

## Motions

<b>Motion number</b>	7
<b>Name of the person introducing the Motion to the GA</b>	
<b>Member party</b>	Fryske Nasjonale Partij (FNP)
<b>Title [of the Motion]</b>	Landscape protection in the EU
<p>a) Acknowledging that landscape is an important part of the quality of life for people everywhere: in urban areas and in the countryside, across the European Union and beyond;</p> <p>b) recognising that landscape has an important cultural and ecological value for us Europeans and that the landscape is a basic component of the European natural and cultural heritage, contributing to human well-being;</p> <p>c) considering that 24 out of 27 Member States of the EU are party to the European Landscape Convention and that besides a great many natural sites, the European Union is also home to many cultural landscapes that are on the UNESCO World Heritage List;</p> <p>d) noting that developments in urban planning, housing, transport, infrastructure, agriculture, forestry, industrial and mineral production are in many cases accelerating the transformation and deterioration of landscapes;</p> <p>e) considering that EU policies protect natural areas and provide some funding for nature conservation within the EU's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), counteracting the loss of character of rural landscapes;</p> <p>f) bearing in mind that within EU law, landscape is broader than just natural and agricultural areas, and clearly falls within the scope of cultural heritage as conceived in Article 167 TFEU ;</p> <p>g) considering that despite the fact that European rules on Environmental Impact Assessment include cultural heritage and the landscape as environmental factors , the landscape component is often neglected as landscape is often difficult to describe in terms of objective or measurable characteristics;</p> <p>The European Free Alliance calls upon:</p> <p>1. the European Union institutions to broaden their policy of landscape protection beyond environmental aspects, and also include cultural heritage and the landscape in EU policies in regard to planning processes, as already mentioned in previous policy documents of the European Commission and the Council;</p>	

2. the Member States to apply the possibilities that exist within the Common Agricultural Policy [CAP] to provide support to farmers for protecting the landscape;

3. the Member States to strike a careful balance between the protection of the landscape and developments in urban planning, housing, transport, infrastructure, agriculture, forestry, industrial and mineral production, which if not handled well may accelerate the deterioration of our valuable landscapes that are so valuable for our human well-being.