



Project part-financed by the European Union



BSR INTERREG III B Project  
 "COMMIN - Promoting Spatial Development by Creating COMmon MINdscapes"  
**Comparison of Planning Systems**

**Table 2: Planning (and management) at national level**

Sub-theme	1 Planning organization		2 Laws of particular importance in planning	3 Regulations and instruments in central government policies and planning		4 Nature conservation, cultural heritage and EU regulations	5 Integration of sectoral aspects	
Question	1) Are the legal responsibilities for planning and management at national level within one ministry?	2) What is the name of the planning law at national level?	Which laws have a particular importance in planning at national level?	1) Which policy guidelines exist in central government policies and planning?	2) Which legally binding regulations exist in central government policies and planning?	Which nature conservation instruments, which instruments relating to cultural heritage and which EU regulations are adopted/ applied? (answers sorted by the three instruments)	1) Are there certain bodies/ instruments for integration of sectoral aspects?	2) Which formal duty for integration of sectoral aspects exists?
Country								
<b>BELARUS</b>	Yes, the legal responsibilities for planning and management at national level are within the Ministry of Architecture and Construction.	The name of the law at national level is Planning and Building Law.	Laws having a particular importance in planning at national level are: Land Law /Code, Environmental Protection Act, Cultural Heritage Act, Code on soil, Nature Conservation Act, Water Code, Housing Code, etc.	Policy guidelines in central government policies and planning are: the National spatial policy guidelines 2007-2010, National plan of spatial development up to 2015.	Zones of special state regulation are: zones of disasters and ecological distress removal, resort and recreational nature protection areas; territories of historical, cultural and architectural monuments; territories which are under the Ministry of Defense control; free economic zones; territories of prospective urban development; territories of prospective development for engineering infrastructure that has national and international importance.	Nature conservation instruments being applied are: National park, Natural monument, Nature reserves, Nature protection/ conservation, Nature protection/conservation area; Protected areas; Landscape; Natural landscape; Landscape conservation area; Special Protection Areas; Biosphere reserve; Environmental and natural resources protection zones/ areas/ belts Instruments being applied relating to cultural heritage are: Cultural heritage act, Historical and cultural objects' protection zone; Historical cities and areas; Historical district.	There is no certain body/ instrument for integration of sectoral aspects.	The duty for integration of sectoral aspects is carried out by the Government = Council of Ministers.
<b>DENMARK</b>	Yes, the legal responsibilities for planning and management at national level are within the Ministry of the Environment.	The name of the law at national level is Planning Act.	Laws having a particular importance in planning at national level are: Environment Protection Act, Protection of Nature Act, Forest Act, Raw Materials Act, Agricultural Holdings Act, Water Supply Act, The Roads Act, The Nature Conservation Act, the Building Act, Forest Act, the Parceling Out Act, construction act, building regulations and Act on urban renewal and urban development.	Policy guidelines in central government policies and planning are the National Planning Report and national planning directives.	Legally binding regulations in central government policies and planning are: building line, conservation line and protection lines: beach protection line, dune protection line, lake and stream protection line, forest building line, ancient monument protection line and church building line.	Nature conservation instruments being applied are: Report on nature and environmental policy, Environment Protection Act, Protection of Nature Act, Forest Act, Agricultural Holdings Act, The Nature Conservation Act, beach protection line, dune protection line, lake and stream protection line and forest building line. Instruments being applied relating to cultural heritage are: The Nature Conservation Act, ancient monument protection line and church building line.	There is no certain body/ instrument for integration of sectoral aspects.	The Minister for the Environment, the regional council and the municipal council have the formal duty for integration of sectoral aspects.
<b>ESTONIA</b>	Yes, the legal responsibilities for planning and management at national level are within the Ministry of Internal Affairs.	The name of the law at national level is Planning Act.	Laws having a particular importance in planning at national level are: Building Act, Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management System Act, Heritage Conservation Act, Land Cadastre Act, Land Reform Act, Local Government Organisation Act, Nature Conservation Act.	A policy guideline in central government policies and planning is the National Spatial Plan.	The basic strategic guidelines for spatial development provided in the National Spatial Plan are binding to the national governmental authorities and to the county governments while preparing county plans.	Nature conservation instruments being applied are: area under nature conservation; building exclusion zone; coastal protection zone; forest protection area; limited management zone; limited management zones of shores and banks; Natura 2000 site; protected area; protected forest; special conservation area; special management zone; strict nature reserve; water protection zone. Instruments being applied relating to cultural heritage are: area under heritage conservation; built-up area of cultural and environmental value; heritage conservation area; protected zone of heritage conservation immovable monument.	Instruments for integration of sectoral aspects are spatial planning and spatial plans, development planning and plans.	The county governor has the formal duty for integration of sectoral aspects.



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Country								
<b>FINLAND</b>	Yes, the legal responsibilities for planning and management at national level are within the Ministry of the Environment.	The name of the law at national level is Land Use and Building Act.	Laws having a particular importance in planning at national level are: Nature Conservation Act, Building Protection Act, Antiquities Act, Environmental Protection Act, Water Act, Land Extraction Act, Highways Act.	Policy guidelines in central government policies and planning are the National land use guidelines.	Legally binding regulations in central government policies and planning are: Subject-specific programmes (e.g. esker protection programme), planning requirement for shore zones.	Nature conservation instruments being applied are: Nature reserves, National parks, Protected habitat types, EU Habitats Directive, EU Birds Directive, Natura 2000 areas, National monuments. Instruments being applied relating to cultural heritage are: Protected buildings and built environments, Landscape conservation areas, Monuments of antiquities, National inventories referred to in National land use guidelines.		
<b>GERMANY</b>	No, there are several ministries (BMVBS, BMU at least) being responsible for planning and management at national level.	The names of the laws at national level are: Federal Spatial Planning Act, Federal Building Code, Federal Nature Conservation Act.	Laws having a particular importance in planning at national level are federal and state sectoral planning legislations (e.g. Federal Highway Act, Federal Waterways Act, Federal Water Act, Federal Soil Protection Act, Federal Immission Control Act, Conservation of Historic Monument Act, Environmental Impact assessment act).	Policy guidelines in central government policies and planning are the spatial planning policy guideline and framework for action in spatial policy, the guideline of spatial planning, guiding principles for development and the Spatial planning report.	There are specific regulations in sectoral planning legislation, environmental impact assessment and strategic environmental impact assessment, joint responsibilities.	Nature conservation instruments being applied are: protected area, protected status, nature conservation area, national park, biosphere reserve, nature park, natural monuments, landscape conservation areas. Instruments being applied relating to cultural heritage are: at national level: guidelines of the national committee for conservation of historic monuments, at state (Länder) level: conservation of historic monuments Acts, protection areas, protected status. EU regulations being applied are: EU Habitats Directive, EU Birds Directive, NATURA 2000 areas.	There is no certain body/ instrument for integration of sectoral aspects.	There is a formal duty for integration of sectoral aspects for the federal state. States (Länder), counties and municipalities ("nachrichtliche Übernahme") relate to the mutual feedback principle.
<b>LATVIA</b>	Yes, the legal responsibilities for planning and management at national level are within the Ministry of Local Municipalities and Regional Development.	The name of the law at national level is Planning Law.	Laws having a particular importance in planning at national level are: Protected Belt Act, Environment Protection Act, Protection of Nature Act, Raw Material Act, Agricultural Act, Water Act, Cultural Monument Preservation Act, Forest Act, Land Use and Management Act, Construction Act and Building Regulation, Regional Development Act, Sectoral Transport.	Policy guidelines in central government policies and planning are the National Development Plan and the National Spatial Plan.	Planning regulations are legally binding regulations in central government policies and planning.	Nature conservation instruments being applied are: Nature Protection Areas. Instruments being applied relating to cultural heritage are: Protected buildings and built environments, Landscape conservation areas, Monuments of antiquities, National inventories referred to in National land use guidelines.		



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Country								
<b>LITHUANIA</b>	No, there are several ministries being responsible for planning and management at national level.	The name of the law at national level is Law on Territorial Planning of the Republic of Lithuania.	Laws having a particular importance in planning at national level are: Land Law/Law on Land, Environment Protection Law, Law on Protected Territories, Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Immovable Cultural Properties, Building Law, Law on Regional Development, Law on Environment Impact Assessment of the Planned Activity.	Policy guidelines in central government policies and planning are the Comprehensive Plan of the Territory of Lithuania Republic, Regulations of Master (general) Plan Preparation of the County, Regulations for Drafting the Master Plan of the Municipality Territory, Regulations for Drafting the Master Plans of Towns and Townships, others), Regulations for Preparing the Special Plans (projects) on Territories of Objects of Cultural Heritage, Regulations for Drafting the Special Communications plans and others.	A legally binding regulation in central government policies and planning is the Comprehensive Plan of the Territory of Lithuania Republic.	Nature conservation instruments being applied are: Different categories of protected territories: nature reserves, sanctuaries (including Natura 2000 areas), nature heritage objects, national and regional parks; water protection belts and zones. Instruments being applied relating to cultural heritage are: Culture reserves, sanctuaries, culture heritage objects, national and regional parks. EU regulations being applied are: 1.Laws initiated by the EU directives (for example, "Law on Environment Impact Assessment of the Planned Activities"); separate law paragraphs (for example, special paragraphs in the Law on Protected Territories, including the themes of EU Habitats Directive, EU Birds Directive, Natura 2000 areas). 2.By-laws initiated by the EU directives (for example, "Regulations on Order of Impact Assessment of Territorial Planning Document Solutions". 3. EU documents validated by Seimas (Parliament), for example, European Landscape Convention.	Any specific body for integration of sectoral aspects at the regional level, Council of Regional Development. Instruments for integration of sectoral aspects in any sense are: Planning conditions and coordination of plans.	
<b>NORWAY</b>	No, the legal responsibilities for planning and management at national level are shared by the Ministry of Environment on the one hand and the Ministry of local government and regional development on the other hand.	The name of the law at national level is Planning and Building Act.	Laws having a particular importance in planning at national level are: Cultural Heritage Act, Environmental Information Act, Land Act, Nature Conservation Act, Outdoor Recreation Act, Pollution Control Act, Roads Act, Water Ressource Act.	Policy guidelines in central government policies and planning are the National Policy Guidelines.	Legally binding regulations in central government policies and planning are: National policy provisions, Building ban, Shoreline belt protection, Temporary prohibition against division and construction work.	Nature conservation instruments being applied are: National park, Natural monuments, Nature reserves, Protected landscape areas. Instruments being applied relating to cultural heritage are: Preservation regulations, Preserved building. EU regulations being applied are EU policies and programs.	The body responsible for integration of sectoral aspects is the county government.	There is a formal duty for integration of sectoral aspects by control, monitoring, objections and collaborative duty.



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Country								
<b>POLAND</b>	Yes, the legal responsibilities for planning and management at national level within one ministry.	The name of the law at national level is Spatial Planning and Management Act.	Laws having a particular importance in planning at national level are: Building Law and Nature Conservation Act.	A policy guideline in central government policies and planning is the National Spatial Management Concept (NSMC).	All planning documents at regional level should take into consideration the directions of the NSMC (National Spatial Management Concept).	Nature conservation instruments being applied are: Culture and National Heritage. Instruments being applied relating to cultural heritage are: Protected buildings and built environments, Nature areas. An EU regulation being applied is NATURA 2000.	There is no certain body/ instrument for integration of sectoral aspects.	There is a formal duty for integration of sectoral aspects.
<b>RUSSIA</b>	No, there are several ministries being responsible for planning and management at national level.	The name of the law at national level is RF Urban Development Code.	Laws having a particular importance in planning at national level are: RF Urban Development Code, RF Land Code, RF Law on Cultural Heritage of Russia, RF Law on Nature Protection, RF Code on Waters, RF Code on Forests.	A policy guideline in central government policies and planning is the RF Urban Development Code: • sustainable development; • balanced consideration of important prerequisites; • preservation of cultural heritage premises and sensitive natural areas; • accessibility for invalids; • public participation; • responsibility of public bodies etc.	Legally binding regulations in central government policies and planning are: establishment of land categories by territorial planning (forests, agricultural etc.); location of federal objects (as federal infrastructures, cultural landmarks of federal level and others); technical regulation; state expertise of territorial planning and design documentation; spatial and environmental monitoring procedures.	Nature conservation instruments being applied are: Natural areas under special preservation, water protection zones, specific land use requirements at zoning ordinances regarding landscape preservation zones. Instruments are established by federal laws and evidently considered as effective and sufficient. Instruments being applied relating to cultural heritage are: List of cultural landmarks of federal, regional, local level, joint preservation zones and preservation requirements. Instruments established by federal laws and evidently considered as effective and sufficient.	The body responsible for integration of sectoral aspects is the Ministry of regional development.	Responsibility for RF territorial planning scheme.
<b>SWEDEN</b>	All governmental decisions are taken by the government as a collective. The ministry for Environment is responsible for preparation of decisions under the Planning and building Act.	The name of the law at national level is Planning and Building Act.	Laws having a particular importance in planning at national level are: Environmental Code, Roads Act, Railways Act.	All governmental decisions are taken by the government as a collective. The ministry for Environment is responsible for preparation of decisions under the Planning and building Act.	A legally binding regulation in central government policies and planning is the Planning and Building Act.	Nature conservation instruments being applied are: Environmental Code, Roads Act, Railways Act. An instrument being applied relating to cultural heritage is the Act concerning Ancient Monuments and Finds.	The body responsible for integration of sectoral aspects is the County administrative board.	The County administrative board has the formal duty for integration of sectoral aspects.