

Stakeholder Analysis for Slovenia

The following analysis and interpretation is based on the project partner institutions participating in the thematic fields “inclusive growth” and “resource efficiency and ecosystem management” of the Alpine Space programme period 2007-2013. For the Slovenian part of the Alpine Space, 23 institutions participated. All of them were project partners, none of them was the lead partner. Three stakeholders were partners in three different projects of these thematic fields. Four stakeholders were partners in two different projects. Other stakeholders were partners in just one project.

Branches and types of stakeholders

Regarding the branches of stakeholders according to NACE 2 classification, 10 stakeholders belong to NACE code »M« (professional, scientific and technical activities), 8 stakeholders belong to NACE code »N« (administrative and support service activities), 2 stakeholders belong to NACE code »Q« (human health and social work activities) and 1 stakeholder belongs to NACE code »E« (water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities). Regarding the sector, there are 18 stakeholders from public sector, 2 stakeholders from public-private sector, 2 stakeholders from private sector and 1 stakeholder from civil society.

According to the type of the institution there is a very good representation of Research institutes/centres (7), Development agencies (5) and Universities/Institutes of applied science (4). Other types of the institutions which are represented are: Providers of public services (2), Authorities (2), Protected areas management bodies (1), Other (2). The stakeholders which are not represented are: Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Chambers of trade and crafts, Education and training centers, Energy agencies and similar institutions, Environmental agencies, Intermunicipal associations, International organisations, Labour market services, Networks, NGO's/NPO's, NPO's, Public and non profit oriented transport providers, Public/private organisations representing enterprises and especially SMEs (e.g. SME networks, cluster organisations), Spatial planning authorities, Technological and scientific research centers, Water agencies.

Thematic focus of stakeholders

Thematic focuses of stakeholders are very different and dispersed. The best represented is regional development (4 stakeholders) which is followed by health and health care (2 stakeholders) and forestry (2 stakeholders). All other represented thematic focuses are represented by just one stakeholder. These are the thematic focus on housing/building sector, ecology, geology, landscape ecology, natural hazards, pastoralism, protected areas, regional development, regional planning, transport/mobility, tourism, spatial planning, urban design, urban planning, urbanism, water management, agriculture, lobbying/sector representation, protected areas, mountain territories, urban design, consulting, renewable energies, solidary development, sustainable development, environment, environmental planning and environmental quality. The thematic focuses which are not represented by any stakeholders are: agro-tourism, all municipal duties, architecture, bioscience, biotechnologies, crafts, economic development, energy supply, forest fires, geophysics, health technologies, informatics, information systems, landscape planning, mountain agriculture, mountain ecosystems, mountain forests, mountain policies, mountain population, mountain specificity, natural resources, nature conservation, public service, resource pooling, risks, sector development, soil, technology development, waste management, waste, water treatment and water quality monitoring.

Influence of stakeholders on sustainable spatial development

A closer look at the degree of influence on sustainable regional development the stakeholders have on the different spatial levels shows, that there are only 6 (out of 23) institutions with a high influence on sustainable regional development. The stakeholders with a high degree of influence are mainly research institutions. They mostly contribute their knowledge and expertise by supporting pilot activities on all spatial levels. 13 institutions have a medium degree of influence on sustainable regional development. 4 institutions have a low degree of influence on sustainable regional development.

Spatial level of stakeholders

Regarding the »objective« spatial level/scale of stakeholders there are 14 stakeholders with national level, 7 stakeholders with regional level and 3 stakeholders with supra local level. Among those one stakeholder has both, regional and supra local level. None of the stakeholders was listed in international or local level.

Summary

Among the participating institutions in Slovenia the public sector, represented mainly by research institutes, development agencies and Universities or Institutes of applied science, is very good represented, while the private sector is almost not represented as project partner. There are quite some stakeholders participating in more than one, sometimes also more than two projects in this period. Only 4 stakeholders are located within the perimeter of the Alpine Convention, while 19 stakeholders are located within the area of Alpine Space. The most project partners have medium or low influence on sustainable regional development.

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