

**Ο περί της Ευρωπαϊκής Σύμβασης για το Τοπίο (Κυρωτικός) Νόμος του 2006 εκδίδεται με δημοσίευση στην Επίσημη Εφημερίδα της Κυπριακής Δημοκρατίας σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 52 του Συντάγματος.**

Αριθμός 4(ΙΙΙ) του 2006

**ΝΟΜΟΣ ΠΟΥ ΚΥΡΩΝΕΙ ΤΗΝ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΗ ΣΥΜΒΑΣΗ ΓΙΑ ΤΟ ΤΟΠΙΟ**

Η Βουλή των Αντιπροσώπων ψηφίζει ως ακολούθως:

**1.** Ο παρών Νόμος θα αναφέρεται ως ο περί της Ευρωπαϊκής Σύμβασης για το Τοπίο (Κυρωτικός) Νόμος του 2006. Συνοπτικός  
τίτλος.

**2.** Στον παρόντα Νόμο, εκτός αν από το κείμενο προκύπτει διαφορετική έννοια— Ερμηνεία.

«Σύμβαση» σημαίνει την Ευρωπαϊκή Σύμβαση για το Τοπίο, που έγινε στη Φλωρεντία στις 20 Οκτωβρίου 2000, της οποίας το πρωτότυπο κείμενο στην αγγλική γλώσσα εκτίθεται στο Μέρος Ι του Πίνακα και σε ελληνική μετάφραση στο Μέρος ΙΙ του Πίνακα.

Πίνακας,  
Μέρος Ι,  
Μέρος ΙΙ.

**3.—(1)** Η Σύμβαση, η οποία έχει υπογραφεί από τη Δημοκρατία, μετά από την Απόφαση του Υπουργικού Συμβουλίου με Αρ. 54.178 και ημερομηνία 30 Αυγούστου 2001, με τον παρόντα Νόμο κυρώνεται. Κύρωση της  
Σύμβασης.

(2) Σε περίπτωση αντίφασης μεταξύ του κειμένου στο Μέρος Ι του Πίνακα και του κειμένου στο Μέρος ΙΙ του Πίνακα, υπερισχύει το κείμενο στο Μέρος Ι. Πίνακας,  
Μέρος Ι,  
Μέρος ΙΙ.

**4.** Το Υπουργικό Συμβούλιο δύναται να εκδίδει Κανονισμούς, που δημοσιεύονται στην Επίσημη Εφημερίδα της Δημοκρατίας για την καλύτερη εφαρμογή της Σύμβασης. Κανονισμοί.

ΠΙΝΑΚΑΣ  
(άρθρο 2)

ΜΕΡΟΣ Ι

European Landscape Convention

Preamble

The member States of the Council of Europe signatory hereto,

Considering that the aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between its members for the purpose of safeguarding and realising the ideals and principles which are their common heritage, and that this aim is pursued in particular through agreements in the economic and social fields;

Concerned to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment;

Noting that the landscape has an important public interest role in the cultural, ecological, environmental and social fields, and constitutes a resource favourable to economic activity and whose protection, management and planning can contribute to job creation;

Aware that the landscape contributes to the formation of local cultures and that it is a basic component of the European natural and cultural heritage, contributing to human well-being and consolidation of the European identity;

Acknowledging that the landscape is an important part of the quality of life for people everywhere: in urban areas and in the countryside, in degraded areas as well as in areas of high quality, in areas recognised as being of outstanding beauty as well as everyday areas;

Noting that developments in agriculture, forestry, industrial and mineral production techniques and in regional planning, town planning, transport, infrastructure, tourism and recreation and, at a more general level, changes in the world economy are in many cases accelerating the transformation of landscapes;

Wishing to respond to the public's wish to enjoy high quality landscapes and to play an active part in the development of landscapes;

Believing that the landscape is a key element of individual and social well-being and that its protection, management and planning entail rights and responsibilities for everyone;

Having regard to the legal texts existing at international level in the field of protection and management of the natural and cultural heritage, regional and spatial planning, local self-government and transfrontier co-operation, in particular the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern, 19 September 1979), the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada, 3 October 1985), the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (revised) (Valletta, 16 January 1992), the European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Co-operation between Territorial Communities or Authorities (Madrid, 21 May 1980) and its additional protocols, the European Charter of Local Self-government (Strasbourg, 15 October 1985), the Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio, 5 June 1992), the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris, 16 November 1972), and the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice on Environmental Matters (Aarhus, 25 June 1998);

Acknowledging that the quality and diversity of European landscapes constitute a common resource, and that it is important to co-operate towards its protection, management and planning;

Wishing to provide a new instrument devoted exclusively to the protection, management and planning of all landscapes in Europe;

Have agreed as follows:

## Chapter I – General provisions

### Article 1 - Definitions

For the purposes of the Convention:

- a. "Landscape" means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors;
- b. "Landscape policy" means an expression by the competent public authorities of general principles, strategies and guidelines that permit the taking of specific measures aimed at the protection, management and planning of landscapes;
- c. "Landscape quality objective" means, for a specific landscape, the formulation by the competent public authorities of the aspirations of the public with regard to the landscape features of their surroundings;
- d. "Landscape protection" means actions to conserve and maintain the significant or characteristic features of a landscape, justified by its heritage value derived from its natural configuration and/or from human activity;
- e. "Landscape management" means action, from a perspective of sustainable development, to ensure the regular upkeep of a landscape, so as to guide and harmonise changes which are brought about by social, economic and environmental processes;
- f. "Landscape planning" means strong forward-looking action to enhance, restore or create landscapes.

## Article 2 – Scope

Subject to the provisions contained in Article 15, this Convention applies to the entire territory of the Parties and covers natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas. It includes land, inland water and marine areas. It concerns landscapes that might be considered outstanding as well as everyday or degraded landscapes.

## Article 3 – Aims

The aims of this Convention are to promote landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues.

## Chapter II – National measures

### Article 4 – Division of responsibilities

Each Party shall implement this Convention, in particular Articles 5 and 6, according to its own division of powers, in conformity with its constitutional principles and administrative arrangements, and respecting the principle of subsidiarity, taking into account the European Charter of Local Self-government. Without derogating from the provisions of this Convention, each Party shall harmonise the implementation of this convention with its own policies.

### Article 5 – General measures

Each Party undertakes:

- a. to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity;
- b. to establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning through the adoption of the specific measures set out in Article 6;
- c. to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies mentioned in paragraph *b* above;
- d. to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape.

### Article 6 – Specific measures

#### A. *Awareness-raising*

Each Party undertakes to increase awareness among the civil society, private organisations, and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their rôle and changes to them.

#### B. *Training and education*

Each Party undertakes to promote:

- a. training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations;
- b. multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for associations concerned;
- c. school and university courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning.

#### *C. Identification and assessment*

1. With the active participation of the interested parties, as stipulated in Article 5.c, and with a view to improving knowledge of its landscapes, each Party undertakes:

- a. i) to identify its own landscapes throughout its territory;
- ii) to analyse their characteristics and the forces and pressures transforming them;
- iii) to take note of changes;
- b. to assess the landscapes thus identified, taking into account the particular values assigned to them by the interested parties and the population concerned.

2. These identification and assessment procedures shall be guided by the exchanges of experience and methodology, organised between the Parties at European level pursuant to Article 8.

#### *D. Landscape quality objectives*

Each Party undertakes to define landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, after public consultation in accordance with Article 5.c.

#### *E. Implementation*

To put landscape policies into effect, each Party undertakes to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape.

## **Chapter III – European Co-operation**

### **Article 7 – International policies and programmes**

Parties undertake to co-operate in the consideration of the landscape dimension of international policies and programmes, and to recommend, where relevant, the inclusion in them of landscape considerations.

### **Article 8 – Mutual assistance and exchange of information**

The Parties undertake to co-operate in order to enhance the effectiveness of measures taken under other articles of this Convention, and in particular:

- a. to render each other technical and scientific assistance in landscape matters through the pooling and exchange of experience, and the results of research projects;
- b. to promote the exchange of landscape specialists in particular for training and information purposes;
- c. to exchange information on all matters covered by the provisions of the Convention.