



Fact sheet for planning levels

Planning level		Type of plan																															
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 48%; padding-right: 10px;"> <h3 style="margin-top: 0;">Municipal Council</h3>  <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #f28b82; color: white;"> <th colspan="4" style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">System of powers of Belgium</th> </tr> <tr style="background-color: #f28b82; color: white;"> <th colspan="2"></th> <th style="padding: 2px;">Legislature</th> <th style="padding: 2px;">Executive</th> <th style="padding: 2px;">Judiciary</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 5%; text-align: center; padding: 2px;">State level</td> <td style="width: 15%; padding: 2px;">Federal State</td> <td style="width: 25%; padding: 2px;">Federal parliament: the Chamber of the Representatives and the Senate</td> <td style="width: 25%; padding: 2px;">Federal government</td> <td rowspan="3" style="width: 30%; padding: 2px; vertical-align: top;">The organization of the courts and tribunals is a solely federal competence.</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2" style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">Federated entities level</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Region (3)</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Regional parliament</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Regional government</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Community (3)</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Communitarian parliament</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Communitarian government</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">Provincial level</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Province (10)</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Provincial council</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Deputation in Flanders and provincial college in Wallonia</td> <td rowspan="2" style="padding: 2px; vertical-align: top;">Belgian courts and tribunals by hierarchical order: - Court of cassation - Court of appeal / Labour court / Court of assize - Court of first instance / Local criminal court</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">Municipal level</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Municipality (581)</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Municipal council</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">College of burgomaster and aldermen in Flanders and communal college in Wallonia</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <div style="width: 48%; padding-left: 10px;"> <h3 style="margin-top: 0;">Map: Local land-use plan – LLLP (in Dutch: <i>gemeentelijk Ruimtelijk Uitvoeringsplan – RUP</i>)</h3>  <p>Legende</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RUP-grens gebouwen zonegrens stedelijk woongebied zone voor wonen in halfopen bebouwing zone voor park zone voor linien zone voor wegen vegetatie (indicatieve aanduiding) voetgangersverbinding (indicatieve aanduiding) </div> </div>				System of powers of Belgium						Legislature	Executive	Judiciary	State level	Federal State	Federal parliament: the Chamber of the Representatives and the Senate	Federal government	The organization of the courts and tribunals is a solely federal competence.	Federated entities level	Region (3)	Regional parliament	Regional government	Community (3)	Communitarian parliament	Communitarian government	Provincial level	Province (10)	Provincial council	Deputation in Flanders and provincial college in Wallonia	Belgian courts and tribunals by hierarchical order: - Court of cassation - Court of appeal / Labour court / Court of assize - Court of first instance / Local criminal court	Municipal level	Municipality (581)	Municipal council	College of burgomaster and aldermen in Flanders and communal college in Wallonia
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Facts: Characteristics of the Local land-use plan

Legal basis

- Flemish Planning Act (In Dutch: *V laamse Codex Ruimtelijke Ordening, VCRO, art. 2.2.21*), which entered into force in 2009.
- Example of a Local LLLP plan: adopted by the Municipal Council of the City of Ghent on 26 June 2012

Competences

- As per the Flemish Planning Act VCRO, the local authority (the municipality) has the competence to prepare, approve and modify a LLLP.

Binding force

- The LLLP is a legally binding land-use plan with zoning types.
- The LLLP must be considered when determining applications for planning permission.

Tasks and content

- The LLLP zones a part of the municipal territory according to different zoning types on a map and a set of regulations attached to them (in Dutch: *stedenbouwkundige voorschriften*).
- In addition, a LLLP contains a descriptive document map with an analysis of the site, the justification for the zoning or rezoning and the planning process explained (in Dutch: *toelichtingsnota*). A strategic environmental assessment (SEA) may be required for the plan to be approved.

Process and history

- In 2009, a new version of the legally binding land-use plan (LLLP) was introduced (from 1962 until 2009: *Bijzonder Plan van Aanleg – BPA*, from 2009 *Ruimtelijk Uitvoeringsplan – RUP*)
- The LLLP is one of the oldest land-use planning instruments in Belgium.
- LLLPs are drawn up on the initiative of the municipal council, but since 2009 binding land-use plans can also be drawn up at regional or provincial level. Each LLLP replaces the zoning of the old (sub)regional plans for the specific planning area. In places where there is no LLLP the (sub)regional plans remain applicable.

Duration of validity

- The duration is not fixed; the LLLP is valid until it is repealed.

Details of one example of local guidance perspective



Source: Stad Gent

Notes and links

<https://omgeving.vlaanderen.be/nl/grups-gewestelijke-ruimtelijke-uitvoeringsplannen>
<https://dsi.omgeving.vlaanderen.be/fiche-overzicht>
<https://stad.gent/nl/wonen-bouwen/bouwvoorschriften/gemeentelijke-rups-en-bpas>

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