



# Documentation Regional development instruments

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Protection

Interreg III B

General Data	
<b>Name of instrument:</b>	Regional Planning Programmes
<b>Country / region:</b>	AT
<b>Spatial level:</b>	federal state
<b>Type:</b>	Spatial planning instrument
<b>Subtype:</b>	Formal planning instrument
<b>Description:</b>	Programmes of regional planning are edicts to codify the aims, principles or arrangements of the overall development of the federal state (Tyrol) or individual regions. They include sectoral programmes (regional concepts for shopping centres) and integral programmes (regional plans above local level for greenland zones)
<b>General objectives:</b>	Implementation of regional planning on a regional basis with concrete arrangements, e.g. excluding certain areas from certain uses, to be able to manage regional development.
<b>General Objectives keywords:</b>	planning principles ; preservation of farmland ; sustainable regional development ;
<b>Responsible:</b>	Federal state/Province authority
<b>Stakeholder Involved:</b>	Local authority/Municipal council
<b>Reference:</b>	<a href="http://www.tirol.gv.at/raumordnung/raumordnungsprogramme/">http://www.tirol.gv.at/raumordnung/raumordnungsprogramme/</a>
<b>General assessment of strength and weakness:</b>	Strength: All plans of regional planning comply with the national and federal state laws as well as the Tyrolean law of regional planning and they are legally committed to local and regional development planning. Appropriate instrument for regional scale. Weakness:
<b>Metadata:</b>	Date of entry: 30.03.2007 Contact: Ifuplan, Schleißheimer Str. 156, 80797 München
Implementation	
<b>Legal status:</b>	mandatory
<b>Extension:</b>	all municipalities
<b>Comment:</b>	The federal state is obliged to enact regional planning to convert the Tyrolean law of regional planning on a regional and overall level and therefore to direct regional development. Every local and regional development has to submit to the regional planning programmes.
<b>Type of monitoring:</b>	Mixture of quantitative and qualitative reporting

<b>Preconditions for implementation:</b>	Tyrolese law of regional planning
<b>Best practise example (1):</b>	Regional Planning Programme Agricultural Priority Areas in the region 54 "Vorderes Zillertal" (Raumordnungsprogramm Landwirtschaftliche Vorrangflächen in der Kleinregion 54 "Vorderes Zillertal")
<b>Example Abstract (1):</b>	The Programme defines areas with good natural conditions for agriculture, which have to be preserved for agriculture to maintain food security for the population. These areas can not be built up.
<b>Period of validity:</b>	unlimited but changable
<b>Assessment</b>	
Relevance	
<b>Status:</b>	strong direct relevance
<b>Ranking:</b>	4
<b>Remark:</b>	-
Acceptance	
<b>Status:</b>	municipal administration. Local economy, environmental NGOs, municipal residents, superordinate administrations
<b>Ranking:</b>	5
Implementation	
<b>Status:</b>	-
<b>Ranking:</b>	5
<b>Remark:</b>	-
Feasibility	
<b>Status:</b>	Budget, staff, legislation, know-how
<b>Ranking:</b>	2
<b>Remark:</b>	-
Effectiveness	
<b>Status:</b>	Direction of effect, type of effect, acceptability, perpetuity
<b>Ranking:</b>	4
<b>Remark:</b>	-