanje in krepitev zmedenosti in nekonistentnosti, povečevanje konfliktnosti in neučinkovitosti.

Znanja bi se lahko uporabila za izboljšanje pristopov in razumevanja pomena regulacije iz različnih vidikov, tudi s socioloških vidikov, ugotoviti in opredeliti, kdaj, zakaj, na kakšnem nivoju, v kolikšnem obsegu in na kakšen način je potrebno in smiselno uporabiti regulativne pristope v načrtovanju in upravljanju, kako zagotoviti ustrezen odziv deležnikov in učinkovito implementacijo.

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Nacionalni posvet ključnih deležnikov, Ljubljana 10.12.2015

## RAZISKOVALNE TEMATIKE in RAZISKOVALNE POTREBE

Sinteza odgovorov na vprašanja 8 in 9

skrajšan pregled V.

**RAZDOBLJENOST IN NEIZMENJAVANJE PODATKOV V SLOVENIJI IN EVROPI** - Izdelati je potrebno metodologijo izmenjave podatkov! Problem je, da vsak posebej gradi svoje podatkovne/ GIS baze in ne prihaja do izmenjav. Zelo težko je dostopati do podatkov ARSO, DARS in DRSC, nuklearna

Obstaja kup merilnih sistemov, ki niso usklajeni, a so financirani z državnim denarjem.

Nevarnosti: manjša konkurenčnost Slovenije zaradi počasnejšega reševanja problemov in izdelave projektov, dragega vzdrževanja podatkov, vpliva lahko tudi na varnost ljudi.

Želeli bi imeti proaktivni pristop ter tudi zagotavljanje dodane vrednosti lastnikom podatkov, kot je to primer v ZDA.

**NEUČINKOVITA JAVNA NAROČILA, METODA NAJNIZJE CENE** – je problem, ki zelo vpliva na Slovenijo in je bolj nacionalnega značaja, toda morda se s podobnimi problemi srečujejo tudi drugje. Stanje je že zelo problematično in ima zato njegovo reševanje visoko prioriteto, saj vpliva na kakovost raziskav, tudi v kontekstu monitoringa kjer se želi uvajati kvalitativne kriterije.

Nevarnosti: padec kakovosti, padec konkurenčnosti, dolgi postopki in velika poraba časa, dodatni stroški za popravilne slabih izvedb. Tematiko naj bi financirala Slovenija, delno pa tudi EU.

**METODOLOGIJA ZA NATANČNO IN POENOTENO EVIDENTIRANJE NEZAZIDANIH STAVBNIH ZEMLJIŠČ V RS**, ki bo v pomoč vzpostavitve sodobne zemljiške politike v Republiki Sloveniji.

Znanje bi se lahko uporabilo za ustrezen zajem zemljiške davščine kot na občine, da bodo imele dober pregled in bodo lahko skupaj s prostorskimi načrtovalci trajnostno načrtovale rabe zemljišč. Na ta način se bodo tudi bistveno se bodo zmanjšale pobude po posegih na kmetijska in gozdna zemljišča.

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Nacionalni posvet ključnih deležnikov, Ljubljana 10.12.2015

## RAZISKOVALNE TEMATIKE in RAZISKOVALNE POTREBE

Sinteza odgovorov na vprašanja 8 in 9

skrajšan pregled VI.

**RAZISKOVANJE TERASASTIH KRAJIN** – terasaste krajine so bile ustvarjene v zelo različnih družbeno- ekonomskih kontekstih. Pomembno je razviti instrumente za njihovo prenovi in vključevanje sodobne načine življenja ter opredelitev vseh pomembnih vidikov integralnega prostorskega načrtovanja in ohranjanje kmetijske in kulturne krajine, omogočajo prehod na zeleno gospodarstvo in družbo s pomočjo ekoloških inovacij, oživljanje nerazvitih in zapuščenih območij....upravljanje zemljišč in politike rabe zemljišč.

Možnost uporabe znanja pri vključevanju fizičnih parametrov v uradne prostorske dokumente (npr. uporaba analiz naklona terena za preprečevanje nevarnosti plazov).

**RAZVOJ ŽELEZNIŠKE INFRASTRUCTURE V RS** – analiza in preveritev pomena evropskih koridorjev na relaciji čez Slovenijo in študije prometne intermodalnosti, primerne za Slovenijo in gradacije železniškega sistema s proučitvijo vključitve v slovenski prometni sistem. V prihodnosti bi v tem pogledu želeli biti na nivoju Japonske in porabiti pri načrtovanju sodobnega trajnostnega železniškega, dobro intermodalno povezanega v evropski in slovenski prometni sistem. Tema je nacionalnega značaja, ima visoko prioriteto in bo vplivala bo tako na RS in prebivalstvo RS, spodbuden vpliv na gospodarski razvoj.

**UREJANJE JAVNIH PROSTOROV PRI CELOVITI PRENOVI VELIKIH STANOVANJSKIH SOSEK IZ 60-TIH DO 80-TIH LET 20.ST.** Tema je nacionalnega značaja, ima visoko prioriteto in bo vplivala bo tako na lokalne skupnosti, prebivalci. Za področje tematike je odgovorna država – ministrstvo za okolje in prostor ter za pravosodje, V prihodnosti bi v tem pogledu želeli biti na nivoju Velike Britanije in Avstrije.

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Nacionalni posvet ključnih deležnikov, Ljubljana 10.12.2015

## 2. IZKUŠNJE GLEDE POVEZOVANJA ZNANOSTI IN POLITIK / PRAKSE

IZKUŠNJE GLEDE POVEZOVANJA ZNANOSTI IN POLITIK/PRAKSE					
NACIONALNI DELEŽNIK	UPORABA ZNANJA Sinteza odgovorov na vprašanja 11-12-13 in 16	MOŽNOSTI ZA OBLIKOVANJE AGENDE Sinteza odgovorov na vprašanja 14-15	ZNANOST - POLITIKE – PRAKSA Sinteza odgovorov na vprašanja 17-18- 19	DEFINICIJA ZNANSTVENEGA ZNANJA Vprašanje 10	
1					

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### UPORABA ZNANJA

Sinteza odgovorov na vprašanja 11-12-13 in 16

- **Razlike** med tipi deležnikov
- Izven znanstveno-raziskovalnih krogov se znanstvena spoznanja običajno poskuša implementirati in aplicirati v projekte za boljše rešitve, opredeljevanje ciljev, za izobraževanje, pripravo projektov
- Premalo uporabnega prenosa znanstveno raziskovalnih znanj v prakso
- Na splošno se uporablja večino razpoložljivih virov, še najmanj TV in časopise

### Glede vključevanje obstoječega znanja v politike

- Različni odgovori glede na tip deležnika – mnogi niti nimajo vpogleda
- Večina odgovorov zelo kritičnih – **omejen obseg vključevanja**
- Kot primer dobre prakse se omenja SPRS, tudi Mreža za prostor

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## MOŽNOSTI ZA OBLIKOVANJE AGENDE ter povezovanje ZNANOST - POLITIKE – PRAKSA

### Sinteza odgovorov na vprašanja 14-15 ter 17-18-19

- Zelo **velike razlike med tipi deležnikov**
- Večina ne pozna dokumenta, ki bi v Sloveniji povezoval ZNANOST, POLITIKO IN PRAKSO.
- Nacionalne znanstveno raziskovalne politike in programi **NE** vključujejo posebnih raziskovalnih potreb in prioritet večine vprašanih deležnikov
- Številni nimajo možnosti vpliva na oblikovanje raziskovalnih programov in raziskovalnih vprašanj
- Nekaj več je sodelovanja pri povezovanju znanstvenih spoznanj za oblikovanje politik,
- kot primer je omenjen dokument **Pametna specializacija Slovenije**

Trenutni sistem razpisov s predlaganjem tem daje  
možnost vplivanja predvsem raziskovalcem

Prenos znanja v prakso je na tem področju šibek

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## 3. VPRAŠANJA FINANCIRANJA

NACIONALNE IN MEDNARODNE FINANČNE SCHEME		
NACIONALNI DELEŽNIK	FINANČNE SCHEME IN MOŽNOSTI ZA FINANCIRANJE RAZISKOVANJA Sinteza odgovorov na vprašanja 20-21-24	VRZELI FINANČNIH VIROV ZA raziskovanje, kaj vse kje spregledano Sinteza odgovorov na vprašanja 22-23
1		

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## FINANČNE SCHEME IN MOŽNOSTI ZA FINANCIRANJE RAZISKOVANJA

Sinteza odgovorov na vprašanja 20-21-24

- Trenutno stanje financiranje je večinoma ocenjeno kot **nevtrarno do zelo slabo**
- Odsotno financiranje raziskovanja na lokalni ravni
- Trenutno zelo šibko tudi na nacionalni ravni, še posebno raziskovanje prostorskih tematik
- Večina je trenutno odvisna od financiranja s strani različnih evropskih programov
- Poznavanje drugih mednarodnih virov financiranja je šibko

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### Za ustvarjanje dodane vrednosti različnih finančnih virov

!!!!

- občutno zmanjšati birokracijo, vključno z zahtevano podrobnostjo za prijave,
- zmanjšati zaostanek v povrnitvi stroškov - zalaganje denarja vnaprej je zelo problematično za manjše institucije
- zmanjšati administracijo in kontrolo in povečati zaupanje in odgovornost
- uporabiti je potrebno bolj ameriški pristop = manj administracije, rezultati na voljo vsem, večje zaupanje raziskovalcem
- Izogibati se kompliciranim in nejasnim razpisnim dokumentacijam
- spodbujanje čistega raziskovanja, brez sofinanciranja, vendar z vključenostjo gospodarstva
- izboljšati koordinacijo financierjev, ter denar združevati za večje in bolj relevantne projekte
- Sistemsko urediti financiranje multi-sektorskih projektov – kdo razpisuje teme in financira?
- Okrepiti financiranje velikih, celovitih, aplikativnih projektov, v katerih se udeleženci (ki bi si sicer konkurirali) lahko povezujejo
- Okrepiti pristope od spodaj navzgor
- integrirati raziskovalce in njihove rezultate v oblikovanje politik, strategij in prostorsko načrtovanje
- uporaba raziskovalnih gradiv za nacionalne strategije in prenos v primere dobre prakse na občinskih nivojih.
- Prevajanje rezultatov raziskovalnih projektov v razumljiv, poljuden jezik, da bi se lahko uporabili za politike in dokumente
- bolj praktično usmerjeno raziskovanje s testiranjem v praksi, metodologije
- jasno pokazati je pomembno finančno korist, win-win situacije

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## VRZELI FINANCIRANJA RAZISKOVANJA – SPREGLEDANE TEME

### Sinteza odgovorov na vprašanja 22-23

- Zelo slabo se financira celotno območje raziskovanja prostorskih tematik
- Zelo slabo prepoznavanje prostora kot skupnega, povezovalnega okvira/medija za povezovanje vseh sektorjev, za uresničevanja ciljev razvoja, posegov in aktivnosti
- Vključiti vsebine prostorskega načrtovanja kot transdisciplinarne, ne pa kot interdisciplinarne
- nerazumevanje in nepoznavanje integralnih pristopov (prevladovanje sektorskih miselnih vzorcev
- Za boljše financiranje integralnih pristopov je potrebno bolje definirati cilje v razpisih za financiranje in spremeniti raziskovalno paradigmo
- Potrebna je več povezovanja med sektorji na vseh ravneh, sestavljanja skupnih agend, oblikovanja skupnih ciljev in interesov glede raziskav - graditi je potrebo horizontalne, medresorske agende
- Razumeti, razvijati in uveljavljati je potrebno različne koordinacijske mehanizme
- Problem predstavlja dejstvo, da je včasih rezultate težko konkretno vrednotiti oz. meriti

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## MANJKA FINANCIRANJE

- Celovitih interdisciplinarnih raziskav,
- Temeljnih raziskav
- Transdisciplinarnih raziskav - filozofskih, etičnih, konceptualnih raziskovalnih vprašanj
- Razvoja kvalitativnih meril in indikatorjev
- Raziskav specifičnih procesov in značilnosti odzivanja krasa
- Raziskav s področja povezovanja zdravja in prostora
- Kakovosti prostora
- Tematike tipologija rabe prostora,
- Tematike tipologija gradnje,
- Tematike terasaste krajine
- Tematike indikatorjev tveganj ob spremembah in odgovornosti ob dogodkih
- Tematike prostorskega razvoja in opremljanja stavbnih zemljišč

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## OD VPRAŠALNIKOV DO OSNUTKA STRATEŠKE RAZISKOVALNE AGENDE

1. USKLADITEV PRIORITET IN NABOR PREDLOGOV ZA RAZISKOVALNE TEME
2. NABOR PREDLOGOV IN OBLIKOVANJE IDEJ ZA IZBOLJŠANJE POVEZOVANJA ZNANJA, POLITIK IN PRAKSE
3. NABOR PREDLOGOV ZA REŠEVANJE VPRAŠANJ FINANCIRANJA



Osnova za pripravo izhodišč za SRA v Sloveniji


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Nacionalni posvet ključnih deležnikov, Ljubljana 10.12.2015

## Hvala za pozornost!

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## Annex IX: Minutes from National Event

National conference with key stakeholders took place on 10. December 2015 in the City museum in Ljubljana. Due to the feedback from the invited Key stakeholders, the conference was organized as a one-day event. Around 30 participants were welcomed by the director of the UIRS and by the director of the directorat for the spatial planning, building and housing.

The conference was divided into three sessions. First session was dedicated to present in a short matter a scope of the INSPIRATION project, the INSPIRATION questionnaire (for those who haven't filled-in the questionnaire yet) and the preliminary results of the collected questionnaires.

Second session was dedicated to the collected research thematics, the possibilities for financing and for the transfer of the scientific knowledge into practice. Third session was dedicated to the formulation of the common issues/topics that have to be included in the Strategic research agenda for Slovenia.

There are three main conclusions from the event:

- The idea of preparing Strategic Research agenda for Slovenia for SSW system and for Land use, land use management was welcomed by all participants and expressed the need for more bottom-up approaches to collect real research needs from the end users.
- Many expressed the need of follow-up of the collection process and to be organized by UIRS, with the focus on research needs only. Namelly, many stakeholders expressed opinion, that the questionnaire was too long and too complicated. Also some stakeholders from larger institutions/companies that allready filled-in questionnaires, expressed interest to have a shorter version of questionnaire (including only questions 7,8 and 9) and to be translated in Slovenian, so that can be distributed companywide to more people. They suggested that the collection of this data would be possible also online and to become a non-stop process. (note: UIRS allready prepared shorter version and it was allready distributed after the conference – see annex IV, the online form is in preparation and will be available on <http://inspiration.urs.si>)
- Funding issues I: Currently there is no efficient funding mechanism in Slovenia in the field of Spatial planning, that would enable research for topics needed in practice. The good example of Targeter projects that were tendered in previous years in co-operation with Ministries (especially Ministry of environment and Spatial planning) and Slovenian Research Agency and covered also trans-sectoral topics needs to be reactivated. **Representatives from ARRS and Ministry of environment and spatial planning acknowledged the credit that we (project INSPIRATION and UIRS) encourage them to revive the former strong co-operation** in this field.

## Annex X: List of participants from National Event



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Nacionalni posvet ključnih deležnikov:

### Strateška raziskovalna agenda Slovenije

za področja rabe zemljišč, spremembe rabe zemljišč ter za vplivne dele sistema prst - sedimenti - voda

Mestni muzej Ljubljana, Gosposka 15, 1000 Ljubljana  
10. december 2015

#### List of participants

no.	Ime	Priimek	Organizacija	podpis
1	JENKA	A. SOLAR	DOP DRGE	
2	BARBARA	B. MARUSIČ	URS	
3	BLANKA	BARTOL	MOP	
4	ARIANA	LIBERTIN	MKG P	
5	MILANA MARUŠA	PLANINA	MKG P	
6	MATEJA	DREŽAR	MOL	
7	INK-OLKYE	ETNAJEC	URS	
8	BARBARA	LODOVAN		
9	IGOR	B. JARIC	URS	
10	BREDA M	MILČKO	-u	
11	BARBARA	MUSIČ	URS	
12	MATEJ	NIKŠIČ	-u	
13	NATAŠA	RAVBAR	URS/Institute of Agriculture	
14			IZRK - za kmetstvo	
15	URŠULA	BERNIK	URS	
16	BOSTJAN	COTIC	URS	
17	IVAN	STANIČ	MOL OUT	
18	Uroš	OMBESEK	-u	
19	IGOR	ČITLA	URBANA KRAJ.	
20	TINA	VOGL	URS	
21	TOHIST	BOČAR	USSCm	
22				
23				
24				
25				
26				



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