CENTRAL EUROPE
COOPERATING FOR SUCCESS.

EUROPEAN UNION
EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

RUBIRES
Rural Biological Resources

TRANSNATIONAL COMPARISON OF REGIONAL RESULTS

Work Package 4

REGIONAL LAND-USE MANAGEMENT

ACTION 4.1

LAMORO
AGENZIA DI SVILUPPO

Contents

PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT

The paper try to draw an exhaustive image of the framework and the instruments for the urban and rural land use planning in the partners' regions.
Firstly I present a short general introduction to the regional and national planning system with an emphasis on the differences between regions systems.

Regions examined in this context are represented by:

Germany: North East (Saxony-Anhalt, Brandenburg)
Austria: Oststeiermark (East Styria)
Italy : Piedmont Region (Langhe Monferrato Roero)
Hungary : North Hungary (Debrecen) and Great Hungarian Plain (Heves)
Slovenia: East Slovenia (Savinja- Šalek Region)

4 partners are representing Germany (Brandenburg, Burgerland, Altmark), 1 Austria (East-Styria), 1 Italy (Piedmont Region), 1 Slovenia (Savinjska-šaleška Region).
The 5 regions have different instruments for territorial planning and different legally binding regulations, but mainly some of them are very well organised in different levels.
This collection of existing instruments represents the basis of the project WP4: presenting the status quo of the regional land use planning.

The meeting in Asti, 24th and 25th September will be the occasion to compare these instruments and discuss about creating the strategy plan for improvement of regional land use management which is the core output of action 4.1, WP4.

Partners areas are almost different for some basic element. Giving a unify idea of the spatial planning is almost impossible as in each country and region consider in this analysis many aspects are different.
Is it interesting underlining the great importance that the spatial development has in each country, but the approach and the way the them is faced are quite different.
In some country the national level has a great importance, as in Slovenia or Hungary, while in other country as in Germany the regional level and municipal one are the most important in terms of real actions on land management.

This report try to summarize the main differences in **formal and informal planning instruments** in each partner region.

First of all formal and informal tools meaning has to be defined:

Formal tools : are based on the building laws

Informal tools : are not codified in the law

Informal Planning Instruments:

Informal plans are **flexible working designs which are not legally fixed** and not bound to any specific procedural steps.

- They have no legal effects but should be implemented into the legally binding land use plans.
- Informal plans simplify the long and complex procedure of the land use planning.
- They are concepts which define common aims of the urban development and display the urban design in its basics.
- As these plans are not legally binding there is no process regulation for the set up of the plans.
- Public can be participated in any way planners or local Authority thinks it helpful (workshops, internet, open council,...).

Informal plans considering the entire settlement/regional area are:

- Urban development plan
- Transport development plans
- Landscape plan
- Further guidance plans (e.g. sports and recreational development)

Informal plans considering parts of the community's area are:

- urban master plan
- district development plan
- open space plan

Informal planning instruments are prefixed to the formal planning procedures:

- urban development plans or community's development plans are the basis for the urban land use plan
- urban master plan and district development plans are the basis for legally binding land use plan

Urban development planning considers all aspects of development potentials and limits of a community regarding housing, industry and trade, infrastructure, etc.

The urban master plan is an informal, volunteering planning level which is placed between the land use plan and the legally binding land use plan.
Although it is not a binding planning instrument, urban master plan is a very important planning tool for the inside development of a city/town/community (for existing areas).
Urban master plans usually consists of a spatial analysis and a design for closed areas (city centre, districts) considering the functional linkage to the whole urban structure.

Characteristically contents of urban master plans are space and action based multi-level concepts:

- utilisation concept
- spatial concept
- transport concept
- green and open space concept
- socio-economic concept
- (design concept)
- realisation phases and concept
- cost efficiency/budgets

The urban master plan shall produce ideas, visions and precise action plans and therefore ensure the information exchange between the public, local authorities and other stakeholders.

Formal Planning Instruments

Regions and municipalities are legally bound to structure the urban development of their boundary by Land Use Planning.

- Object of land use planning is to prepare and guide the urban development but also the protection of areas which have to be held free of any kind of settlement.
- Land use planning shall ensure a sustainable urban development for the welfare of the general public.

Land use planning is conceived as a two-step process:

1. preparative town planning for the entire community area
2. legally binding town planning as municipal constitution for specific sections of the boundary

The development process of the town planning is strictly regulated by the Planning Law and has to be done according to the process regulations described there.

The land use plan is set for time period of about 7/10 years (it could change region by region) years and describes:

- the needed expenditure for new buildings considering the time period, differing into housing areas, industrial zones, mixed use, etc. (urban land use)
- areas for technical and social infrastructure (power stations, kinder gardens, schools, etc.)
- regional and local highways/streets
- green space, open space
- areas for agriculture and forestry

The legally binding land use plan consists of legal regulation for the planned urban development. This plan has to be developed out of the land use plan.
It consists of a drawing (map) and a written document.
For setting up land use plans a democratic action has to be taken.

Not only professionals or concerned persons are allowed to participate to the planning process but everybody who is interested.

This means that the whole public has to be informed timely to take part at the development process.

Planners do some first designs which will be discussed with the public. Suggestions and requests of the public have to be considered and taken care of in the further development of the plan.

Other stakeholders (institutions, companies, local authorities) will participate in the planning process as far as they are concerned by the planning.

Anyway this process could be different in each region. That is way a tool comparison is required.

The planning instruments are generally under the responsibility of Ministry for Spatial Planning and Planning Sector at regional and local level.

GERMANY

Germany (Deutschland) is a Federal Republic consisting of sixteen states, known in German as *Länder* (singular *Land*). Since *Land* is the literal German word for "country", the term *Bundesländer* (federal states; singular *Bundesland*) is commonly used colloquially, as it is more specific, though technically incorrect within the corpus of German law.

LP ALTMARK

I. Formal Tools and Instruments of Spatial Planning in Saxony-Anhalt

Planning at the Federal Level

According to the federal level, the following planning instruments were developed, but now they are historically obsolete:

- Spatial planning Programme (1975)
- Spatial Planning Policy guidelines (1992)
- Framework for Action in spatial Planning Policy (1995)

Spatial Planning Act

Till 1998 the newest version of the Spatial Planning Act, the federal framework for the spatial planning policy, is in force. It contains the basic principles of the spatial development in Germany. In the latest version of Dec. 2008 there are new regulations on behalf of the German *Bundeslaender* and concerning the interrelation between spatial planning and climate change/ demographic change. Now, the Spatial Planning Act supports the role of rural areas and the inter-communal co-operation in Europe.

Spatial Planning Report

It contains analyses and reports on the actual development and on the dynamic trends of the spatial development in Germany and Europe.

Guidelines for the Spatial Development in Germany

These Guidelines, they replace the former Spatial Planning Policy Guidelines (ORA), are the strategic consensus concerning the future spatial development in Germany. The main issues are:

- Growth and innovation
- Safeguarding the General Public Services
- Conservation of the natural resources and the cultural landscape

5th Forecast of Spatial Development 2025 (Sept. 2008)

Especially, the forecast points out the influence of the demographic change on the mid-term spatial development.

Planning at the State Level

State Development Plan

The State Development Plan is an integrating, interdisciplinary planning act for the development of the federal state, of different subspaces and of prior-ranking spatial tasks and goals.
The development of the Altmark Region based on the State Development Act of Saxony-Anhalt (*Landesplanungsgesetz*), latest version march 2003. The act is actually under examination.

Planning at the Regional Level

The federal state of Saxony-Anhalt is divided into five planning regions/ authorities:

- Altmark
- Anhalt-Bitterfeld-Wittenberg
- Halle/Saale
- Harz
- Magdeburg

Regional Development Plan

The Regional Development Plan is an integrating, supra-local spatial planning instrument for the territory of a region, based on the State Development Plan. The regulations are focussed on the settlement questions (so-called central places system), infrastructure, economy and ecology.
The Regional Development Plan Altmark[1], which is an overall coordination instrument for spatial planning in the region, is published in 2005, actually the part of the plan on wind energy with regional green zones and corridors give a plausible frame for planning the zones for wind turbines is under examination. It is the most important purpose of the regional plan to asset concrete spatial planning goals. In written and graphic form, the regional plan outlines the spatial structure and development to be realised.
Actually, there is no further regional subarea development plan, which is, in general, also a regional planning instrument.
Regional plans contain specifications concerning the spatial structure, especially in relation to:

1. settlement structure which may include e.g. spatial order categories, central places, settlement developments, development axes,
2. open space structure which may include e.g. significant open spaces and their protection, uses of open space, such as sites designated to safeguard supplies of and systematically search for and extract location-specific raw materials, re-development and development of spatial functions,

[1] Download: http://www.die-altmark-mittendrin.de/repla/karte.htm

3. infrastructure locations and routes which may include e.g. traffic infrastructure and installations for transfer of goods, public utility and waste disposal infrastructure.

Regional plans should also contain those stipulations concerning regionally significant plans and measures of public authorities and legal persons and entities under private law that are eligible for incorporation into regional plans and required for co-ordinating claims on land and can be safeguarded by way of objectives or principles of regional planning.
The stipulations may also refer to areas:

1. scheduled for certain regionally significant functions or uses, thus excluding other regionally significant uses in this area, provided these are inconsistent with the priority functions, uses or objectives of regional planning (priority areas),
2. where special importance is attached to certain regionally significant functions or uses when balanced with competing regionally significant uses (reserve areas),
3. suitable for certain regionally significant measures which are to be assessed within the scope of urban development in accordance with section 35 of the Federal Building Code and are prohibited in another location in the planning area (suitability areas).[2]

Planning at the Local Level

Locally Binding Site Plan

The Local Binding Site Plan stipulates legally binding rules for the urban development and policy of the municipal territory. It is to be developed from the preparatory land-use plan, however it justifies differently than these directly rights and obligations, which concern the use of properties in its scope. In Locally Binding Site Plans it can be determined the use (e.g. purely residential zones, industrial zones) and the measure (e.g. plot ratio, floor-space index) of structural use, the construction method (open or closed), areas and measures for compensation of interventions and areas for ancillary facilities, like e.g. areas for areas of transportation (vehicular and pedestrian infrastructure) or green areas.
Beyond that the Locally Binding Site Plan is the basis for further urban development measures which serve for the Federal Building Code like e.g. land reallocation, expropriation, and improvement. The details of the plan preparation procedure are regulated in the federal building code. The binding site plan is adopted as a bye-law by the local council, later permitted by a higher

[2] Greiving, S.; Turowski, G. (2000)

administrative level (i.e. county or regional council) and comes into operation by public announcement; it is therefore generally binding, also on private individuals.

Preparatory Land-Use Plan

Preparatory Land-Use Plans give in basic form the types of land uses envisaged for the municipal territory in accordance with the intended urban development which is proposed to correspond to the anticipated needs of the municipality.[3] The Preparatory land-use plan contains thus the municipality conceptions for future land use and makes preliminary representations on the use of plots within the municipal territory for built development or for other uses. In opposite to a site plan the land-use plan covers the municipality as a whole. So e.g. general land-use areas and specific land-use areas, land for public amenities, green spaces, agricultural and woodland areas are represented in these plans. The Preparatory land-use plan is a 'municipality-binding plan'; although it obliges the municipality to implement the plan as adopted, it does not have any direct legal effects vis-à-vis the general public.[4] The procedures to install a preparatory land-use plan are the same as described with the site plan.

For sections of the municipal territory it can be filled in by means of binding land-use plans which are binding on everyone (see site plan).

II. Informal Tools and Instruments in Spatial Planning in the Altmark

Planning at the Federal Level

National Biomass Action Plan[5]

Within the EU Biomass Action Plan, published in 2005, the EU-Commission called upon all EU member states to draw up national action plans for the energy use of biomass. With the National Biomass Action Plan, published in 2009, the Federal Government is fulfilling this obligation. It sets out the potential for the use of biomass in Germany, quantifies the biomass share in meeting current demand and identifies available reserves. It also describes the German government's strategies towards promoting bioenergy use in the heating, electricity and fuel sectors, and the measures it intends to take in implementing them.

The goals include:

[3] Lauser, Karin (2007); Page 11

4 cf. http//:commin.org

5 Download: http://www.bmu.de/english/renewable_energy/downloads/doc/44591.php

- Increasing the share of renewable energy in electricity production to at least 30 percent by 2020.
- Using biofuels to achieve greater reductions in greenhouse gas emissions in the transport sector; from 2015, rather than being set relative to energy content, biofuel quotas will be based on net greenhouse gas reductions.
- Increasing the share of biofuels in overall fuel consumption to 7 percent of net greenhouse gas reductions by 2020 (equivalent to approximately 12 percent energy content).
- Increasing the share of renewables-generated heat from the current 6.6 percent to 14 percent by 2020.

Planning at the State Level

Development programme for rural areas in Saxony-Anhalt

(*Entwicklungsprogramm fuer den laendlichen Raum des Landes Sachsen-Anhalt (EPLR))*

The European agriculture fund for the development of the rural area is the central instrument for promoting the development of rural areas in the European Union (EU) for the period from 2007 to 2013. ELER summarizes the past in different funds and programmes for rural area. This is valid also for the former initiative Leader.

The funding from the ELER is implemented on the basis of the development programme for rural areas in Saxony-Anhalt 2007 - 2013.

Objectives of the programme are:

- the improvement of the education infrastructure (smaller schools and children's day institutions), redevelopment of villages and village development, the preservation of the rural inheritance and the diversification of the rural economy
- the development from flood protection and flood precaution to the protection of the agricultural production potential, the improvement of the infrastructure and the modernization of the agricultural enterprises
- Agrarian environmental measures and compensations for the reduced land use in the context of Natura2000

Planning at regional level

Integrated Rural Development Concept

(*Integriertes Ländliches Entwicklungskonzept, ILEK*)

The Integrated Rural Development Concept[6], published in 2006, is an informal tool for the development in the Altmark Region, based on the former Regional Development Concept (REK II) and the Regional Action Programme (RAP II). Integrated rural development concepts form the basis of the promotion in the rural regions starting from 2007. A goal of the concepts is it, to specify action emphasis, on which (smaller becoming) budget are to be concentrated. The ILEK contains a SWOT-analysis and defines within a strategy three headline goals and four fields of actions. The four action fields become content wise by master projects. They are, accordingly, with priority which for the Altmark specified regional development targets are supported. One master project is called "innovative use of biomass within a regional energy and material flow management"[7], which will be implemented from 2009 till 2011.

6 Download in German: http://www.die-altmark-mittendrin.de/repla/ilek.htm
7 Download in German: http://www.altmark.eu/16_04_01.php?nav=16_04

LEADER

To be become LEADER region within the funding period 2007-2013 regions had to develop area-based local development strategies. They should represent with which strategy, focus and intention will contribute to rural development in the future.
In the Altmark there are four LEADER-regions. But no one of these regards the topic bioenergy/biomass deeply.

Bioenergy Region
(*Bioenergieregion*)

The Altmark region compiled a concept in the context of the national competition "bioenergy region"[8], a national competition for building up regional networks in the field of bioenergy, and was chosen as one of 25 bioenergy regions. Thus the Altmark will receive federal funding for the realization of their bio-energy concept in the next three years. Aims of the concept are:

- development and stabilization from regional/local value added partnerships to the sustainable use of existing and as well as new created biomass potentials, which does not stand in competition for food production and for material production
- investments and/or preparation of investments into decentralized bioenergy plants with local heat supply for communal institutions, commercial economy or private households at least 10 locations in the region under participation of regional investors
- protection of the existing bioenergy plants in the region by increase of economy and increase of the efficiency, esp. by measures for the utilization of heat or development of new products (also material use) at least 5 locations
- knowledge and know-how for relevant stakeholders
- increase of consciousness and the acceptance for bioenergy/renewable energies in the population
- to increase creating sustainability of the developed bioenergy network and creation of synergies by unification of regional initiatives within the range bioenergy and renewable energies as basis for the formation of one „energy region Altmark "

Planning at the Local Level

Bioenergy village
(*Bioenergiedorf*)

[8] Website of Bioenergieregionen: http://www.bioenergie-regionen.de/

The village Iden, situated in the north-east of the Altmark, is a, so called, bioenergetics village. In a bioenergy village the goal is pursued of changing if possible the entire warming and current supply over to the basis of the renewable source of energy biomass and of operating the bioenergy plants autonomously. There is no definition for a bioenergy village, but it should fulfils following conditions:

- At least so much energy is produced by biomass, as is used in the place.
- The heat requirement of the village is covered at least to the half on basis by biomass. In order to achieve high energy efficiency, this should take place via strength heat coupling.
- The bioenergy plants are to more than 50% in the property of the heat customers and the biomass of supplying farmers. If possible all involved ones should possess portions of the bioenergy plants.

Local Energy/Climate Concepts

Some municipalities in the Altmakr already have local energy/ climate concept, which aim to increase the use of renewable energies, e.g. Tangeln, other work on it, e.g. Neuferchau and Kaulitz.

PP2 BRANDENBURG

I. Formal Tools and Instruments of Spatial Planning in Brandenburg

1. Planning at the State Level - State Development Plan / - Programme

In the federal states Berlin and Brandenburg a Joint State Planning Department (Gemeinsame Landesplanung) was organised on the basis of the states treaty from August 7, 1997. This department is responsible for stipulating key basic principles for infrastructural development[9].
The following national instruments exist:

1. **State Development Plan on the Development of the Airport Location** (Landesentwicklungsplan Flughafenstandortentwicklung LEP FS) entered into force on 16. June 2006
2. **State Development Programme** (Landesentwicklungsprogramm LEPro 2007) – entered into force on 1st February 2008

9 Chamber of Commerce and Industry Potsdam (2007); Page 10/11

Besides § 16 Abs. 6 und § 19 Abs. 11 in the version of LEPro of 1st November 2003 are remaining in force.

3. **State Development Plan Berlin-Brandenburg (LEP BB)**

The new State Development Plan Berlin-Brandenburg (LEP BB) will state as principles: Capital region, Center local system, Culture landscape, Steering of the settlement development and free space development, Traffic and infrastructure development as well as power production. However it will not give principles for the climate change or strengthened concentration on the use of renewable energies.

LEP BB will replace the following former State Development Plans (LEP I, LEP GR and LEP eV) from May 15th 2009.

2. Planning at the Regional Level - Regional Plan

With Regional Planning Act from 1993 with several smaller revisions five Regional Planning Authorities are responsible for the regional planning process and outcome. Brandenburg is divided into five planning regions/ authorities:

- Havelland-Flaeming
- Oderland-Spree
- Uckermark-Barnim
- Lausitz-Spreewald
- Prignitz-Oberhavel

Within these regions 16 issues are to be considered in principles, ranging from settlement structures via green-zones to regional economy, traffic, energy supply etc. But due to a shrinking political appreciation of planning in general and regional planning in particular a new regulation has been worked (2007) out to reduce the range of activities in regional plans in future with four "key duties" as geological resources, wind energy use, further renewal energy and safety zones around airports and airfields. Regional Assembly in Havelland-Flaeming however decided to enlarge the range of activities, giving issues around climate change issues special space.

Regional plans are overall coordination plans for planning and drawn up on the basis of the spatial structure plan for the territory of the given state. In preparing such plans, the regional planning authorities thus have the task of giving specific form to the spatial planning goals set for the particular region (§1 RegBkPlG). As in the spatial structure plan for the entire state, the most important purpose of regional plans is to set concrete spatial planning goals.

In written and graphic form, the regional plan outlines the spatial structure and development to be realised in attaining the goals of comprehensive spatial planning. Principles of spatial planning can

also be laid down that supplement and concretise the provisions of the Federal Spatial Planning Act in keeping with the guideline of sustainable spatial development for the given planning area[10].
Regional plans contain specifications concerning the spatial structure, especially in relation to:
settlement structure which may include e.g. spatial order categories, central places,

1. settlement developments, development axes,
2. open space structure which may include e.g. significant open spaces and their protection,
3. uses of open space, such as sites designated to safeguard supplies of and systematically search for and extract location-specific raw materials, re-development and development of spatial functions,
4. infrastructure locations and routes which may include e.g. traffic infrastructure and installations for transfer of goods, public utility and waste disposal infrastructure.

Regional plans should also contain those stipulations concerning regionally significant plans and measures of public authorities and legal persons and entities under private law that are eligible for incorporation into regional plans and required for co-ordinating claims on land and can be safeguarded by way of objectives or principles of regional planning.
The stipulations may also refer to areas:

1. scheduled for certain regionally significant functions or uses, thus excluding other regionally significant uses in this area, provided these are inconsistent with the priority functions, uses or objectives of regional planning (priority areas),
2. where special importance is attached to certain regionally significant functions or uses when balanced with competing regionally significant uses (reserve areas),
3. suitable for certain regionally significant measures which are to be assessed within the scope of urban development in accordance with section 35 of the Federal Building Code and are prohibited in another location in the planning area (suitability areas).[11]

On regional planning level in region Havelland-Flaeming zones suitable for wind energy use were designated in 2004. Additionally to these zones a concept was committed 2003 by the regional assembly with regional green zones and corridors give a plausible frame for planning the zones for wind turbines and to be integrated in the general regional plan later. The new Regional Plan 2020, in progress at this time, could possibly contain more specific designations in relation to climate change and use of renewable energies. There are first considerations in the following direction:

10 cf. http//:commin.org
11 Greiving, S.; Turowski, G. (2000)

1. options for use of potentials in biomass in the green zones and corridors
   e.g. reserve areas for renewable energy resources in lowland areas
2. options on agriculture areas
   e.g. mminimum area shares for windbreak plantings in particularly exposed areas with option for use for renewable primary energy resources
3. options on forestry areas
   e.g. priority areas for ecological forest reconstruction with option for interim use of energy generation in restructuring.

3. Planning at the Local Level - Locally Binding Site Plan and Preparatory Land-Use Plan

3.1 Locally Binding Site Plan

The Local Binding Site Plan stipulates legally binding rules for the urban development and policy of the municipal territory. It is to be developed from the preparatory land-use plan, however it justifies differently than these directly rights and obligations, which concern the use of properties in its scope. In Locally Binding Site Plans it can be determined the use (e.g. purely residential zones, industrial zones) and the measure (e.g. plot ratio, floor-space index) of structural use, the construction method (open or closed), areas and measures for compensation of interventions and areas for ancillary facilities, like e.g. areas for areas of transportation (vehicular and pedestrian infrastructure) or green areas.

Beyond that the Locally Binding Site Plan is the basis for further urban development measures which serve for the Federal Building Code like e.g. land reallocation, expropriation, and improvement. The details of the plan preparation procedure are regulated in the federal building code. The binding site plan is adopted as a bye-law by the local council, later permitted by a higher administrative level (i.e. county or regional council) and comes into operation by public announcement; it is therefore generally binding, also on private individuals.

3.2 Preparatory Land-Use Plan

Preparatory Land-Use Plans give in basic form the types of land uses envisaged for the municipal territory in accordance with the intended urban development which is proposed to correspond to the anticipated needs of the municipality.[12] The Preparatory land-use plan contains thus the municipality conceptions for future land use and makes preliminary representations on the use of plots within the municipal territory for built development or for other uses. In opposite to a site plan the land-use plan covers the municipality as a whole. So e.g. general land-use areas and specific land-use areas, land for public amenities, green spaces, agricultural and woodland areas are represented in these plans. The Preparatory land-use plan is a 'municipality-binding plan'; although it obliges the municipality to implement the plan as adopted, it does not have any direct legal effects vis-à-vis the general public.[13] The procedures to install a preparatory land-use plan are the same as described with the site plan.

For sections of the municipal territory it can be filled in by means of binding land-use plans which are binding on everyone (see site plan).

12 Lauser, Karin (2007); Page 11
13 cf. http//:commin.org

Bioenergy or biomass production is not implemented at any level of spatial planning currently. The installation of biomass plants can be included in Preparatory Land-Use Plan and more detailed in locally binding land-use plans. In general the area needed for energy supply according to local requirements can be given in land-use and site-plans. Environmental law requires that these plants have to consider minimum distances between power plants and residential areas to protect people from all sorts of emissions (noise, gas, dust), therefore the plans foresee their location outside of urban villages. In some regions of Federal Republic of Germany local climate and air pollution conditions allow stricter regulations, such as the prohibition of use of fluid or hard fuels to reduce emissions from nitric or sulphuric oxides and respirable dusts. These prohibitions are only possible with a qualified analysis of the local environmental situation, i.e. the risk of approach to prescriptive limits. But it also is to imagine that with ongoing risks of climate change impacts and locally determined vulnerabilities further regulations in site plans will be formulated (i.e. use and average rates of use of biomass as fuel in combination with cogeneration of heat and electric power. Furthermore, it should be observe emission control, biowaste regulations and fertilizer provision.

Overview about planning system in Brandenburg

Institution/Organisation	Programme/Plan	Planning level	subject
Ministry of infrastructure and spatial planning/ Joint spatial planning department Berlin-Brandenburg	State Development Programme State Development Plan	Federal State Brandenburg	aims and principles of land use on state level in special spatial relevance (scale 1:300 000)
Regional Planning Authorities (e.g.Havelland-Flaeming)	Regional Plan	Region Havelland-Flaeming	aims and principles of land use in spatial relevance (scale
Building/Planning Department	Preparatory Land Use Plan	Municipalities	land use municipal area
	locally binding land use plan	Part of Municipalities	use and degree of building coverage

II. Informal Tools and Instruments in Spatial Planning in Brandenburg

The planning approaches which are generally described as "informal" are characterised by non-formalised and non-binding procedures and by their focus on achieving a consensus, supporting and completing thus binding regulations and avoiding longer procedures of plan installation. As far as possible, they aim to eliminate or resolve conflicts consensually and on a cooperative basis prior to the initiation of formal and legally binding planning procedures. Informal approaches are in use at all levels of spatial planning in Germany.

To react faster and more flexible to the new challenges of increased competition of regions there is a demand for appropriate management tools. It turned out that the focus on the development of some very complex spatial development plans (national development plan, regional plans) for the management of territorial development is no longer sufficient.

1. Development Plan for rural areas of Brandenburg and Berlin - Entwicklungsplan fuer den laendlichen Raum Brandenburgs und Berlins (EPLR)

The European agriculture fund for the development of the rural area is the central instrument for promoting the development of rural areas in the European Union (EU) for the period from 2007 to 2013. ELER summarizes the past in different funds and programmes for rural area. This is valid also for the former initiative Leader.

The funding from the ELER is implemented on the basis of the development plan for rural areas of Brandenburg and Berlin 2007 - 2013.

Objectives of the programme are:

- Increasing of competitiveness of agriculture and forestry by funding restructuring, development and innovation;
- Enhancement of the environment and the countryside by funding land cultivation;
- Increasing the quality of life in rural areas and promotion of diversification of the economy.[14]

14 http://www.mluv.brandenburg.de

2. Integrated Rural Development (Integrierte laendliche Entwicklung - ILE) and

LEADER

Integrated rural Development (Integrierte Laendliche Entwicklung –ILE) supports projects and enterprises which create or maintain jobs and strengthen the added value, as well as projects which improve living conditions in designated priority areas. Up to the year of 2007 the framework for the funding was formed by Integrated Rural Development Concepts (Integrierte ländliche Entwicklungskonzepte - ILEK) of these regions. The concepts gave development directions and priorities and were compiled with all stakeholders together in the regions. In each priority region a regional management accompanied the implementation of projects.

Up to the year 2007 the community initiative LEADER+ was realized in 13 restaurants action groups, parallel to ILE. LEADER+ was the continuation of the original community initiative LEADER in the EU funding period from 2000 to 2006. With LEADER+ projects were supported, which were innovative and contributed to the partnership development of the region. The state of Brandenburg has aligned its subsidies policy for the new EU funding period from 2007 to 2013 and three principles for the rural development specified: the primacy of job-creating measures, development of spatial and content-related action fields in the regions and broad participation of stakeholders. Since both, as well as ILE and LEADER, pursue these objectives similarly both programs are implemented in a joint directive during the period 2007 to 2013.

The planning and development approach of the Integrated Rural Development in connection with LEADER should support:

- Enterprises from different industries to exist in the competition including agricultural and forestry enterprises, local crafts and manufacturing, as well as companies from the service industry;
- Villages and rural communities with their development;
- Land and nature tourism;
- Stakeholders, who develop possibilities for the leisure activities and recreation;
- Stakeholders, who receive the natural and cultural inheritance.

To be become LEADER region for the next funding period regions had to develop area-based local development strategies (gebietsbezogene lokale Entwicklungsstrategie- GLES). They should represent with which strategy, focus and intention will contribute to rural development in the future.

In Havelland-Flaeming there are three LEDER-regions. One of them regards the development of regional value chains as a priority in its GLES. Therefore, among other things, added value chains within the range of the renewable energies should be further.
Both, ELPR and ILE have no objectives on climate change issues.

3. Energy Strategy 2020

The share of renewable energies should be expanded to 20 Percent in primary energy consumption in Brandenburg in 2020. Focus of energy generation is on wind and solar energy as well as biomass to raise their rates from 38 (2004) to 120 PJ (2020) in energy production.
For biogas plants, those due to their size are not as privileged projects in outer zones can be allowed, the municipalities have the opportunity to assure these plants in legally local binding plans. Brownfields, which are developed and/or develop in consequence of urban renewal should used preferentially for renewable energies. The energy generation of biomass (increasing from 25 (2004) to 49 PJ (2020)) must be particularly strengthened by regional cycles - from the cultivation to use. In particular that's the case in agricultural farms with integrated biogas plants[15].
Beside an intensified use of slurry and waste are the cogeneration and the feed-in biogas into the natural gas net future priorities.
In the fuel area should concentrate on support of the country on innovative solutions - biofuels of the 2nd generation, gas-based power engine - as well as on cultivation and energetic use of fast growing plants for fuel production in model projects in the future, to prepare their use under economical and under regional criteria.
Brandenburg, however, does not have the area potentials to ensure alone the need of biomass of production locations for the 2nd generation of biogenous fuels. Therefore with import of biogenous energy the adherence to the principles of the sustainability (including certification) are respected[16].

4. Demonstration Projects of Spatial Planning (Modellvorhaben der Raumordnung -MORO)

Model projects are an important instrument for federal spatial planning to implement a stronger process, action and project oriented understanding of planning and politics. With the action programme "Demonstration Projects of Spatial Planning" the Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Affairs supports practical trials and implementations of innovative action approaches and instruments for spatial planning in co-operation with science and practice, i.e.

15 State Brandenburg: Energy strategy (2006)
16 www.eti-brandenburg.de

together with participants on site, in the region. For this purpose it funds and supervises fields of research and model projects as well as studies.

The Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development within the Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning (BBSR) supervises the action programme "Demonstration Projects of Spatial Planning". Its task is, to choose promising new action approaches as model projects, to accompany these projects and to deduce transferable results from them, to organise the transfer into practice and to give advice for changes of the statutory and pecuniary national framework[17]. Havelland-Flaeming region has been twice federal model region to define and implement new strategies on public infrastructure.

5. Regional Development Concept (Regionales Entwicklungskonzept - REK)

The Regional Development Concept (Regionales Entwicklungskonzept REK) is the basis for the work of the local action groups (LAGs) and can be referred as 'future-draft' for the development of the region. 'The role of concept is to highlight the perspectives for joint development and to coordinate all major development schemes within the region. Bringing together the various stakeholders on a voluntary basis allows region's endogenous potentials and strengths to be identified, mobilised and targeted[18].

On basis of a regional strengths and weaknesses analysis regional development strategies set priorities, indicate how various measures interrelate, and put forward orienting values and proposals to coordinate the deployment of funding in a broadly carried concept in the region. The aim is thereby the conscious influence and/or initiation of a development process in the region[19]. The Regional Development Concept is a flexible, non-legally binding instrument. It achieves a certain binding force through the self-commitment of actors and through the subsidies associated with them.

For example in Havelland-Flaeming City of Ludwigsfelde developed a Regional Development Concept which focuses on bioenergy.

6. Local Energy/Climate Concepts

In the region Havelland-Flaeming there are numerous local concepts and some of these are directly connected with renewable energy. Some municipalities already have a local energy/ climate concept, which aim to increase the use of renewable energies. But the focus varies depending on

17 www.bbr.bund.de
18 cf. http//:commin.org
19 www.leaderplus.de

existing potential or opportunities. Accordingly some are rather concentrating on wind energy, others on solar energy or biological resources.
For example the County of Potsdam-Mittelmark developed an energy strategy to pursue a zero-emission in whole administrative district. The focus of this concept is on measures to save energy, replacing fossil fuels with renewable energy sources.
But also some municipalities like Brück or Kleinmachnow are working on climate / energy concepts to reduce CO2 emissions, to save and use efficiently energy as well as to use renewable energies.
Furthermore three municipalities and two counties of the region compiled a concept in the context of the national competition to the bioenergy region. Thus (e.g.) the City Ludwigsfelde prevailed and will receive federal funding for the realization of their bio-energy concept in the next three years. Focus of their strategy is based on the use of accruing and currently not used residual material as well as on the development of local added value chains.

Bibliography:

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY POTSDAM (2007): Project Handbook Baltic Biomass Network (2005 – 2007). Germany

GREIVING, S.; TUROWSKI, G. (2000): The Federal Republic of Germany. In: Committee on Spatial Development in the Baltic Sea Region (Hg.): Compendium of Spatial Planning Systems in the Baltic Sea Region Countries. Gdansk CSD/BSR, Page: 37-46.

FEDERAL OFFICE FOR BUILDING AND REGIONAL PLANNING (2001): Spatial Development and spatial Planning in Germany. Bonn

LAUSER, K. (2007): Levels of spatial planning in Stuttgart. State Captial Stuttgart – Departement of Urban Development (Hg.). Stuttgart

SCHOLL, B. eds. (2007): Raumplanung in Deutschland – Formeller Aufbau und zukünftige Aufgaben. Schriftenreihe des Instituts für Städtebau und Landesplanung Universität Karlsruhe. Bd 35

STATE BRANDENBURG: Energy strategy (2006)

Internet references

www.bbr.bund.de (09/04/02)
available on:
http://www.bbr.bund.de/cln_005/nn_21268/BBSR/DE/FP/MORO/moro__node.html?__nnn=true
http://www.bmvbs.de (09/03/18)

available on:
http://www.bmvbs.de/en/Spatial-development/-,2967/Regional-planning.htm
http://commin.org (09/03/10)
available on:
http://commin.org/en/bsr-glossaries/national-glossaries/germany/landesentwicklungsprogramm--plan.html
www.cultplan.de (09/03/11)
available on:
www.cultplan.org/downloads/presentation_Wageningen/Germany%20kickoff%20essay%20CULTPLAN.doc
www.eti-brandenburg.de (09/04/02)
available on:
http://eti-brandenburg.de/fileadmin/eti_upload/downloads2008/Energiestrategie2020_Bbg2.pdf
www.leaderplus.de (09/04/07)
available on :
http://www.leaderplus.de/index.cfm/0007B95E9E7112D785ED6521C0A8D81
www.mir.brandenburg.de
available on :
http://www.mir.brandenburg.de/cms/detail.php?id=bb2.c.404383.de&_siteid=25
www.mluv.brandenburg.de (09/03/17)
available on:
http://www.mluv.brandenburg.de/cms/detail.php/98160
www.veps3d.org (09/03/11)
available on:
www.veps3d.org/site/files/17-dec-2007/13-29-12/SpatialPlanninginGermany.doc

PP3 + PP4 BURGERLANDKREIS

Remarks concerning the planning instruments

At Federal level there is no centralised spatial planning system. The Federal Law on Spatial Planning as well as the political orientation set the general framework. Competences in spatial planning are distributed amongst Federal level but even more in Federal Lands and regions as well as at local level. The informal instruments have gained gradual importance which manifests in the legal acceptance of the Federal Law on Spatial Planning.

The most important instruments at **regional level** are the regional development plans. The regional development agencies are responsible for their formulation. It is the central task of such a plan, to demonstrate future tendencies in spatial development against the background of social and economic processes and the demographic change. It will balance the different (spatial) requirements and contradictions in a democratic way of voting, in order to meet the new challenges in the social development.[20]

The information about priority areas for agriculture (it wasn't the case in previous regional plans)is of special importance regarding the RUBIRES project.

It is worth mentioning, that in the last years a discussion about the efficiency of this formal instrument has started. For example in literature it is stated[21], that the acceptance of the regional planning as well its implementation is put into question. Despite the still high acceptance of the regional planning it is critisised due to overload with information, additionally due to different rules with respect to content of plans in the individual Federal States (RUBIRES: Brandenburg and Saxony - Anhalt). Furthermore, the too restrictive negative planning is being emphasised, and a more positive planning in terms of a development planning is demanded. Additionally, there is a more critical public as well as the demand for a better participation. This concerns especially the hearings and presentation of the regional development plans in which only public institutions as well as private persons are involved. After the hearings there is an official presentation (six weeks) and a two- week period for the submission of comments. It is possible to file an objection and, if necessary, to take legal action, so that the duration of the action may drag on until the legal commitment. The realisation of the regional development plan is being supported by informal planning instruments.

Anyhow, regional plans are the most important regulating instruments of the spatial planning, particularly the communal formal instruments of urban land-use planning, like zoning plans and

20 Vgl. Regionaler Entwicklungsplan für die Planungsregion Halle, 2006

21 vgl. IÖR (Koordinierung), PLAIN – Kommunale und regionale Planungsinstrumente für eine nachhaltige Raumentwicklung in den Ländern des CADSES-Raumes, http://www.ioer.de/PLAIN/start.htm

development plans as well as the informal planning instruments, based on these regional plans, respectively being integrated in its planning.

In the past years the regional land development plan has become more important, especially within the realised or upcoming structural reforms. Especially in the run-up of the local government reform an already realised joint planning of the new forms of communities can contribute to the speed up of the readjustment process, in case it isn't already brought forward on a voluntary basis.

The determination of priority areas for agriculture means also the exclusion of other contradicting, spatial-significant use, respectively the exclusion of agricultural use elsewhere. Reserved areas do not make such strict determinations for use, so that other and multiple use of areas are possible. It is about areas, in which the spatial-important (here: Agriculture) use at the consideration with competing use should attached "special importance." Contradictory to the determination of a priority area, competing uses are not excluded a priori. In this respect the determination is more flexible but also vulnerable to reallocation of areas.

The **informal planning instruments** differ from formal ones mainly by the formation of the planning process, the planning horizon (chronological; spatial and thematically) and the involved actors. These plans don't get the effect from a formal legal act and therefore they are not binding. Generally, informal planning is more directed to trust and commitment than to regulations. Its power is a joint will for solutions[22]. However, in the literature it is pointed out on various occasions about deficits at the realisation of regional development concepts and agricultural development plans. These informal instruments obtain more importance due to an increased binding of funds at the existence of relevant conceptual ideas.

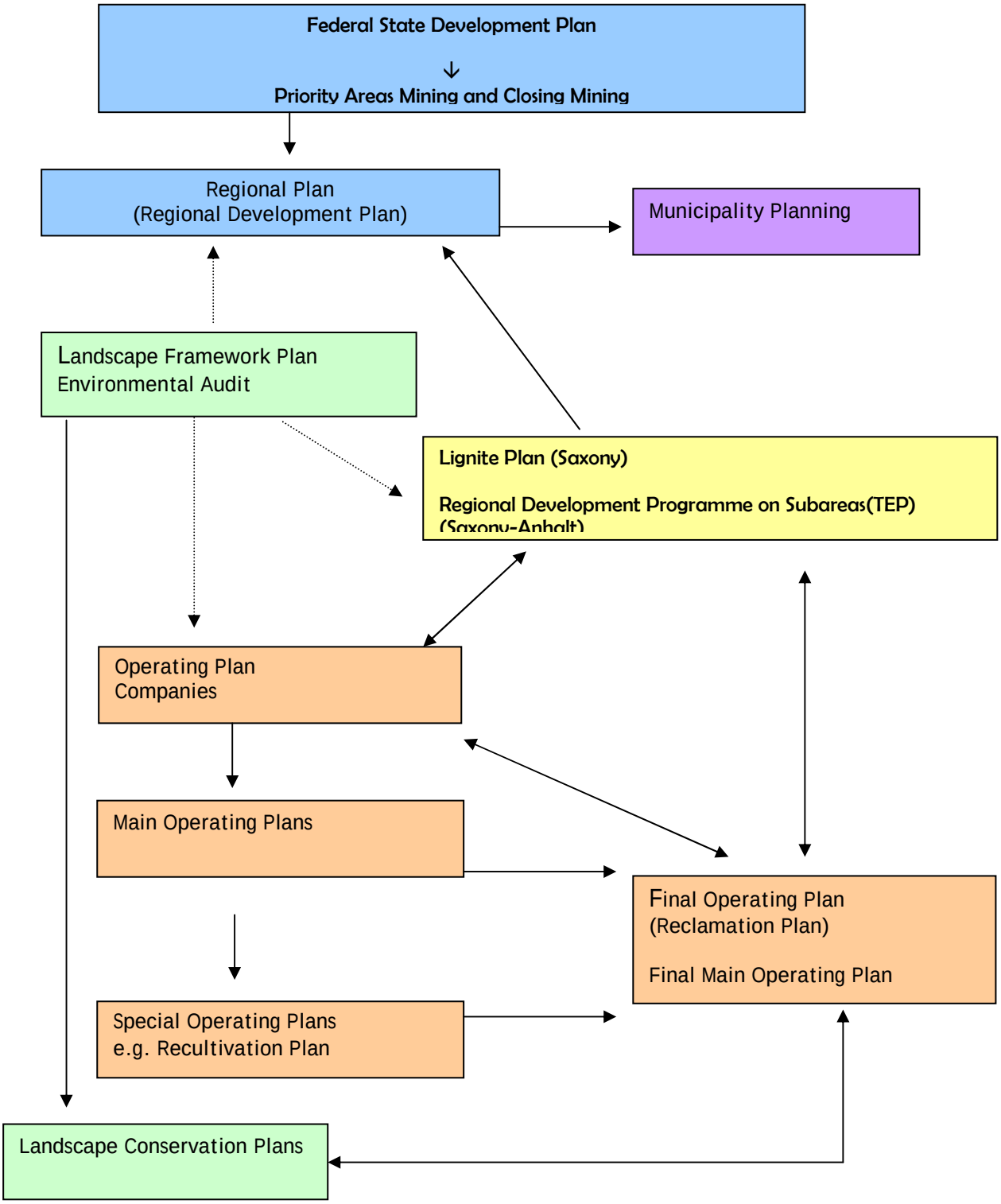
Other flanked instruments without legal commitment are **sectoral plans**, especially the landscape framework plan and landscape plans. This sophisticated form of accompanying informal planning instruments and sectoral plans represents a speciality of spatial planning come across in a similar manner only in Austria.

In the District Burgenlandkreis, where there is a richness in recultivated areas of former mining areas, the interaction between spatial planning and mining planning (reclamation planning) is of great importance, whereas the Regional Development Programme on Subareas(TEP) marks the important interface. Due to the existing natural conditions, especially the superior soil fertility, the recultivation is aimed to an extensive agricultural use up to viticulture.

This speciality will be appreciated more in detail due to the fact that it has landscape formative character and therefore is able to consider the cultivation of renewable raw materials in an excellent manner.

22 M. Welch Guerra, U. Schauber, Instrumente der räumlichen Planung und ihre Auswirkungen auf die Landschaftsstruktur in der Niederlausitz, Studie im Rahmen des Projektes REKULA

Scheme 2 Mining planning and regional planning in Saxony and Saxony-Anhalt



The main **interfaces** between regional planning and reclamation planning in coal mining are the Regional Development Programmes on Subareas (RDPS) which have been administered at the level of Regional Planning.

The **RDPS** sets and complements the concrete goals for the spatial planning to the land development, that are specified in superordinated strategies. It shows in particular the goals of reclamation of former open pits as well as to the shaping of post-mining landscapes.[23]

Regarding the structure both regional and coal- mining planning vary clearly. They have in common, that they describe the final state of the post-mining landscape including the corresponding descriptions of regional planning (priority and reserved areas, other descriptions).

The elaboration of the RDPS is being supported by a project accompanying working group, composed of regional and municipial actors. Therefore their needs in superordinated plannings should be taken into consideration. The mining company respectively the enterprise resposible for reclamation are members in the working group. They are responsible to provide concepts for reclamation plans. Before the determination of reuse in the RDPS, these concepts are discussed in detail.

Landscape framework plans and landscape plans deal with a separated area, e.g. about an open pit mine and it's water balance, landscape and infrastructural issues. Within mining planning processes, exclusively such strategies are used that lead to the layoff from the mining control system; the landscape planning must guarantee the following development of postmining landscape until the begin of the foreseen use and the fulfilled regional integration. It is a characteristic nature of the German planning law that, as a rule, for bigger tasks such accompanying plans have to be worked out.

The **use of informal planning instruments** (summarising described as accompanying landscape plans) accompanies as a rule the binding instruments of spatial planning and the reclamation mining/running mining.

Landscape plans, agricultural plans as well as other planning instruments are used. In that case the reclamation planning for mining is a special field of regional planning. Respectively, regional planning authorities act as organiser in this process.

[23] vgl. Regionales Teilgebietsentwicklungsprogramm für den Planungsraum Geiseltal im Regierungsbezirk Halle, Beschluss der Landesregierung vom 25.4.2000 Abs. 1.1.2

Integrating planning approaches are used increasingly, whereas two planning levels have to be distinguished[24]:

1. Level of land development planning: spatial function, utilisation structure and local interests,
2. Project and measures whose realisation is done by the level of designing planning (given example: for future water's edges): designing ideas, mining technology, bioengineering.
3.

Especially at the informal planning instruments of spatial planning and regional development, the set of priorities against the background of plenty of tasks is of special importance for regional actors.
A classification of priorities is possible for short- medium as well as long term but also according to supraregional, regional or local importance of the projects.

A main aspect is the **stronger coordination of planning realisation**. The experiences in Germany show, that a **regional management** as informal instrument of regional planning comes into consideration and has lead to good results.
The term regional management is to be considered as „result oriented initiation and continuation of interdisciplinarily regional development processes by qualified staff based on development ideas of regional actors under consideration of external framework conditions" (MAIER, 2000). It is cross-sector about the diversified tasks of a sustainable regional development with specific requirements to moderation and consulting, development of concepts, project assessment and management, programme realisation, marketing as well as monitoring and evaluation.
According to the upgrading of LEADER towards a independent development axis in the context of ELER, the regional management as method of regional development for the rural area has taken a significant upgrading.
Regional Development Concepts (RDC) are local boarder crossing concepts, which are elaborated beyond the standardises planning operation. As result a legal optional concept to the coordinated development of a defined area (not consequently tied to administrative boarders) is available that functions mainly through the self commitment of the actors. The RDC is of informal character, that means it doesn't display direct legal effect.

[24] Vgl. z.B. T. Ranneberg, J. von Korff, Landschaftsplanung als Leitplanung einer ganzheitlichen Umgestaltung von Bergbaufolgelandschaften – das Beispiel der mitteldeutschen Tagebauregion Goitsche, in: W. Pflug (Hrsg.), a.a.O.

According to § 12 planning law of Saxony- Anhalt the higher planning authorities as well as the regional planning authorities work towards the realisation of spatial plans. They should promote the cooperation between the corresponding institutions of the public sector and private persons. This is mainly possible within development concepts for partial areas, by which plans and measures are sugested and harmonised (Regional Development Concepts).

RDC's should generally short and medium term created and include regional specific features. They offer the possibility to suggest concrete concepts for spatial orientation, especially in problematic areas or there where corresponding decision structures missing.

A regional development concept consists of:

- A problem- oriented appraisal
- A strenght and weak analysis
- A concept including derived development guidelines and goals
- A framework for action including a catalogue of concrete prior projects.

The realisation is an open and continuous process of regional cooperation. Increasingly the granting of funds is being bound to conceptual bases.
A specific form for rural areas are **integrated rural development concepts** (IRDC) which are at the same time the basis for LEADER +. An integrated rural development concept is a tool to elaborate projects regarding the future development of the region under involvement of the citizens. It serves to the preparation of the regional management with its peculiarities and potentials. The concept should define the goals for the planning area, identify fields of action and principle topics in order to describe concrete projects of a regional development concept their realisation.
The basic principle of this process is the informal participation of the population and economical, political and other actors of the region, aimed at the identification of individual strengths and potentials and to formulate concrete project ideas. The participants should propose ideas and participate in creation and realisation of projects. It is about a "bottom-up" planning instrument aimed at the creation of an integrated prospect of the region.

The handling of especially the formal instruments of regional planning in all participating regions is connected with a significant administrative work. Thus, the process of elaboration followed by the realisation is clumsy. It is to think about to change validity period or the cycle of elaboration. This consideration is double-edged. On the one hand the input is nearly divided in halves if it is for example doubled. On the other hand the experiences show, that one part of the information contained in the planning documents are subject of a quick ageing process. Against this background a **stronger use of informal instruments of spatial planning** and a **more flexible realisation of regional planning** is required. This could be:

- The toleration of differentiated site- and landscape developments,
- A contemporary revision of unrealistic developments,
- The introduction of competitive elements into the landscape shaping, e.g. regarding dominant landmarks (can only partial determined).

A stronger use of **bottom-up approaches** and **moderation resp. mediation** processes are not necessarily in contradiction to a stronger use of informal instruments of spatial planning. Like the experiences show, the realisation of recommended actions, elaborated by informal instruments (measures, projects), will be fostered by moderation resp. mediation. The stringent cooperation of regional and local actors as a rule, affects stimulating for bottom-up strategies and promotive at the realisation of subsidiary principle regarding the concrete example comes across.

Beside the contents the realisation and monitoring is of substantial importance. In connection with the theme of **RUBIRES** the following operations should be emphasised:

- Spatial plans of special importance, especially for infrastructural measures that affect plenty of public and private interests will be approved by a licensing procedure. After a broad discussion and consideration of all concerns the approval of the licensing procedure will be made as final decision.

  A special feature of the planning approval is the so called „given permission for all elements". This means, that the approval of the licensing procedure replaces all other permissions(e.g. water quality permission, exemption from nature protection liabilities) It requires the participation of numerous „ bearer of public concerns „ (Specialised authorities, municipalities, associations etc.) who are affected and whose expertise and requirements can be brought into the procedure.

  In every licensing procedure an environmental safety check is integrated.
- Measures of farmland reallocation resp. general measures of farmland regulation are of special importance for the agriculture. They are aimed at the improvement of the production- and working preconditions in the agriculture and forestry as well as to support the general country's culture and land development. (e.g. measures to improve the agricultural structure)
- At bigger interferences, e.g. by making of new roads, compensation and replacement measures are needed. This could come into conflict with agricultural use, if agricultural areas are used for it. With a qualified land management that includes the recultivation of demolition sites, positive effects can be achieved.

ITALY

The Regions of Italy are the first-level administrative divisions of the state. There are twenty regions, five of them are constitutionally given a broader amount of autonomy granted by special statutes. Originally meant as administrative districts of the central state, the regions acquired a significant level of autonomy following a constitutional reform in 2001.

Due to this

PP5 **Piedmont Region – Langhe Monferrato Roero**

I. Formal Tools and Instruments of Spatial Planning in Italy

Planning at the National Level

According to the national level, the following planning instruments has been developed till now:

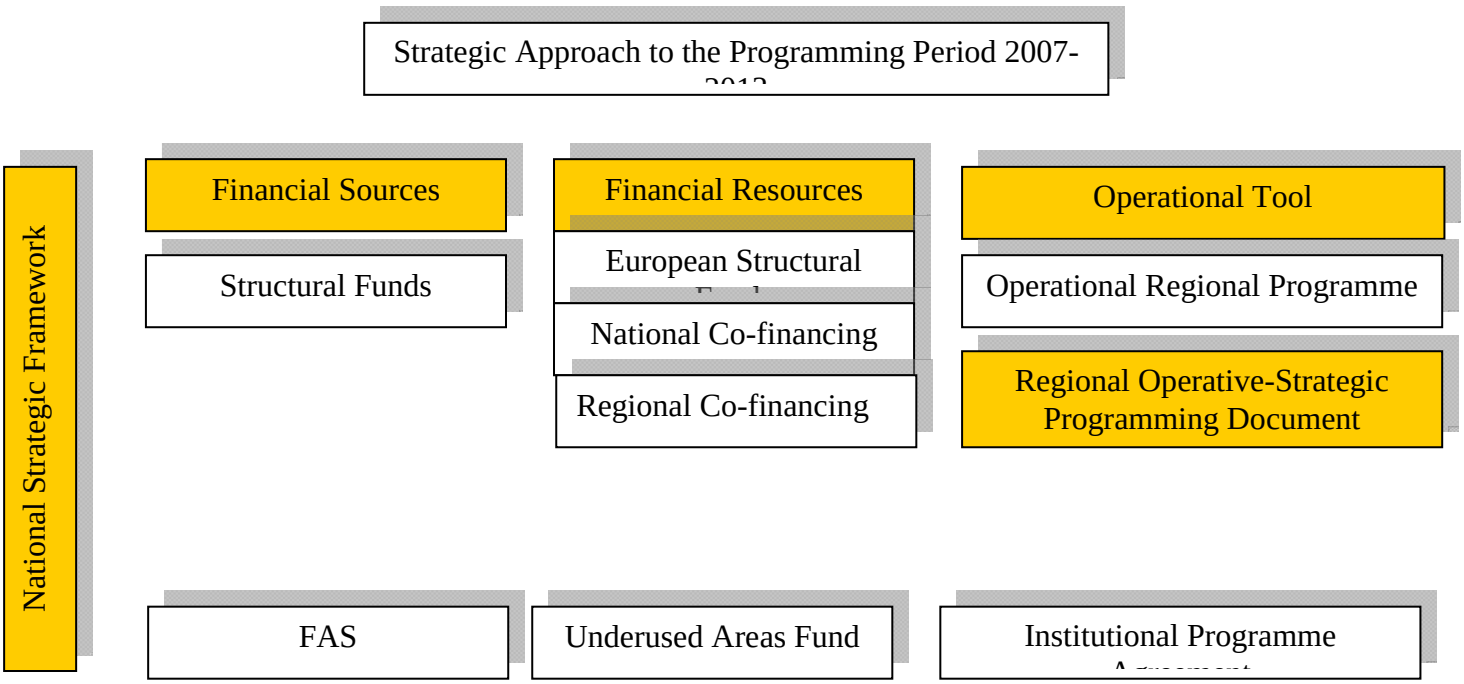
National Strategic Framework 2007-2013

It is a document that gives guidelines and directives for the regional development. It has been approved in 2007.

Rural Development Programme 2007-2013

It's a strategic document that gives priorities and general political objectives in the period 2007-2013 in rural development. Projects and activites that are implemented at regional and local level have to follow directives given in this documents. The document is a steering reference for regional and national development.

All regional programmes follow the directives given by this document. This tool has been adopting in 2006.



National Plan on agricultural biodiversity

This document collect all norms and strategies at national and regional level to protect biodiversity in rural development. A lot of reference to land use management and to cultivation methods is provided.

Planning at the Regional Level

Piedmont Region expresses its territorial politics through instruments that have effects on dissemination of directives and rules.

These instruments are:

- Regional Territorial Plan
- Some specific plans for Susa Valley and Po river
- Provincial Territorial Plans

Regional Territorial Plan 2007-2013

In order to steer regional development Piemonte Region created a Territorial Government Framework which is articulated in the Regional Territorial Plan, Regional Landscape Plan and Strategic Territorial Document.

All these documents contain strategic addresses for regional development policies.

The Regional Territorial Plan is the referring document for territory government, at each level, therefore local planning is perfectly in line with these documents and are coherent with the regional planning framework .

Regional Energetic- Environmental Plan

The Regional Energetic-Environmental Plan is a planning document that contains addresses and strategic purposes in energetic field and that defines the consequent intervention lines.

Rural Development Plan 2007-2013

Within this plan Piemonte Region sustain forestry and agricultural sector in mountain areas together with a set of operations aiming at sustaining and pushing development.

Main aims of the plan:

- Increasing competitiveness of agricultural and forestry sector
- Enhancing environment and natural space
- Increasing quality of life in rural areas and promoting economic activities diversification

It is divided in different Measures:

Axes 1: competitiveness

Axes 2: sustainability

Axes 3: diversification

Axes 4: Leader

Each of these measure is divided in different financing lines. The last axes contributes to reach the aim of the previous 3 axes and it's a consequence of the Leader programme experience. The Leader defines local development programmes that have to be implemented in marginal areas.

Consolidated Bill of Laws in Forestry

This law has the main aim at:

- Protecting and increasing the value of forestry heritage public an private considering its importance in the multifunction eco system.
- Managing forestry heritage under a sustainable, social, environmental, economical point of view.
- Preventing and protecting forestry heritage and developing natural renewable resource.

Planning at the Provincial Level

The Piemonte Region is divided into five planning regions/ authorities:

- Alessandria
- Asti
- Biella
- Novara
- Vercelli
- Cuneo
- Torino
- Verbano-Cusio-Ossola

Provinces absorb national and regional rules through **provincial territorial plans**.

Provincial Territorial Plans

Territorial Provincial Plans are a structural reference that analyse socio-economic, physical, landscape, ecological and cultural aspects of the provinces lands and define rules and guidelines of conservation and transformation of a specific territory. Rules that are shared by the citizens living there.

These type of plans define hydrogeological asset , identify resources, potentials, criticisms and vulnerability of a territory and consequently define strategies, projects and actions to increase territory value.

An Environmental Report is prepared in order to define sustainability purposes of territorial development and limits of soil and resources consumption that have to be respect in local planning.

Planning at the Local Level

At local level the planning system is just an absorb of regional and provincial policies. Planning at local level is divided in municipal and inter municipal level.

These are the instruments:

- Structural municipal plan
- Operative plan
- General norms for municipal planning

II. Informal Tools and Instruments in Spatial Planning in Italy

Planning at National Level

At National Level there are some informal tools as guidelines, directives and groups of work.

A ***Framework Programme for Forestry*** sector does exist. It analyse forestry system in Italy and gives a lot of information about the use of forestry and value chains. Recommendations and guidelines are listed as well.

Planning at Regional Level

An Action Plan for Energy Efficiency has been developed in 2009. In this relation the status of art of the energy consumption and demand in Piemonte Region is analysed. The availability of resources and future scenarios have been considered and assessed. Some suggestions and guidelines with regard to training of regional manager, climate change mitigation, availability of resources are presented.

Planning at the Local Level

Some strategies of cooperation and local development are implemented in planning at local level.

These type of programmes aim at fostering endogenous and sustainable development of economical marginal areas.

Some Best Practices

Cherasco's Passivhaus

A Passivhaus is a dwelling that provides thermal comfort without using "conventional" heating. The house is called passive because the sum of the passive heat inputs of solar radiation transmitted through the windows and the heat generated within the building by appliances and the occupants themselves, are almost enough to offset losses during the cold season.

The German Institute for Passivhaus PHI (Darmstadt) consider a building a passive building if it meets the following requirements :

- energy demand required for heating ≤ 15 kWh / (m² a)
- energy demand required for cooling ≤ 15 kWh / (m² a)
- winter heating load ≤ 10 W / m²
- summer heating load ≤ 10 W / m²
- airtightness n50 ≤ 0,6 / h
- primary energy needs of energy ≤ 120 kWh / (m² a)

The Passivhaus built in 2005 in Cherasco, in the province of Cuneo (Lower Piedmont), is a real and tangible example is a real and tangible example of perfect harmony between the concept of passive building and Italian architectural tradition, being the building originally a farmhouse of the early '800.

AUSTRIA

In Austria, a district or *Bezirk* is an administrative division normally encompassing several municipalities, roughly equivalent to the *Landkreis* in Germany. The administrative office of a district, the *Bezirkshauptmannschaft* is headed by the *Bezirkshauptmann*. It is in charge of the administration of all matters of federal and state administrative law and subject to orders from the higher instances, usually the *Landeshauptmann* (governor) in matters of federal law and the *Landesregierung* (state government) in state law. While there are matters of administrative law of which the municipalities themselves are in charge or where there are special bodies, the district is the basic unit of general administration in Austria. Officials on the district level are not elected, but appointed by the state government. There are also independent cities in Austria. They are called Statutarstadt in Austrian administrative law. These urban districts do have the same tasks as a normal district.

The term "Upper Styria" (German: *Obersteiermark*) used by an Austrian refers to the northern and northwestern parts of the federal state (districts Liezen, Murau, Judenburg, Knittelfeld, Leoben, Bruck an der Mur and Mürzzuschlag). The term "West Styria" (*Weststeiermark*) is used for the districts to the west of Graz (Voitsberg, Deutschlandsberg, western part of the district Leibnitz), the districts east of Graz (Weiz, Hartberg, Feldbach, Fürstenfeld and Radkersburg) are referred to as "East Styria" (*Oststeiermark*). The western and eastern parts of the district Graz-Umgebung may or may not be considered parts of West and East Styria, respectively. The southern parts of the Duchy of Styria, which have formed part of Slovenia since 1918, were (and sometimes colloquially still are) referred to as "Lower Styria" (*Untersteiermark*; Slovene: *Spodnja Štajerska*).

PP7 **EAST- STYRIA**

I. Formal Tools and Instruments of Spatial Planning

Land-use Planning general

The task of regional planning is the proactive, systematic design to make the best use of the human habitat which is legally regulated by the regional planning act. The overall goal of planning is a sustainable spatial development. This are the social and economic demands in the area with its ecological functions in line and bring about a lasting, large scale balanced Regulation.
(reference: http://www.raumplanung.steiermark.at/cms/beitrag/10976990/32390209/)

Regional Planning at country level

Styrian Regional Planning Act

The law is valid since 25th of June 1974 and regulates the regional planning in the land of Styria (Styrian Regional Planning Act 1974).
The planning for the purposes of this Act is scheduled, proactive design an area to ensure sustainable and best use and maintenance of habitat in the public interest to ensure. It is based on the given structural conditions, the natural conditions to the needs of the environment and the

economic, social and cultural needs of the population and the free development of personality in the community to take caution.

Extracts in relation to "energy policies" and "use of renewable energy" can be found below:

§ 21 (3) (6) Locally Development Concept:

„(5) In order to achieve the development goals of the municipality, in addition to the local development concept for individual matters, **particularly for energy economics (e.g. energy concepts)**, wastewater management, waste management, transport, environmental protection zones within the meaning of § 23 para 18 and the surrounding hazard areas, etc. should be adopted

§ 3 (3) (5) (6) (15)
Planning Principles
(2) These objectives are weighed:

2. Development of settlement structure

- taking into account economical use of energy and **increased use of renewable energy sources**,

Further details of the Act can be found at: http://ris.bka.gv.at/Dokument.wxe?Abfrage=LrStmk&Dokumentnummer=LRST_8000_001&ResultFunctionToken=6fa75118-0309-499a-a22e-add4a34025ea&Titel=&Typ=&Index=&ImRisSeit=Undefined&ResultPageSize=50&Suchworte=raumordnung

Development Master Plan in Styria

Regulation of the Styrian Government, 11th July 1977:
The tasks and objectives of the Development Master Plan in Styria are the following:

- The Development Master Plan is a development model for Styria and offers the population a reliable guide. Timing and volume of public expenditure to achieve the objectives of regional planning is measured according to the available public resources.
- The task of the countries development program is scheduled proactive shaping of the country, in order, starting from the given structural conditions, the sustainable and

best use and ensure the habitat of the Styrian population in the public interest under consideration to the free development of personality in the Community.

- Selected destinations in the country development program in terms of energy issues are:
    - To ensure the natural ecological system as the basis for the life of the people Economical use of space with the aim of the natural balance loads as much as possible to reduce the consumption of soil to a minimum;
    - To **ensure the necessary reserves of resources** particularly in view of possible depletion and exhaustion of stocks
    - The advancement of decentralized supply to increase the security crisis.
    - ...

(reference: http://ris.bka.gv.at/Dokument.wxe?Abfrage=LrStmk&Dokumentnummer=LRST_8000_104&ResultFunctionToken=4d06e58d-4b2f-4056-b44b-0a89162e0bcb&Titel=&Typ=&Index=&ImRisSeit=Undefined&ResultPageSize=50&Suchworte=landesentwicklungsprogramm)

Property Programs

In the Styrian Development Master Plan are 12 topic areas. For those development programmes of subjects (property programs) have to be arranged countrywide. At the moment the following property programs are current:

- Development program for supply infrastructure (Shopping malls Regulation)
- Development program to ensure the settlement area (flood security)

(reference: http://www.raumplanung.steiermark.at/cms/beitrag/10263600/2863310/)

Regional Planning at regional level

Regional Development Program

„Supra goals for spatial development"

Regional development programs have to represent the desirable environmental, social, economic and cultural development of the planning region in objectives and arrangements. They consist of regulation text, explanations, and drawing illustrations (Regional Plan).

Regional Development Programs of the 2nd generation

A number of fundamental work on the one hand and coordinated development of regional policy objectives of the planning regions of the Regional Development mission on the other hand, make the continuation of regional development required.

The Regional Development Program is currently available for the following three east Styrian districts:

- Hartberg
- Fürstenfeld
- Feldbach

(reference: http://www.raumplanung.steiermark.at/cms/beitrag/10206529/241689/)

Regional Planning at community level

Local Development Concept and Development Plan

Local development concepts define the development ideas of the communities. Based on the results of the inventory and under consideration to supra Plannings each community has to set up a local development plan.

Development planning at municipal level will result that after a thorough assessment of potential targets and related measures a realistic guideline for the development of a community will be achieved.

The local development concept schedules the regional planning act as a precursor of the land utilisation plan as a first planning tool. In it, the results of the inventory and of the community announced public and private planning interests should be exploit as well as the basic objectives about the aspired community development fort the next 15 years should be pointed out. The contents of each development concept should be structured according to following problem areas:

- Natural and Environmental
- Settlement area and Population
- Economy
- Technical Infrastructure

Above all, the area „Settlement area and Population“ is of great importance for the community development because it contains a guideline for the development of the land for the future and should be written down in form of the development plan.

In the local development concept in any case the land requirement for the sector housing and if possible also for the sectors commerce, industry, trade and tourism facilities have to be estimated.
In the preparation of the local development concept the council and the public should have enough opportunities to announce their opinion. In public events the decided stipulations should be discussed and the population should be informed.
The edition of the local development concept has to be decided by the municipal council with a two-thirds majority and will be investigated and approved by the government of a province.
(reference: http://www.raumplanung.steiermark.at/cms/beitrag/10206499/241705/)

Land Utilisation Plans

Land utilisation plans define the utilisation of individual pieces of land. Every community has to set up a land utilisation plan for their municipal area. The land utilisation plan has to classify the whole municipal area and define the type of use for all areas according to land/functional requirements.

The concretization and graphic definition of the planning objectives are carried out in the land utilisation plan. It consists of the text and a graphic representation (usually on a scale 1:5000) with an explanation and is a regulation which has to be decided with a two-thirds majority by the local council. If there exist discrepancies between land utilisation plan and regulation, then the regulation (wording) is valid. The land utilisation plan divides the municipal area in the following types of use:

- Land for building
- Traffic area and
- Open land

Every piece of land has to be attached to one of these three types of use. For layers, lying upon another of the same planning area different types of use and building areas for the same area can be defined. (e.g. house with car business on ground floor as industrial- and commercial area; in 2nd floor flats in general residential area).
The Usage for the different pieces of land will be defined at the discretion of the community. However, the exercise of this discretion to the spatial and functional needs within the community and to the provisions prescribed supra bound.
The community has to take care of planning of neighbouring communities and other public, legal authorities. Therefore, in the land utilisation plan, areas which are defined by quite effective, supra

planning for a special usage (railways, military areas, ...) have to be rendered. The publication is not a community planning in the true sense.
(Quelle: http://www.raumplanung.steiermark.at/cms/beitrag/10206506/264796/)

Land Use Plans

Land use plans define settlement – and building models. Every community has to begin with the implementation of building planning after legal validity of the land utilisation plan and adopt land use plans.

As a further instrument of the local Land-use Planning for parts of the building area layout plans have to be set up. With the layout plans public interests regarding the structure and design will be defined. They have to contain necessary details like construction methods, lines of flight, building height,...

In the sense of land use planning there is a dichotomy of the building area:

- Areas for which a land use plan is required;
- Areas for which guidelines for building are adopted.

The regulation, if a land use plan or a building guideline has to be set up, will be regulated in the course of the land utilisation plan creation. For areas in which shopping centres may be established a creation of a land use plan is essential. Building permits may only be granted after a legally binding land use plan.

(reference: http://www.raumplanung.steiermark.at/cms/beitrag/10206509/447047/)

II. Informal Tools and Instruments in Spatial Planning in East Styria

Regional Planning in Austria

Austrian Development Concept 2001 (ÖREK 2001)

The main tasks of the ÖROK (Austrian Conference on Spatial Planning) are the elaboration and updating of the land use planning-concept.
Within the actual „Austrian Development Concept 2001“ (ÖREK 2001) a basic revision took place. The integration of Austria in the European Union, the enlargement process and the assurance of the habitat Austria in a global world were main goals of this revision.

For the drafting process of ÖREK 2001 it was claimed to be designed as open as possible. A general cooperatioin with the partners as well as with experts,??? public audience should be ensured. It is not binding but a regional planning with role model function for space relevant plannings and actions from state, countries (provinces) and communities.

(references: http://www.raumplanung.steiermark.at/cms/beitrag/10983947/33602660/ and http://www.oerok.gv.at)

„Energy Strategy Austria"

Austria started a process to reach the EU-target of 34 % of renewable energies until 2020. Until the end of 2009 an energy strategy should be on hand in which essential stakeholders should cooperate.

The main vertices of this new strategy are **supply security, energy efficiency and renewable energies**.

Formally new is the involvement of all relevant interest groups in a strategy process. Working groups discuss on the details of the new strategy. The following groups are planned:

- production and distribution
  - renewable energies
  - hydropower,
  - conventional production and
  - networks
- buildings (all types),
- equipment/motors,
- energy intensive industry,
- public transportation,
- private transportation,
- taxes and finance ,
- others (e.g. research and development)

(reference: http://www.oekonews.at/index.php?mdoc_id=1039323)

Climate Change Report 2009

The climate change report of the Federal Environment Agency attaches important measures on regional planning for the implementation of climate change targets. An excerpt of the Climate Change Report regarding the Keyword „Regional Planning“ showed the following results:

Action program "of energy from renewable sources" - Climate Strategy 2002	**Implementation responsibility**	**legally enshrined**	**implemented**	**Note**
Adjustment of land planning in terms of an ecological „heat land planning“; Creation of priority areas for heat from biomass	**countries** (provinces) and communities	~	~	District heating areas practically non-existent.
Activity space heating, small energy consumption and supply - the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for 2007	**Implementation responsibility**	**legally enshrined**	**implemented**	**Note**
Inclusion of energy efficiency in land planning				
Incentives in the context of Housing Advancement	country/ WBF-divisions	√	√	arrangement (BGBl. II Nr. 19/2006) acc. Art. 15a B-VG; vgl. E.2.3
Specifications to land utilisation and land planning to minimize traffic	countries/ Planning Departments communities /	n.d.	n.d.	Partial local benefits in housing advancement regional development concepts against splinting in particular countries (provinces) and communities. See

	land utilisation			package of measures V.
Compulsive consideration of ind. Heat potential in land planning and land utilisation	Countries (provinces) / planning departments /communities	X	X	Legal consideratioin is missing; heat studies available in particular cases or be prepared; particular projects of heat usage
Check of legal, technical and economical preconditions for the feeding of biogas into natural gas networks	state/BMWA / E-Control	n.n.	~	In June 2006 a 5 article action programm was signed to promote biogas as fuel in transport sector. It is intended within the framework of the program to improve legal and technical frameworks regarding biogas feeding. Alongside the climate active-programmes ("biogas") target is to encourage the preparation, cleaning and feeding into the gas

(reference: http://www.umweltbundesamt.at/fileadmin/site/publikationen/REP0226.pdf)

Land Energy Plan 1984 and 1995

Already in 1984, the first energy plan for Styria was decided. This energy plan includes a comprehensive inventory and analysis of principles and objectives of a future-oriented energy planning and an action plan.

Instruments and elements of energy policy were especially: **regional energy plans**; coordination of conducted energy; creation of a waste heat catalogue; arrangements in building regulations; housing advancement as well as actions in field of research.

Based on energy scenarios an energetic political philosophy has been developed, which should be aspired within the Energy Plan.

Within the new issued Energy Plan 1995 – based on the plan of the year 1984 – the attention to the alternative of renewable energy has been strengthened. Fundamantally four objectives have been defined:

- Reduction of specific energy use for space heating and hot water by 20%
- Extending the share of renewable energies in energy revenue for domestic consumption to 34%
- Reduction of specific energy use in industry and commerce by 20%
- Reduction of specific energy use in transport

(reference: http://www.lev.at/Download/Energieplan_Stmk_2005.pdf)

Energy Report 2001 Land Styria

In article „11 legal bases" especially in „11.3 land use regulation" and „11.4. energy land use regulation" the following explanations are defined:

- no major changes in planning legislation compared to 1998 in relation to energy planning
- Coordinated development planning in the sense of a long-term planning takes place best when environmental problems take place which only can be solved with regulative
- Non existing energy planning will result the same outcomes – cost explosion – e.g. technical infrastructure (canal, water,...). Only because of partly still cheap prices for fossil energy this is not appreciably currently.

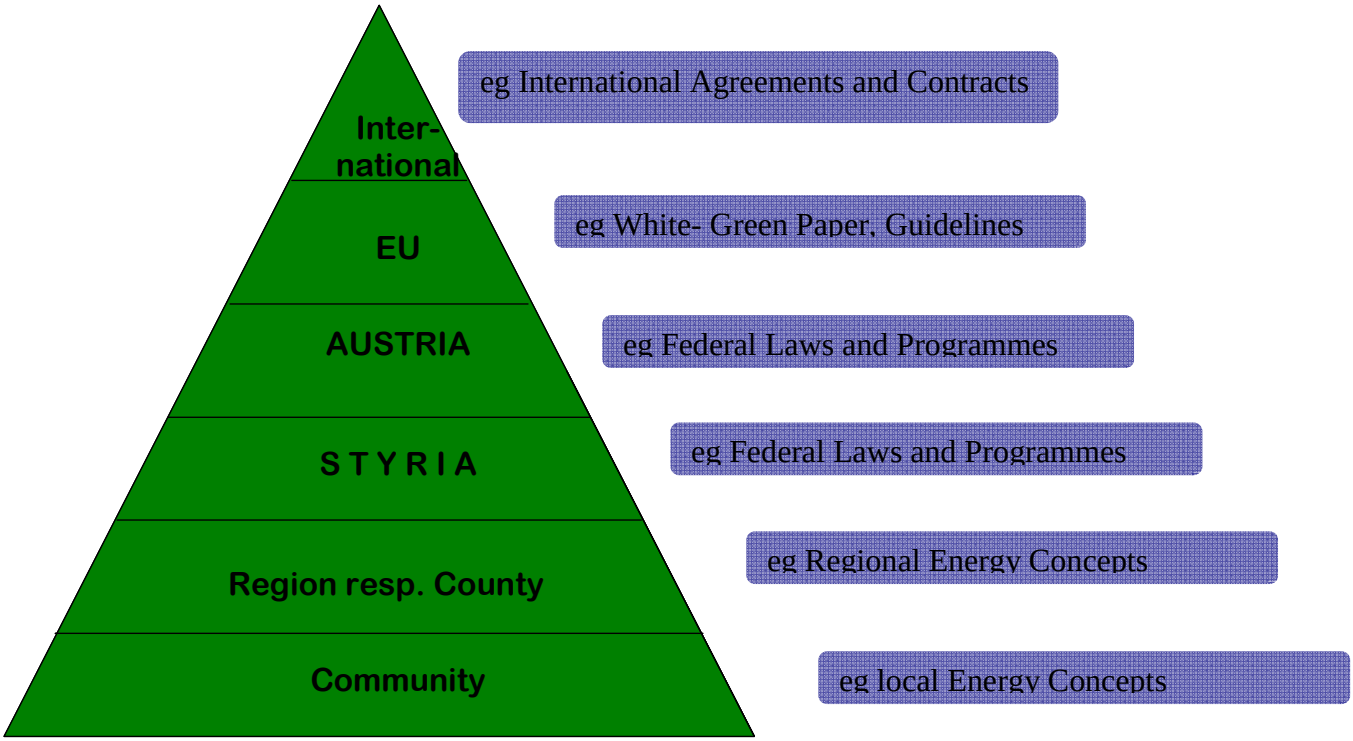
(reference: http://www.lev.at/download/EB2001g.pdf)

Energy Plan 2005-2015 of Styria

The Energy Plan 2005-2015 of Styria is shaping the future of the energy policy of Styria from 2005 – 2015.

Isolated setting energy policy goals does not make sense and are not possible because the issue "energy" is a interdisciplinary matter. That means that the basic energy political goals are defined by other policy areas. The economic-, environmental-, transport- and research policy are mentionable in this context.

A successful energy policy is making a significant contribution to achieve the economic goals of economic growth and employment or the environmental objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. A „goal hierarchy" (shown in following drawing) regarding the energy political objectives is existing (also Styria is involved)



(reference: http://www.noest.or.at/downloads/Energieplan_2005.pdf, Energieplan 2005, S.15)

Quantitative Targets of Energy Plan 2005-2015

Based on quantitative objectives of the Energy Plan 1995 the following targets should be achieved with the Energy Plan 2005-2015:

- Reduce specific energy consumption by 1% per year in the areas of households, small consumers and industry
- Parts of renewable energies in energy consumption should be increased from currently appr. 25% up to 33%.
- The Styrian energy resources, especially biomass, allowing a significant increase of renewable energies if the measures will be completed
- Stabilization of the energy used in transport

(reference: http://www.lev.at/Download/Energieplan_Stmk_2005.pdf)

Energy Strategy Styria 2025

The central idea of the Energy Strategy 2025 is to reduce the energy input as much as possible and to cover the rest with a best possible participation of renewable energy resources.

With the Energy Plan 2005 – 2015 the energy political guidance of the land Styria was agreed by the Styrian government. This energy plan includes 10 fields. ?

- Security of energy supplies
- Electricity
- District heating
- Bulk consumer
- Industry
- Public authority
- Households and small consumers
- Transport
- Waste Management
- Cross-sectoral measures

With 99 measures to lead the energy system of Styria from a dependence to fossil energies into a sustainable energy management

Five Area measures:

From existing plans and models the following areas resulted. They should be the basis for a concrete Energy Program 2025

- Energy efficiency and energy saving
- Renewable energies
- District heatings
- Energy Infrastructure, Planning and Mobility
- Research and education, energy consultancy

Energy Land Planning

The traditional Land Planning nowadays is concerned with development of settlements, economical development, traffic development, nature and environment and location decisions for waste- and supply infrastructure. But they don´t deal
with major restructuring processes.
A consistently Energy Land Planning should use the historically present instruments of energy-conscious to support long term planning processes in energy- and environmental sectors.

(reference:
http://www.umwelt.steiermark.at/cms/dokumente/11140577_44162181/2e8c594c/Energiestrategie%20Steiermark%202025.pdf)

LEADER-Regions in East Styria

Currently there are 7 Leader-regions in East Styria:

- „Kraftspendedörfer Joglland“
- „Steirisches Vulkanland“ – (Styrian Vulcanoland)
- „Almenland“
- „Oststeirisches Thermenland-Lafnitztal“
- „Steirisches Wechselland“
- „Oststeirisches Kernland“
- „Energieregion Weiz-Gleisdorf“

In all concepts of this local action groups the main issue „Energy“ in form of renewable energy resources and energy efficiency is at least written down and will be arranged in different intensity. Particular there are already developed products in the field of renewable energy and energy efficiency.
There are also first approaches to regional value chains and partnerships identified.

HUNGARY

Administratively, Hungary is divided into 19 counties. In addition, the capital city (*főváros*), Budapest, is independent of any county government. The counties and the capital are the 20 NUTS third-level units of Hungary.

The counties are further subdivided into 173 subregions (*kistérségek*), and Budapest is its own subregion. Since 1996, the counties and City of Budapest have been grouped into 7 regions for statistical and development purposes. These seven regions constitute NUTS' second-level units of Hungary.

There are also 23 towns with county rights (singular megyei jogú város), sometimes known as "urban counties" in English (although there is no such term in Hungarian). The local authorities of these towns have extended powers, but these towns belong to the territory of the respective county instead of being independent territorial units.

PP8 HEVES - Great Hungarian Plain

The use of renewable energy sources (RES) is, due to their various advantages offered, a potential tool of regional development. To research this, development documents for the micro-regions of the North Hungarian Region as well as its Regional Operational Programme were surveyed in order to gain/draw an overall picture on the position of RES among other priorities as well as their spatial distribution.

The results indicate that despite the adequate possibilities or necessity of the use of RES being mentioned in most documents, this is one of the lowest priorities for future development. Not many projects are proposed, however the predominance of biomass energy in this respect should be noticed.

1. North Hungary Operational Programme

The *overall objective* of the programme is: To improve the economic competitiveness of the region, paying attention to reducing territorial and social-economic differences within the region.

On the grounds of this, the programme formulates the following *specific objectives* for the period 2007-2013:

1. Improvement of the competitiveness of the economy by making use of local resources and collaborations.
2. Improving the income generation capacity of tourism
3. Strengthening social cohesion and developing an attractive economic and residential environment

Being a region abounding in natural values and cultural heritage, having numerous small villages and a considerable number of under-utilised industrial areas, it is especially important for North Hungary to keep the principle of sustainable development in view.

During the implementation of the programme, efforts must be made to ensure reasonable use of areas, so exploiting existing built up areas by new functions, to ensure sustainable utilisation of natural values, cultural heritage taking their own limits of bearing burdens into account. In specific development projects, there is a need to ensure harmonisation with the environment, more specifically the protection of natural values, the improvement of the state of the environment, and

in the event of unavoidable burdens on the environment, to counterbalance negative interventions. In order to combat climate change and CO2 emission, preference must be given in every type of development, but particularly in infrastructure projects, to nature friendly arrangements and solutions reducing material and energy intensity, promoting energy savings and energy efficiency and/or using renewable sources of energy. Efforts should be made to use technologies and procedures that are most advantageous for the environment, the application of the best available technologies (BAT) or relying on renewable energy sources and improving energy efficiency. Considerations of energy efficiency are priority objectives for urban regeneration actions and in particular for the renovation of community buildings – we support energy efficiency and energy savings projects, in particular the renovation of multifamily housing and buildings owned by public authorities or non-profit operators for use as housing designated for low-income households or people with special needs.

The principle of sustainable development requires that the joint effect of the priorities and interventions to be supported by the OP produced on each other must produce a positive impact on the environment in the aggregate. It is in line with this that the demand for territories of green field investments should be minimised, and environmental principles should be enforced as early as in the phase of planning. In the course of brown field investments, efforts must be made to put in place proper schemes for selective waste management and recycling – fundamentally, supported projects are required to apply selective waste management. In general, OP beneficiaries are required to enforce the above points of consideration during public procurement procedures too, in harmony with EU recommendations on green public procurements. To enhance environmental awareness, it is indispensable to urge dissemination of information on environmental protection.

To increase the success of interventions, it is required to urge cooperation between actors concerned in the given development project and to advance positive synergy. In development projects that promote services provided for the local population, it is a must to ensure cooperation between settlements on the merits, to express and discuss local needs and wants.

2. Development documents of the micro-regions in the County of Heves

Having the development priorities examined in the documents available from the county of Heves (4 out of 7), the role of renewable energy sources is shown in the table below:

	Eger	Füzesabo	Gyöngyö	Heves
Education		X	X	
Enivronmental protection	X		X	X
Tourism	X	X	X	
Agricultural and rural develoment			X	
Develoment of the settlements' infrastructure	X	X	X	
Economic development	X			
Social supply			X	X
Development of enterprises		X		
Human resource and community development	X	X	X	X
Renewable energy sources				
IT-development	X		X	

As indicated, none of the four micro-regions planned the implementation of any RES-related investment, in other words, despite the abundant natural resources, none of them intended to take advantage of them.

PP9 **DEBRECEN**

Northern Great Plain Region

Renewable Energy Program

A dominant field of the use of renewable energy sources is the generation of heat and/or electricity in order to replace fossil energy sources in the already existing supply areas or by establishing new/surplus capacities.

The endowments in Hungary facilitate the more intensive exploitation of renewable energy sources however incentives and subsidies for such investments are required due to the return and risks of these necessary projects. Subsidising is required and well-founded at all fields of the economy thus a share has to be assured for, in addition to institutions and non-profit organisations, business organisations, especially for distant heat plants and suppliers. This construction reckons with Hungary's outstandingly favourable endowments for agriculture therefore focuses on renewable energy production taking environmental aspects into account, based primarily on energy crops and agricultural by-products and is also connected to agricultural development, meanwhile providing possibility to the use of wood provided the principle of sustainability is put forward (e.g. waste from cutting areas and woodworking, etc.). By this program, the electricity system's regulation problems are taken into consideration therefore – at least until they're settled – wind power plants generating electricity to the grid can not be subsidised.

Another relevant field of the use of renewable energy sources is represented by the production and use of energy based on solid biomass. One of its special segments is the production of biogenic motor fuels and/or components, to which connected autonomy in the field of energy advances – as connected to heat and/or electricity generation – the replacement of fossil energy sources or the establishment of new capacities of this kind.

The endowments in Hungary potentiate the growth of agricultural commodity required for the production of bioethanol. The establishment of bioethanol capacities – in addition to energy considerations – can also contribute to the continuous provision of incomes of farmers as well as to the strengthening of the population retaining capacity of rural areas.

The North Great Plain Operational Programme

Pursuant to the applicable EU stipulations, the share of renewable energy resources in the domestic energy consumption will have to increase from the current 3.6% to 12% in 2010 in the European

Union. Furthermore, in Hungary the share of electricity generated from renewable energy resources will have to increase from 0.8% in the base period to 3.6%. In this context, the utilisation of the potential offered by solar cells, solar panels, wind turbine generators, biomass-based heat and electricity generating systems, the availability of homes heated by biomass, liquid bio-fuels and other alternative fuels (e.g. hydrogen fuel supported by wind power stations) is very low in the North Great Plain Region. A further possibility is the utilisation of geothermic energy.

This low level of utilisation clearly indicates that only isolated developments have been implemented so far. The country's only biodiesel plant is in Kunhegyes. Biogas is produced in Nyírbátor. Wind power stations as recent developments in this area have been commissioned in Mezőtúr and Törökszentmiklós. Local communal boiler plants in Vásárosnamény and Mátészalka have switched over to wood chip-based heating.

This is in sharp contrast to the fact that the amount of available reserves is considerable. The annual number of sunny hours increases in a North-South direction, exceeding 2,000 hours in most areas in the Region and it stands at 2,050 hours in the southern areas. The Region exhibits heterogeneous agrarian characteristics. There is excellent arable land in the Hajdúság and Jászság areas, the areas with less favourable characteristics where food industry-related production is to be discontinued are suitable for the cultivation of plants that can be utilised for energy production. However, transport costs are also an important factor to be considered when such utilisation is contemplated. Although the average speed of wind is below that in Transdanubia, scores of settlements in mainly West Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok County are contemplating the utilisation of wind power. Although nearly all settlements with thermal wells have, at one point, considered the idea of utilising geothermic energy, today it is still massively underutilised despite the geothermic gradient value in the Great Plain being three times higher compared to the global average.

Database of Chambers of Agriculture

Land-use, production areas, average yields, subsidy systems

Database of Central Agricultural Office

Land-use, production areas, average yields, subsidy systems

Surveying of arboreal biomass potential in North Great Plain Region

A survey of areas suitable for planting arboreal plants, especially in the Nyírség Region. A study surveying the potential amount of silvicultural main and by-products.

Studies and database of universities and research institutes

Various.

Local Environmental Protection Program

A framework programme containing a situation analysis for renewable energy sources and measures to increase their utilisation.

Local Waste Management Program

Programs aiming at the increase of the share of utility and recyclable waste. Programs underlying the nutrient supplement of waste with a high organic matter content and their use for energy (biogas generation) purposes.

Studies containing a survey of silvicultural and agricultural by-products and waste.

SLOVENIA

The two macroregions are existing:

- **East Slovenia** (Vzhodna Slovenija - SI01), which groups the regions of Pomurska, Podravska, Koroška, Savinjska, Zasavska, Spodnjeposavska, Jugovzhodna Slovenija and Notranjsko-kraška.
- **West Slovenia** (Zahodna Slovenija - SI02), which groups the regions of Osrednjeslovenska, Gorenjska, Goriška and Obalno-kraška.

PP10 SAVINJA-ŠALEK REGION

1. Land use planning

Slovenia is currently at the stage of major changes in the field of spatial planning. At the national level a new Law on spatial planning from year 2007 is present, which is adjusted with European directives. The current Strategy of spatial development of Slovenia (2004) and Spatial order of Slovenia (2004) will be compensated with the National Spatial Strategy plan and National Spatial plan - these are still in phase of preparation. Under the Act, Spatial strategy and Spatial order are developed National location plans for the location of each particular state project, which will be replaced by the National Spatial Plan (which is also in development stage). Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, which is responsible for the regulation of land use planning in Slovenia, prepared the Regulations with the guidelines for the creation of the state, regional, municipal and municipal detailed spatial plans.

At the local level spatial planning of the municipalities is currently governed by applicable Ordinance of the spatial organization of the particular municipality. These will be replaced the municipal spatial plans, which are also in development stage - they must be prepared by 2011. Municipal location plans will be transformed into Municipal detailed spatial plans.
In Savinja-Šalek region municipalities agreed on a common approach to regional planning and have set up the Office for the Environment and Spatial Planning, which prepares and manages spatial development of all municipalities and attends implementation of spatial acts. Duties of the Office are following: to prepare and carry out the procedures for the adoption of more specific criteria and conditions of planning; plans, prepares and manages the development of procedures for land use and spatial organization in accordance with the law and guidelines of the Strategy of spatial development of Slovenia and the regional spatial design. It leads prescribed spatial data, prepares reports on the state of the planning, prepares location information, and produces a consensus of opinion on the planned intervention in the area; analyze information on the intended use of space and keeps records on the use and developments in the area of jurisdiction of the municipality.
It also participates in the regulation of traffic and in managing for equipping public areas with urban equipment. It also participates in planning and implementation of measures on protection of natural values of local importance and nature conservation. In the Office control service is implemented for the protection of the environment – which also carries out technical and

development tasks, and provides the conditions for the land use planning in the context of environmental protection policies, cooperates in the implementation of environmental protection and natural heritage, prepares and monitors the environmental and operational plans for environmental protection, makes the ecological rehabilitation programs and monitor their execution. The Office shall perform the duties of a Geographical Information Center, and for this purpose geoinformation is acquired, processed and transmitted data and information with geoinformation nature.

The spatial planning in the field of renewable energy sources in Slovenia is closely related to energy planning, the tools and instruments are presented and shown below.

PLANNING INSTRUMENTS in Savinja-Šalek region			
	NATIONAL level	REGIONAL level	LOCAL level
FORMAL INSTRUMENTS	Act on Spatial Planning, 2007		Ordinance of the spatial organization (for each Municipality separately)
	Spatial order of Slovenia, 2004		
FORMAL TOOLS	National Spatial Plan (in preparation)		Municipality Location Plans
	National location plans (for particular projects)		Municipality Spatial Plans (in preparation)
	Regulation on detailed contents, form and methods of preparation of National Spatial Plan and on method of preparation variant solutions on spatial arrangement, their evaluation and comparison, 2007		Municipality Spatial Detailed Plans (in preparation)
	Regulation on contents, form and methods of preparation of Regional Spatial Plan, 2007		
	Regulation on contents, form and methods of preparation of Municipality Spatial Plan and conditions to determine the areas of rehabilitation of scattered construction and areas of development and expansion of settlements, 2007		
	Regulation on contents, form and methods of preparation of Municipality Detailed Spatial Plan, 2007		
INFORMAL INSTRUMENTS	Strategy of Spatial Development of Slovenia, 2004		
	National Spatial Strategy plan (in preparation)		

2. Energetsko načrtovanje

The National energy-efficiency action plan - AnURE is valid for period from 2008 till 2016 (accorded to EU directive 2006/32/ES), but it is expected to fully commit to the 20% energy-reduction by 2020. Slovenia does not have a new National energy policy yet. The last one the Resolution on the National Energy Programme is from year 2004, but it is already somewhat out-of-date because it is dealing mostly with Renewable Energy Sources and does not include Rational Use of Energy.

The SaŠa region has up to now only one local plan for energy infrastructure (including only a few district heating system on wood biomass or biogas). The SaŠa region does not currently have any other energy plan for complete region. In 2005 municipalities has started with some activity for sustainable energy planning regarding to EU guidelines. Some of municipalities in region have made Energy concept for municipality which include complete analyses of energy demand and supply in the municipality and include as well the necessary measures it has to be taken to improve energy efficiency and exploiting RES. Other municipalities are in the process of preparing local energy concepts, which will set the actions to meet the EU and national objectives. Energy plan for municipality must be re-made in period of every 10 years accorded to the Energy Act (Official Gazette of Slovenia, No. 27/2007).

In Slovenia and in Savinja-Šalek region there is a lack of awareness of sustainable energy management as a whole and also of new EU and national energy policy. We are at the beginning of efficient use of energy measures and we have few examples of using RES. With this project we plan to raise the awareness and implement a range of proposals to meet some of EU and national targets.

The main baseline of Rubires project in Slovenia is Energy Act and Resolution on the National Energy Programme - ReNEP (Official Gazette of Slovenia, No. 57/2004).

Energy Act stimulates use of RES and ensures preference of RES towards to non-renewable sources of energy. **ReNep** represents the use of wooden biomass in modern individual and common heating installations as one of the most relevant potentials of energy use in Slovenia. In the field of renewable energy resources the Resolutions emphasizes the importance of awareness rising, of constant education and trainings. ReNEP also encourages the promotion and dissemination activities, organization of seminars and workshops, which include energy management, use of new technologies and which are addressed to the preparation of the projects in this field. ReNEP specially stresses that renewable energy resources can greatly contribute to the overall goals: to

increasing the use of renewable energy resources for the heating supply for 3% until 2010 (up to 25% until 2020).

The verification of Operative programme on use of wood biomass as energy source (OP ENLES 2007-2013) is also in the progress. In the programme is planned that the consumption of wooden biomass for the heating will rise for the 16, 8% - for the 2,77 PJ. The achievement of the mentioned goal will also contribute to the reducing of CO_2 emission for 225 kt (targeted reduction for 13,9% of green house emissions will also mean the fulfillment of Kyoto protocol obligations) until 2013. The conditions for 200 new employments will be prepared, 120 farmers will be able to complement their activities with energy producing and with the preparation of wooden fuels.

National objectives:

Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions for 8 % in years period 2008-2012 with reference on year 1986

Reduction of using energy for 9 % till year 2016

Increasing efficiency energy use in industry and service sector for 10 % till year 2010

Increasing efficiency energy use in buildings for 10 % till year 2010

Increasing efficiency energy use in public institutes for 15 % till year 2010

Increasing efficiency energy use in traffic for 10 % till year 2010

Increase part of RES at energy supply for 25 % till 2020

Increase part of biofuels in traffic use for 10 % till year 2020

In Slovenia we don't use any regional planning instruments (in use are national and local instruments and tools).

PLANNING INSTRUMENTS in Savinja-Šalek region			
	NATIONAL level	REGIONAL level	LOCAL level
FORMAL INSTRUMENTS	Energy Act (Official Gazette of Slovenia, No. 79/1999 (8/2000 popr.); 110/2002-ZGO-1, 50/2003 Odl. US: U-I-250/00-14, 51/2004, 26/2005-UPB1, 118/2006 (9/2007 popr.), 27/2007-UPB2, 70/2008)		
	Resolution on the National Energy Programme – ReNep (Official Gazette of Slovenia, No. 2/2006)		
	Resolution on National Environmental Action Plan 2005-2012 – ReNPVO		
	Rules on thermal insulation and efficient energy use in buildings (Official Gazette of Slovenia, No. 42/2002, 29/2004, 93/2008)		
	Environmental Protection Act (Official Gazette of Slovenia, No. 41/2004)		
FORMAL TOOLS	National efficiency energy action plan - AnURE for the period 2008-2016 (Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, 31.1.2008)		Energy concepts (according to Energy Act)
	Regulation on the way of defining and accounting of fee to assure support to production of electricity from cogeneration with high efficiency and from renewable sources (Official Gazette of Slovenia, No. 2/2009)		Public lighting strategy (according to Decree on limit values due to light pollution of environment, Official Gazette of Slovenia, No. 109/2007)
	Regulation on the promotion of efficient energy use and use of renewable energy sources (Official Gazette of Slovenia, No. 89/2008)		Support to investment biomass and biogas (according to Energy Act)
	Operational Program for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by the year 2012 (Official Gazette of Slovenia, No. 113/06)		
	Operative programme on use of wood biomass as energy source EnLes (preparation procedure)		

www.rubires.de