
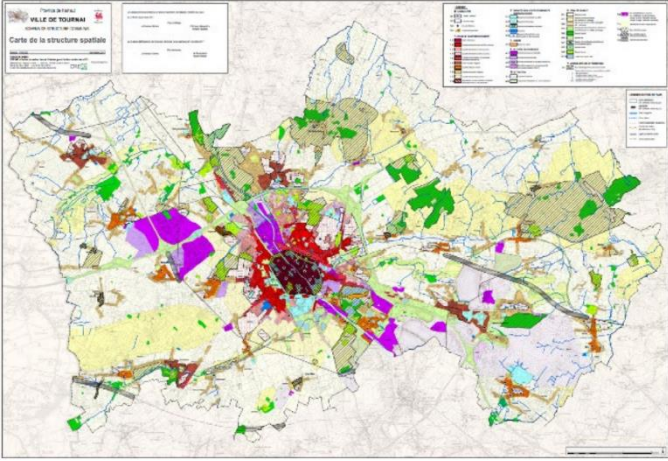


## Fact sheet for planning levels

Planning level		Type of plan		
<b>Municipal level</b>				
				
		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.  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
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	
Municipal level	Municipality (581)	Municipal council	College of burgomaster and aldermen in Flanders and communal college in Wallonia	
<b>Map: Municipal Development Perspective – MDP</b> <i>(Schéma de Développement Communal – SDC in French)</i>				
				

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## Facts: MDP of the City of Tournai

### Legal basis

- Walloon Territorial Development Act (Code du Développement Territorial in French), which entered into force in 2017.
- Adopted by the Municipal Council of the City of Tournai on 27 November 2017

### Competences

- According to the Walloon Territorial Development Act, the local authority (the municipality) has the competence to prepare and modify its MDP.

### Binding force

- The MDP is a flexible policy plan and not a legally binding land-use plan.
- The MDP aims to influence local guidance schemes (schémas d'orientation locale in French) and must be considered when deciding applications for planning permission.

### Tasks and content

- The MDP defines the territorial strategy for the entire municipal territory, on the basis of a contextual analysis.
- This territorial strategy defines the local planning objectives by laying out the desired spatial structure.
- For Tournai, the main objectives were to consolidate the integration of the city in its crossborder context, to reinforce the use of public transport and to structure a green belt.

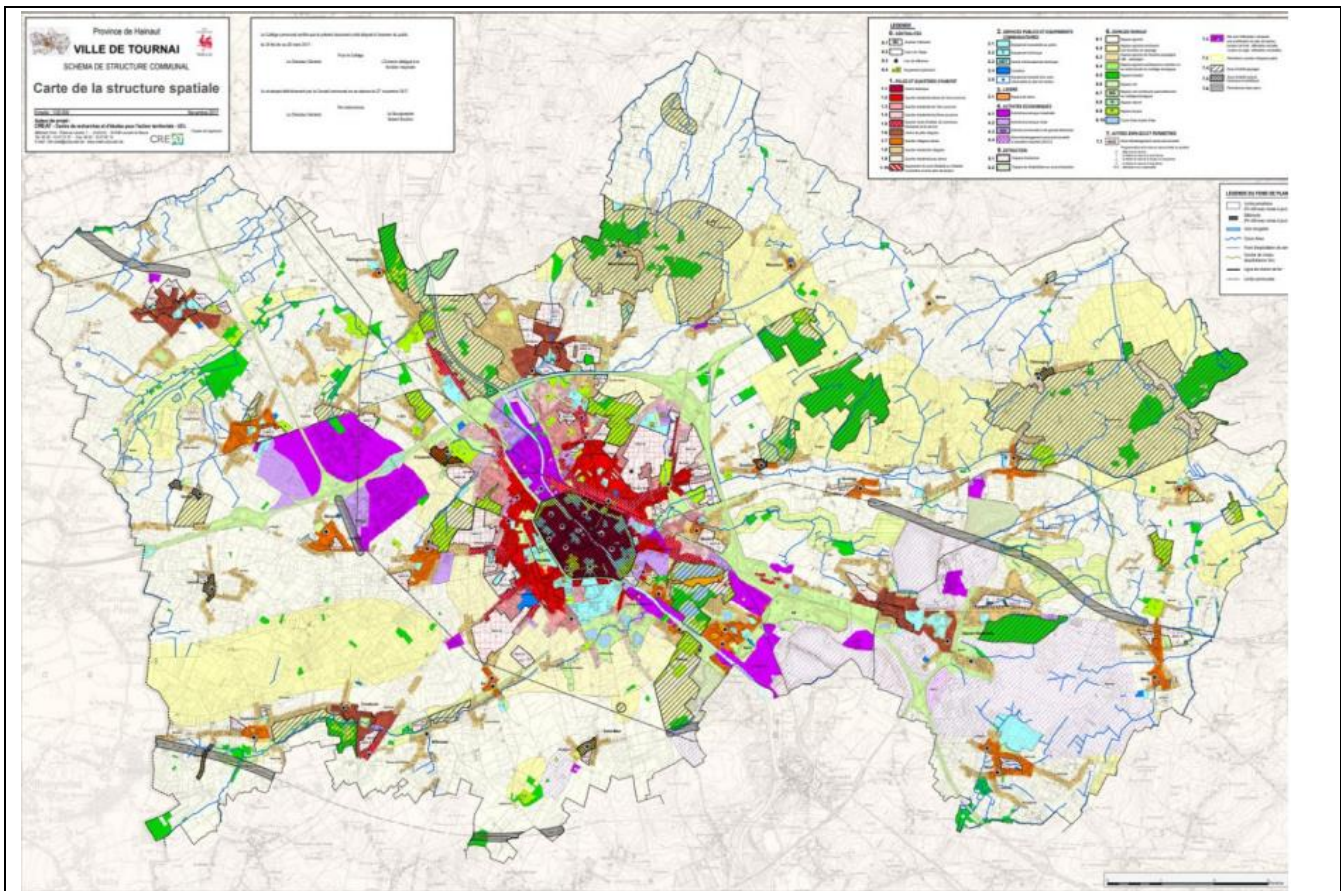
### Process and history

- The analysis was undertaken between October 2004 and December 2005.
- The public consultation process took place between February and March 2006.
- The main options for the desired spatial structure were defined in 2008.
- In 2012, following the change of the political majority, it was decided to prepare a new version.
- In 2015, the planning consultant drafted a new version.
- The new and final version was approved in 2017

### Duration of validity

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

## Details of one example of a municipal development perspective



Source: CREAT-UCLouvain

## Notes and links

[http://lampspw.wallonie.be/dgo4/site\\_amenagement/index.php/juridique/codt](http://lampspw.wallonie.be/dgo4/site_amenagement/index.php/juridique/codt)  
<https://www.tournai.be/schema-de-developpement-communal>

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