

1. Appendixes

| The procurement binding methodologies and laws | | |
|--|--|---|
| Planning instruments | Title EN/CZ | Link |
| Spatial development policy/ Politika územního rozvoje | Spatial development policy of the Czech Republic | https://1url.cz/QK08u |
| | Politika územního rozvoje České republiky | |
| Regional spatial plans/ Zásady územního rozvoje | Act No. 500/2006 Coll, app. No. 4 | https://1url.cz/BrckD |
| | Act No. 183/2006 Coll. | |
| | The European Landscape Convention No. 12/2017 Coll. | |
| | Act No. 114/1992 Sb. | |
| Land use plan/ Územní plán | Outline and methodology of the spatial plan assignment. Background for completing requirements | https://1url.cz/krchizadani |
| | Osnova a metodologie zadání územního plánu. Podklad k doplnění požadavků | |
| Landscape studies/ Územní studie krajiny | Assignment of Landscape studies for the Administrative District of the Municipality with Extended Competence | https://1url.cz/xrc19 |
| | Zadání územní studie krajiny pro správní obvod obce s rozšířenou působností | |
| | | |
| Land consolidation/ Pozemkové úpravy | Methodology guidelines for Landscape consolidation | https://1url.cz/4rc18 |
| | Metodický návod pro provádění pozemkových úprav | |

Appendix 1. Czech spatial planning documents for analysis (Source, Author)

| GI main drivers/variables | Explanation of the meaning in GI perception |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Ecosystem based approaches | Ecosystem-based approaches are strategies that utilize nature's services, also known as nature-based solutions, for mitigating and adapting to climate change. These approaches are considered a part of Green Infrastructure and involve using biodiversity and ecosystem services to help people adapt to or mitigate the adverse effects of climate change by conserving carbon stocks and reducing emissions caused by ecosystem degradation and loss, or by enhancing carbon stocks to increase resilience and reduce vulnerability. Green Infrastructure adds spatially planned, multi-purpose elements to these ecosystem-based approaches. |
| Ecological networks | Ecological networks are a way to represent the interactions between species in an ecosystem. These networks can encompass a variety of conservation measures, from small eco-ducts to large, interconnected networks of protected areas. The goal of ecological networks is to maintain the functioning of ecosystems and conserve species and habitats. To be part of green infrastructure, these elements must be coherent and resilient, and may include urban elements that are not traditionally part of ecological networks |
| Ecosystem services | Ecosystem services refer to the benefits that people receive from ecosystems, such as food, water, flood control, and cultural benefits. While supporting services like nutrient cycling are also part of ecosystems, they may not be considered ecosystem services because people do not directly benefit from them |
| Natura 2000 | Natura 2000 is a network of protected nature areas across the European Union established under the Habitats Directive in 1992 and the Birds Directive in 1979. The network aims to protect and conserve Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats for their long-term survival |
| Biodiversity | Biodiversity encompasses the variation among living organisms in all environments, including on land and in the water, as well as the ecological systems they are a part of. Biodiversity includes differences within species, between species, and among ecosystems. To understand the relationship between biodiversity and ecosystem functioning, it is necessary to consider multiple dimensions, such as taxonomic diversity, phylogenetic diversity, functional diversity, interaction diversity, and landscape diversity. These dimensions help to describe the ways in which organisms are relate |
| Resilience | Resilience describes the ability of an ecosystem to return to its original state after being disturbed |

Appendix 2. Main GI drivers according to EU – full explanation modified by author (European Commission 2013b, EEA 2013, EEA 2019)

| Main drivers for EU green infrastructure implementation | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| Planning policy instruments | | Ecosystem based approaches | Ecological networks | Ecosystem services | Natura 2000 | Biodiversity | Resilience |
| | Spatial development policy of Czech Republic | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| | Regional spatial plans | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| | Land use plans | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| | Landscape studies | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | Land consolidation | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 3 |

Appendix 3. Results from comparative analysis (Source, author)