



Documentation Regional development instruments

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Bavarian State
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Public Health
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Protection

Interreg III B

General Data

Name of instrument:	National land use target
Country / region:	DE
Spatial level:	national
Type:	Voluntary approaches and agreements / cooperation
Subtype:	Voluntary cooperation and commitments, not legally binding
Description:	National commitments and quantification of long-term political targets concerning urban sprawl and land take.
General objectives:	Public awareness and commitment, Monitoring and assessment of urban sprawl
General Objectives keywords:	settlement pattern ; land use target ;
Responsible:	National authority
Stakeholder Involved:	Local authority/Municipal council
Stakeholder Involved:	District authority/District parliament
Stakeholder Involved:	Regional authority
Stakeholder Involved:	Federal state/Province authority
Stakeholder Involved:	Associations/interest groups
Stakeholder Involved:	Planners
Stakeholder Involved:	NGO
Stakeholder Involved:	Research
Stakeholder Involved:	Media
Reference:	http://www.bmu.de/nachhaltige_entwicklung/nachhaltige_entwicklung/allgemeine_informationen/doc/2392.php http://nachhaltigkeitsrat.de/service/download/beitraege/2005/Vortrag_Bachmann_Wuppertal_11-02-05.pdf

General assessment of strength and weakness:	<p>Strength: Emphasizes high-ranking political support for the objective of smart growth. Effective as it quantifies a political target and thus enables constant monitoring and assessment of political activities in this respect. Particularly effective when the effects of the national target are calculated on regional or local level.</p> <p>Weakness: No direct effect or obligatory limit. Therefore, the target might not be met in 2020.</p> <p>Normativity of target might become subject of controversial debate.</p>
Metadata:	<p>Date of entry: 31.01.2007</p> <p>Contact: Ifuplan, Schleißheimer Str. 156, 80797 München</p>
Implementation	
Legal status:	not-mandatory
Extension:	rarely (< 25%)
Comment:	<p>Regional planning authorities start to assess what the implementation of the national land use target means for their territory. Therefore, it is a helpful precondition for lower political levels and their activities in this field.</p> <p>In general, the quantitative formulation of a land use target was an important step towards concretising the abstract policy objective of combatting sprawl.</p>
Type of monitoring:	Report basing on quantitative indicators
Preconditions for implementation:	Broad consensus among political stakeholders. Target is set in a normative way, therefore it is important to back it with research and scientific reasoning.
Best practise example (1):	National Sustainability Strategy "Perspectives for Germany", Nationale Nachhaltigkeitsstrategie "Perspektiven für Deutschland"
Example Abstract (1):	As part of the National Sustainability Strategy, the German government has pledged to reduce the new daily land take from currently about 100 ha to 30 ha until 2020.
Assessment	
Relevance	
Status:	very strong direct relevance
Ranking:	5
Remark:	-
Acceptance	
Status:	municipal administration. Local economy, environmental NGOs, municipal residents, superordinate administrations
Ranking:	5
Implementation	
Ranking:	0
Remark:	Depends on the level, where this public commitment takes place (National, federal, local). In Germany, such a commitment exists only at national level and in some cases a regional interpretation of the national land use target in regional planning.
Feasibility	
Status:	Political will
Ranking:	5
Remark:	-
Effectiveness	
Status:	Direction of effect, type of effect

Ranking:	2
Remark:	-