



## Documentation Regional development instruments

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Bavarian State  
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Environment,  
Public Health  
and Consumer  
Protection

Interreg III B

General Data	
<b>Name of instrument:</b>	Districts for Spatial Development "ASTERS" According the Regional Law 1/2006
<b>Country / region:</b>	IT
<b>Spatial level:</b>	regional
<b>Type:</b>	Laws and regulations
<b>Subtype:</b>	Laws
<b>Description:</b>	<p>Foreseen by Regional Law no. 1/2006 (see instrument), Districts for Spatial Development (ASTER, Ambiti di Sviluppo Territoriale), do not represent another local body, but rather the spatial dimension of wide supra-municipal area most suitable to government, where economies of scale in service supply can be achieved, together with planning spatial development. ASTERS are acknowledged counterparts of Province and Region. They programme integrated interventions (and get specific regional financing) on the following: Public Works, Public Services, Spatial Programming and Infrastructural Networks, Land and Natural Resources Protection and Enhancement, Coordinated Management of local public services, coordinating Socio-economic Development, coordinating Local public/private Initiatives.</p> <p>Mountain Communities and Province capitals are ASTERS. Associations or Unions (see respective instruments) of non-mountain municipalities having at least 30000 inhabitants or at least 15000 inhabitants and 10 municipalities make up the so-called #voluntary ASTERS#.</p> <p>The municipalities forming an ASTER choose the interventions to be realised, in compliance with the Regional Government#s general strategy, by means of a Framework Agreement proposal, to be signed by the Region and the involved municipalities. The Agreement defines also the financial resources to be transferred by the Region. The Spatial Enhancement Plan (see instrument on Regional Law no. 1/2006) fixes the deadline for yearly submission of the Framework Agreements from the ASTERS, for the Region#s approval and insertion into the SEP. The Agreement bears a contractual value: in it all procedures and guarantees are defined concerning realization of the planned interventions. Participating municipalities, their responsibilities, amount of possible co-financing (if regional contributions will not cover the full cost), locations for the activities, timing, start and end of works, as well as everything that could be useful in order to regulate relations between the municipalities making up the ASTERS: all these have to be specified in the Agreement.</p>
<b>General objectives:</b>	The main objectives of the promoted rationalization are: To make local bodies' actions more efficient and effective; Enhance negotiation with the higher levels (provincial and regional/federal) about: public infrastructure realization, spatial planning, protection, enhancement and exploitation of land and natural resources, coordination between public utilities, coordination of actions aimed at social and economic development.

<b>General Objectives keywords:</b>	coordination, rationalization ;
<b>Responsible:</b>	District authority/District parliament
<b>Stakeholder Involved:</b>	Local authority/Municipal council
<b>Stakeholder Involved:</b>	Regional authority
<b>Reference:</b>	The plan of territorial valorization issued by regional government has a 3 years validity. The Plan foresees a monitoring activity of the associations and establish the plan of incentives <a href="http://www.regione.fvg.it/rafv/export/sites/default/RAFVG/AT6/ARG8/allegati/primopianoValorizzazioneTerritoriale-DGR2666-2006.pdf">http://www.regione.fvg.it/rafv/export/sites/default/RAFVG/AT6/ARG8/allegati/primopianoValorizzazioneTerritoriale-DGR2666-2006.pdf</a>
<b>General assessment of strength and weakness:</b>	Strength: for the first time a law tries to face a very delicate problem related to political representation. Weakness: a deadline for the establishment of the ASTERs has not been clearly defined.
<b>Metadata:</b>	Date of entry: 2007/12/07 Contact: Ifuplan, Schleißheimer Str. 156, 80797 München
<b>Implementation</b>	
<b>Legal status:</b>	not-mandatory
<b>Extension:</b>	rarely (< 25%)
<b>Type of monitoring:</b>	other (see comment)
<b>Assessment</b>	
Relevance	
<b>Status:</b>	very strong direct relevance
<b>Ranking:</b>	5
Acceptance	
<b>Status:</b>	(municipal administration), (local economy), environmental NGOs, municipal residents, superordinat administrations
<b>Ranking:</b>	4
<b>Remark:</b>	Due to delegation of decision-making power, municipal administrations might in general be reluctant to apply the instrument, even though they can profit from its application. As it is a consensual instrument, those that participate in the ASTER are accepting the instrument.
Implementation	
<b>Status:</b>	less than 25% of spatial entities
<b>Ranking:</b>	3
Feasibility	
<b>Status:</b>	budget, staff, legislation, know-how, political will
<b>Ranking:</b>	1
Effectiveness	
<b>Ranking:</b>	0
<b>Remark:</b>	Instrument too recent to be judged