



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

Table 1: The national constitutions and planning systems

Sub-theme	1 Planning legislation	2 State-municipal division	3 Main responsibilities: state, regional and municipal planning agencies			4 Access to public authority matters
Question	Which types of by-laws exist outside the central legislative council(s) of the state and by whom are they adopted?	Which constitutional principle(s) regulating state-municipal relations exist and what is it called?	What are the main responsibilities of the state, the regional and the municipal planning agencies? (answers sorted by the three levels)			The people's right to be informed and their right to give their voice: Are they defined as constitutional rights and what is the name for that principle?
Country						
BELARUS	No by-laws exist outside the central legislative council(s) of the state.	State-municipal relations are regulated by self-government = Councils of Deputies; Municipal council.	Main responsibilities of the state: Comprehensive planning, specialized (sectoral) planning at the national level.	Main responsibilities of the regional planning agencies: Comprehensive planning, specialized (sectoral) planning at the regional level.	Main responsibilities of the municipal planning agencies: Comprehensive planning, specialized (sectoral) planning at the local level; detailed planning.	Yes. The constitutional right is the Public information principle.
DENMARK	No by-laws exist outside the central legislative council(s) of the state.	State-municipal relations are regulated by the municipal autonomy (municipal government) and at national level by the Minister for the Environment.	Main responsibilities of the state: Comprehensive planning; Principles and framework for planning (national planning) , Sectoral planning.	Main responsibilities of the regional planning agencies: Comprehensive planning (regional spatial development planning) and Sectoral planning.	Main responsibilities of the municipal planning agencies: Comprehensive planning (municipal planning) and Sectoral planning.	Yes. The constitutional right is the Public information principle.



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

Table 1: The national constitutions and planning systems

Sub-theme	1 Planning legislation	2 State-municipal division	3 Main responsibilities: state, regional and municipal planning agencies			4 Access to public authority matters
Question	Which types of by-laws exist outside the central legislative council(s) of the state and by whom are they adopted?	Which constitutional principle(s) regulating state-municipal relations exist and what is it called?	What are the main responsibilities of the state, the regional and the municipal planning agencies? (answers sorted by the three levels)			The people's right to be informed and their right to give their voice: Are they defined as constitutional rights and what is the name for that principle?
Country						
ESTONIA	No by-laws exist outside the central legislative council(s) of the state.	State-municipal relations are regulated by municipal self-government - all local issues shall be resolved and managed by local governments.	Main responsibilities of the state: legislative framework for planning; provision of national planning guidelines by initiating, preparing and adopting the National Spatial Plan; supervision over the preparation of county plans.	Main responsibilities of the regional planning agencies: initiation, preparation and adoption of county plans; supervision over the preparation of comprehensive plans and detailed plans; concertation of the National Spatial Plan.	Main responsibilities of the municipal planning agencies: initiation, preparation and adoption of comprehensive plans and detailed plans; concertation of a county plan.	Yes. It is a duty to provide information about the activities of state agencies, local governments, and their officials - public disclosure; public display of plan; the right to address state agencies, local governments, and their officials with memoranda and petitions - presenting proposals and objections during a planning process; exercising the supreme power of state by electing the Riigikogu; electing local councils of cities and rural municipalities.
FINLAND	There are by-laws which are adopted by the building ordinance (a statutory local municipal code).	State-municipal relations are regulated by municipal self-government.	Main responsibilities of the state: National interest, national guidelines, sectoral planning.	Main responsibility of the regional planning agencies: Comprehensive plan.	Main responsibility of the municipal planning agencies: Sectoral plan.	Yes. The Right of access to information (PerL) and Participation in policy-making (Hall) are constitutional rights.



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 1: The national constitutions and planning systems

Sub-theme	1 Planning legislation	2 State-municipal division	3 Main responsibilities: state, regional and municipal planning agencies			4 Access to public authority matters
Question	Which types of by-laws exist outside the central legislative council(s) of the state and by whom are they adopted?	Which constitutional principle(s) regulating state-municipal relations exist and what is it called?	What are the main responsibilities of the state, the regional and the municipal planning agencies? (answers sorted by the three levels)			The people's right to be informed and their right to give their voice: Are they defined as constitutional rights and what is the name for that principle?
Country						
GERMANY	There are by-laws which are adopted by the council and ordinances which are adopted by officials.	Principles regulating state-municipal relations are local self-government, local planning autonomy and mutual feedback principle.	Main responsibilities of the state: guiding principles for spatial planning and for urban development (national level) , principles of spatial planning , guidelines of spatial planning , sectoral planning.	Main responsibilities of the regional planning agencies: state (Länder) and regions: spatial structure plans (federal states level), sectoral planning.	Main responsibilities of the municipal planning agencies: Urban land-use-planning contains preparatory land-use plan , binding land-use-plan , urban development plan.	Yes. The constitutional right is the obligation to provide information and obligation to participation.
LATVIA	There are by-laws existing (Binding regulations) which are adopted by the local councils.	There is no principle regulating state-municipal regulations in the constitution, but in law. It is called subsidiarity principle.	Main responsibilities of the state: Single programming document.	Main responsibilities of the regional planning agencies: Comprehensive planning.	Main responsibilities of the municipal planning agencies: Comprehensive plan.	Yes. The constitutional right is the Public information principle.
LITHUANIA	By-laws do not exist for legislating laws, but for passing the resolutions and decrees (postlegal acts). The by-laws consist of regulations and schedules and are adopted by officials.	The principles regulating state-municipal relations are: 1. State supports the municipalities. 2.Municipalities act free in the frames of laws.	Main responsibilities of the state: 1. Passing the Laws and Planning Regulations; 2. Supervision the regional planning. 3. National appeal authority 3. Organising the preparation of general (comprehensive) and special plans of national level.	Main responsibilities of the regional planning agencies: 1. Organisation of preparation of the general (comprehensive) and special regional plans; 2. Supervision of the municipal planning, 3. Regional appeal authority	Main responsibilities of the municipal planning agencies: Organisation of preparation of municipal general (comprehensive), special and partly - the detail plans.	The constitutional right is a principle that the searching, getting and the distribution of the information by the people can not be disturbed. This right can be limited only by law (The 25th paragraph of Constitution).



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 1: The national constitutions and planning systems

Sub-theme	1 Planning legislation	2 State-municipal division	3 Main responsibilities: state, regional and municipal planning agencies			4 Access to public authority matters
Question	Which types of by-laws exist outside the central legislative council(s) of the state and by whom are they adopted?	Which constitutional principle(s) regulating state-municipal relations exist and what is it called?	What are the main responsibilities of the state, the regional and the municipal planning agencies? (answers sorted by the three levels)			The people's right to be informed and their right to give their voice: Are they defined as constitutional rights and what is the name for that principle?
Country						
NORWAY	There are two by-laws: the subordinate legislation is adopted by officials of the central government administration and the articles of association are adopted by the municipal council.	State-municipal relations are regulated by the municipal autonomy.	Main responsibilities of the state: Sectoral planning.	Main responsibilities of the regional planning agencies: Comprehensive Community planning , Sectoral planning.	Main responsibilities of the municipal planning agencies: Comprehensive Community planning.	Yes. The constitutional right is the Public information principle.
POLAND	There are by-laws existing which are adopted by the local councils.	There are three levels of self-government regulating state-municipal relations, named territorial self-government.	Main responsibilities of the state: Single programming document.	Main responsibilities of the regional planning agencies: Obligatory spatial and management plan.	Main responsibilities of the municipal planning agencies: Obligatory spatial and management plan.	Yes. The constitutional right is the Public information principle.
RUSSIA	By-laws exist in the form of regional laws and municipal by-laws. They are adopted by municipal councils.	State-municipal relations are regulated by municipal self-government.	Main responsibilities of the state: Territorial planning for large areas, federal laws, technical regulation.	Main responsibilities of the regional planning agencies: Territorial planning for region, regional laws and recommendation concerning urban development standards.	Main responsibilities of the municipal planning agencies: Master plans, zoning ordinances, land (detailed) planning, municipal recommendation concerning urban development standards.	Yes. There is a constitutional right to be informed on environmental matters, called public participation right.



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 1: The national constitutions and planning systems

Sub-theme	1 Planning legislation	2 State-municipal division	3 Main responsibilities: state, regional and municipal planning agencies			4 Access to public authority matters
Question	Which types of by-laws exist outside the central legislative council(s) of the state and by whom are they adopted?	Which constitutional principle(s) regulating state-municipal relations exist and what is it called?	What are the main responsibilities of the state, the regional and the municipal planning agencies? (answers sorted by the three levels)			The people's right to be informed and their right to give their voice: Are they defined as constitutional rights and what is the name for that principle?
Country						
SWEDEN	As laws, by-laws can only be decided by the parliament in the field of planning.	State-municipal relations are regulated by municipal self-government.	Main responsibilities of the state: national interests, sectoral planning.	Main responsibilities of the regional planning agencies: Guiding and scrutinizing Municipal comprehensive plans concerning national interests.	Main responsibilities of the municipal planning agencies: Comprehensive planning, legally binding detailed planning.	Yes. The constitutional rights are the Principle of free access to official documents (offentlighetsprincipen) and the Principle of citizens participation in planning.



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 1: The national constitutions and planning systems

Sub-theme	5 Property rights	6 Public rights to the use of land	7 Settlement system categories for planning (with legal consequences)	8 Groups to be prioritized in planning
Question	Does the constitution protect property rights against public intervention and what is the constitutional principle in case of public taking?	Is there a general access to land and water and is there a specific right for it?	Which are settlement system categories with legal consequences for planning for urban, for rural and/ or for special areas? (answers sorted by the three levels: for urban areas, for rural areas, for special areas)	Is planning meant to give favour to particular groups of the population and if so, which groups are favoured?
Country				
BELARUS	No, the constitution does not protect property rights against public intervention. In case of public taking the principle of compensation or expropriation is applied.	The public right to the use of land is called Everyman's right: a free right of access to the land and waterways, etc.	The settlement system categories with legal consequences are: For urban areas: National Settlement System; Urban agglomeration/ area; Urban/urbanised structure; Urbanization/ urban sprawl ; Urban structure; Urban areas; large/ medium-sized city. For rural areas: Rural areas, Rural settlements. For special areas: Rural/cottage area/ territory; Protected nature areas.	Planning is meant to give favour to physically handicapped people and villagers.
DENMARK	No, the constitution does not protect property rights against public intervention. In case of public taking the principle of expropriation (followed by compensation) is applied.	There are specific rights for public access to and use of land and water following the Road Traffic Act.	The settlement system categories with legal consequences for planning for urban areas are: Urban zones; for rural areas: Rural zones and for special areas: Summer cottage areas.	Planning is meant to give favour to property owners, neighbours and specific groups of users as well as mobilityimpaired people (accessibility).



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 1: The national constitutions and planning systems

Sub-theme	5 Property rights	6 Public rights to the use of land	7 Settlement system categories for planning (with legal consequences)	8 Groups to be prioritized in planning
Question	Does the constitution protect property rights against public intervention and what is the constitutional principle in case of public taking?	Is there a general access to land and water and is there a specific right for it?	Which are settlement system categories with legal consequences for planning for urban, for rural and/ or for special areas? (answers sorted by the three levels: for urban areas, for rural areas, for special areas)	Is planning meant to give favour to particular groups of the population and if so, which groups are favoured?
Country				
ESTONIA	Property may be expropriated without the consent of the owner only in the public interest, in the cases and pursuant to procedure provided by law, and for fair and immediate compensation. Everyone whose property is expropriated without his or her consent has the right of recourse to the courts and to contest the expropriation, the compensation, or the amount thereof.	The public right to the use of land is called Everyman's right: a free right of access to the land and waterways, and to collect berries etc.	The settlement system categories with legal consequences are: For urban areas: Location in cities and towns makes the preparation of detailed plan mandatory for building activities in most cases, although there are certain exceptions described in Planning Act. For rural areas: In small towns and villages the preparation of detailed plans is mandatory only for clearly delimited built-up parts of the settlements. For special areas: The preparation of detailed plans is mandatory only for clearly delimited built-up parts of the settlements in small towns and villages.	An owner of land and the owners of a land in neighbouring areas should be informed in a more personal and formalized way (by way of registered letter) during the planning process, compared to other interested persons.
FINLAND	Yes, the property of everyone is protected by the constitution. In case of public taking, the principle of expropriation for public needs against full compensation, is applied.	The public right to the use of land is called Everyman's right: a free right of access to the land and waterways, and to collect berries etc.	There are no settlement system categories with legal consequences for planning for urban areas and for rural areas, but for special areas (protected nature areas).	Planning is not meant to give favour to particular groups of the population.



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 1: The national constitutions and planning systems

Sub-theme	5 Property rights	6 Public rights to the use of land	7 Settlement system categories for planning (with legal consequences)	8 Groups to be prioritized in planning
Question	Does the constitution protect property rights against public intervention and what is the constitutional principle in case of public taking?	Is there a general access to land and water and is there a specific right for it?	Which are settlement system categories with legal consequences for planning for urban, for rural and/ or for special areas? (answers sorted by the three levels: for urban areas, for rural areas, for special areas)	Is planning meant to give favour to particular groups of the population and if so, which groups are favoured?
Country				
GERMANY	Yes, the constitution protects property rights against public intervention. In case of public taking the principle of expropriation for public needs against full compensation, is applied.	There is a general access to public land, if there are no other regulations, but not to private land. A specific right for a general access does not exist.	The settlement system category with legal consequences for planning for urban areas is the central-place system at national level as guideline) and for rural areas the central-place system at national level as guideline) as well. For special areas, the settlement categories are metropolitan areas and protection areas.	Planning is not meant to give favour to particular groups of the population.
LATVIA	Yes, the constitution protects property rights against public intervention. The constitutional principle in case of public taking is the compensation principle.	There is a public right to out-door access and activities named 'Towpath'.	There are no settlement system categories with legal consequences for planning for urban areas and for rural areas, but for special areas (protected nature areas).	Planning is not meant to give favour to particular groups of the population.
LITHUANIA	Yes, the constitution protects property rights against public intervention. "Property may be taken over only for the needs of society according to the procedure established by law and shall be justly compensated for." (Article 23)	The general access to land and water is limited: only the public recreation objects, the nature and cultural heritage complexes and strand protection strips are generally accessible. The access is regulated by the Law on Land.	There are no settlement system categories with legal consequences for planning for urban areas and for rural areas, but for special areas: The Law on Land subdivides land use into five "principle specific purposes of land use": 1) land designated for agricultural purposes; 2) land designated for forestry purposes; 3) land designated for water purposes; 4) land designated for conservation purpose; and 5) land designated for other purposes.	Planning is not meant to give favour to particular groups of the population.



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 1: The national constitutions and planning systems

Sub-theme	5 Property rights	6 Public rights to the use of land	7 Settlement system categories for planning (with legal consequences)	8 Groups to be prioritized in planning
Question	Does the constitution protect property rights against public intervention and what is the constitutional principle in case of public taking?	Is there a general access to land and water and is there a specific right for it?	Which are settlement system categories with legal consequences for planning for urban, for rural and/ or for special areas? (answers sorted by the three levels: for urban areas, for rural areas, for special areas)	Is planning meant to give favour to particular groups of the population and if so, which groups are favoured?
Country				
NORWAY	No, the constitution does not protect property rights against public intervention, but expropriation will need specific legal justifications. The principle in case of public taking is called compensation principle.	There is a public right to out-door access and activities.	There are no settlement system categories with legal consequences for planning for urban areas, only regarding regulations for certain kinds of protection, e.g. Shore belt protection. There are neither settlement system categories for rural areas and for special areas.	Planning is meant to give favour to children's environment.
POLAND	Yes, the constitution protects property rights against public intervention. The constitutional principle in case of public taking is the compensation principle.	There is no right for a general access to land and water.	There are no settlement system categories with legal consequences for planning for urban areas and rural areas, but for special areas: Protected nature areas, closed areas.	Planning is not meant to give favour to particular groups of the population.
RUSSIA	Yes, the constitution protects property rights against public intervention. In case of public taking, the principle of compensation is applied.	There is a general access to public space but no specific right.	The settlement system categories with legal consequences are: For urban areas: Urban areas; For rural areas: Areas of rural settlements; For special areas: Areas for dachas (summer cottages) and garden-lots.	Planning is meant to give favour to handicapped people only.



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 1: The national constitutions and planning systems

Sub-theme	5 Property rights	6 Public rights to the use of land	7 Settlement system categories for planning (with legal consequences)	8 Groups to be prioritized in planning
Question	Does the constitution protect property rights against public intervention and what is the constitutional principle in case of public taking?	Is there a general access to land and water and is there a specific right for it?	Which are settlement system categories with legal consequences for planning for urban, for rural and/ or for special areas? (answers sorted by the three levels: for urban areas, for rural areas, for special areas)	Is planning meant to give favour to particular groups of the population and if so, which groups are favoured?
Country				
SWEDEN	Yes, the constitution protects property rights against public intervention. In case of public taking the principle of expropriation for public needs against compensation is applied.	It is regulated in the right of public access: Everyone has the right to cross and stay on another's land and water areas and to collect wild berries, mushrooms and non-protected flowers.	There are no settlement system categories with legal consequences for planning for urban, for rural and/ or for special areas.	Planning is not meant to give favour to particular groups of the population.



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								
BELARUS	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.
DENMARK	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.
ESTONIA	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.



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								
FINLAND	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.		
GERMANY	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.
LATVIA	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.		



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								
LITHUANIA	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.	
NORWAY	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.



BSR INTERREG III B Project
 "COMMIN - Promoting Spatial Development by Creating Common MINdscales"
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								
POLAND	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.
RUSSIA	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
SWEDEN	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.



BSR INTERREG III B Project
 "COMMIN - Promoting Spatial Development by Creating Common MINDscapes"

Comparison of Planning Systems

Table 3: Planning (and management) at regional level(s)

Sub-theme	1 Territorial organization		2 Forms of planning at regional levels (planning process)	3 Statutory categories of plans (planning products)	4 Body mandated for initiating and approval of plans	5 Binding force of regional plan	
Question	1) Are decentralized state agencies, regional and municipal entities acting authorities in planning?	2) What is the territorial unit of the regional level, what is the decentralized state authority and what is the regional planning authority?	Which forms of planning/ planning processes exist at regional level?	Which statutory categories of plans/ planning products exist at regional level?	Which body is mandated for the initiation and the approval of plans at regional level?	1) Is the regional plan binding on subordinate planning?	2) Are there particular instruments generating a binding force of the regional plan?
Country							
BELARUS	No, decentralized state agencies, regional and municipal entities are not acting authorities in planning.	The territorial unit of the regional level is the Region (oblast), City of Minsk. The decentralized state authority is the Regional Council of deputies. The regional planning authority is the Local planning authority and the planning authority at the regional level is the Committee on Architecture and Territorial Planning of the Regional Executive Committee.	The forms of planning/ planning processes at regional level are Comprehensive planning, specialized (sectoral) planning and Regional planning.	The Regional plan, the Master plan of the City of Minsk and specialized schemes and projects are plans/ planning products at regional level.	The Executive Committee of the Region and the Executive Committee of the City of Minsk are mandated for the initiation of plans at regional level. The President is mandated for the approval of regional plans.	Yes, the regional plan is binding on subordinate planning.	Instruments generating a binding force of the regional plan are: Urban planning requirements; Planning condition; Functional regions/areas/zoning/zone and limitations on territory usage for spatial planning activity.
DENMARK	Yes, decentralized state agencies, regional and municipal entities are acting authorities in planning.	The territorial unit of the regional level is the administrative region (from 1 January 2007; until 31 december 2006 it had been the county). The decentralized state authority is composed of the Regional environmental centres. The regional planning authority is the Regional council.	The form of planning/ planning processes at regional level is regional spatial development planning.	The Regional spatial development plan is the plan at regional level.	For the initiation and the approval of plans at regional level the Regional council is mandated.	No, the regional plan is not binding on subordinate planning.	Yes. The objection from regional environmental centres, neighbour administrative region and municipality is generating a binding force of the regional plan.
ESTONIA	Yes, decentralized state agencies, regional and municipal entities are acting authorities in planning.	The territorial unit of the regional level is the county. The decentralized state authority and the regional planning authority is the county governor.	The forms of planning/ planning processes at regional level are spatial planning and development planning.	The county plan and the development plan of a county are plans at regional level.	A county governor or the Government of the Republic shall initiate and administer the preparation of a county plan. A county plan is approved by the Minister of Regional Affairs and adopted by the county governor.	Yes, the regional plan is binding on subordinate planning.	Yes, there is a supervision of the compliance of a comprehensive plan and /or detailed plan with the adopted county plan generating a binding force of the regional plan.
FINLAND	Yes, decentralized state agencies, regional and municipal entities are acting authorities in planning.	The territorial unit of the regional level is the region. The decentralized state authority is the Regional Environment Centre. The regional planning authority is the Regional Council (a joint municipal board).	The forms of planning/ planning processes at regional level are regional development and regional land use planning.	The Regional development strategy, the Regional development programme and the Regional land use plan are plans at regional level.	For the initiation of plans, the Regional Council is mandated (ratification by the Ministry of the Environment).	Yes, the regional plan is binding on subordinate planning.	



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

Table 3: Planning (and management) at regional level(s)

Sub-theme	1 Territorial organization		2 Forms of planning at regional levels (planning process)	3 Statutory categories of plans (planning products)	4 Body mandated for initiating and approval of plans	5 Binding force of regional plan	
Question	1) Are decentralized state agencies, regional and municipal entities acting authorities in planning?	2) What is the territorial unit of the regional level, what is the decentralized state authority and what is the regional planning authority?	Which forms of planning/ planning processes exist at regional level?	Which statutory categories of plans/ planning products exist at regional level?	Which body is mandated for the initiation and the approval of plans at regional level?	1) Is the regional plan binding on subordinate planning?	2) Are there particular instruments generating a binding force of the regional plan?
Country							
GERMANY	Yes, decentralized state agencies, regional and municipal entities are acting authorities in planning.	The territorial unit of the regional level is composed of 1. state (Länder), 2. region, county and administrative district. There is no decentralized state authority. The regional planning authority is composed of 1. State ministry 2. County Council, "Regierungspräsident" (literary president of administrative district).	The forms of planning/ planning processes at regional level are 1. state (Länder) spatial planning, state development planning 2. regional planning, regional development planning, regional policy.	Plans at regional level are: 1. spatial structure plan, state development plan, 2. regional plan, regional development strategy/concept, central-place-system (polycentric development).	The state parliament or the state government are mandated for the initiation of plans at regional level; the approval is done by the state parliament or county council.	Yes, the regional plan is binding on subordinate planning (for planning authorities).	Yes, there are tools for securing and implementing spatial planning, spatial planning procedure, procedure for derogation from spatial planning goals and for amending spatial planning goals and objections by the municipality generating a binding force of the regional plan.
LATVIA	Yes, decentralized state agencies, regional and municipal entities are acting authorities in planning.	The territorial unit of the regional level is composed of 1) Planning Region and 2) District. Decentralised offices of national organizations form the decentralized state authority. The regional planning authorities are 1) Regional Planning Council (in total 15) and 2) District Council.	The forms of planning/ planning processes at regional level are Intermunicipal planning, Regional land use planning and regional development.	Plans at regional level are: 1) Planning Region Spatial Plan, 2) District Spatial Plan.	For the initiation and the approval of plans at regional level are mandated: 1) Planning region council and 2) District council.	Yes, the regional plan is binding on subordinate planning.	Yes. Planning objections are instruments which generate a binding force of the regional plan.
LITHUANIA	Yes, decentralized state agencies, regional and municipal entities are acting authorities in planning.	The territorial unit of the regional level is the County. The decentralized state authority is the County governor. The regional planning authority is the County governor's administration.	The forms of planning/ planning processes at regional level are 1. Regional strategic planning, 2. Regional development planning, 3. Regional territorial planning.	Plans at regional level are: 1. Regional strategic plan 2. Regional development plan, 3. Master (comprehensive, general) and special plans of the county.	1. The County governor initiates and approves the Regional Strategic Plan. 2. The County governor initiates the Regional Development Plan, County Council approves it. 3. The County governor initiates the master (comprehensive, general) and special plans of the territory of county. The Government approves the master (comprehensive, general) plan of the territory of county. The special plans are approved differently (according to the different Rules on preparation of special plans).	Yes, the regional plan is binding on subordinate planning.	The law requirement of the municipal level territorial plans should not contradict the regional level territorial plans. The institution of planning supervision is the County Governor's administration.
NORWAY	Yes, decentralized state agencies, regional and municipal entities are acting authorities in planning.	The territorial unit of the regional level is the County. The decentralized state authority is constituted of the County Governor. The regional planning authority is the County municipality.	The forms of planning/ planning processes at regional level are County planning and Inter-municipal planning.	The County master plan and the Partial county master plan are plans at regional level.	For the initiation of plans at regional level the County council is mandated. For the approval of plans the King in the Government Council Meeting is mandated.	No, the regional plan is not binding on subordinate planning, it is advisory only.	Yes. Planning objections are instruments which generate a binding force of the regional plan.



BSR INTERREG III B Project
 "COMMIN - Promoting Spatial Development by Creating COMmon MINDscapes"

Comparison of Planning Systems

Table 3: Planning (and management) at regional level(s)

Sub-theme	1 Territorial organization		2 Forms of planning at regional levels (planning process)	3 Statutory categories of plans (planning products)	4 Body mandated for initiating and approval of plans	5 Binding force of regional plan	
Question	1) Are decentralized state agencies, regional and municipal entities acting authorities in planning?	2) What is the territorial unit of the regional level, what is the decentralized state authority and what is the regional planning authority?	Which forms of planning/ planning processes exist at regional level?	Which statutory categories of plans/ planning products exist at regional level?	Which body is mandated for the initiation and the approval of plans at regional level?	1) Is the regional plan binding on subordinate planning?	2) Are there particular instruments generating a binding force of the regional plan?
Country							
POLAND	Yes, decentralized state agencies, regional and municipal entities are acting authorities in planning.	The territorial unit of the regional level is the Voivodship. The decentralized state authority is the Voivode. The regional planning authority is the Voivodship Parliament.	The form of planning/ planning processes at regional level is Spatial Planning.	The Voivodships' Spatial Management Plan (VSMP) in accordance with National Spatial Management Concept and Regional Development Strategy are plans/ planning products at regional level.	For the initiation of plans at regional level the Self-government body is mandated. For the approval of plans the Voivodship Parliament is mandated.	Yes, the regional plan is binding on subordinate planning but after negotiations only.	Yes, there is a proof of local plans' accordance with the law made by the Voivode.
RUSSIA	Yes, decentralized state agencies, regional and municipal entities are acting authorities in planning.	The territorial unit of the regional level is the Region. The decentralized state authority is constituted of Federal offices (for land use control, state expertise of territorial planning documents and regional executive bodies). The regional planning authority is the Regional ministry or committee on planning and architecture.	The form of planning/ planning processes at regional level is a Planning scheme covering the region.	The Regional territorial planning scheme (comprehensive or sectoral) is a plan at regional level.	The Regional government is mandated for the initiation and approval of plans at regional level.	Yes, the regional plan is binding on subordinate planning.	Yes, a reference to the court is generating a binding force of the regional plan.
SWEDEN	Yes, decentralized state agencies, regional and municipal entities are acting authorities in planning.	The territorial unit of the regional level is the County for regional development programmes, municipalities in cooperation for regional planning. The decentralized state authority is the County administrative board. The regional planning authority is the Regional planning body.	The forms of planning/ planning processes at regional level are Regional development programming, regional planning.	The regional development programme and the regional plan (voluntary) are plans/ planning products at regional level.	The County administrative boards and the regional council are mandated for the initiation and approval of regional development programmes; the National government and the regional planning body are mandated for the initiation and approval of regional plans.	No, the regional plan is not binding on subordinate planning.	No, there are no particular instruments generating a binding force of the regional plan.



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

Table 4: Planning at municipal and local level

Sub-theme	1 Territorial organization		2 Local planning authority bodies		3 Forms of planning	
Question	1) Which local territorial unit(s) exist(s)?	2) Is the local planning authority also the local building authority?	1) Which are the local committees and/ or the local supreme authority for initialization and adoption/ endorsement of plans?	2) Do legally notified instruments exist to cooperate between municipalities and which are the instruments?	1) Which forms of planning for the territorial unit exist at local level?	2) Are there plans for various levels and how are they called?
Country						
BELARUS	The territorial units at municipal/ local level are the district (raion); the City of regional subordination; the Town of district subordination and the Territory of rural settlement.	No, the local planning authority is not the local building authority.	The local committee for initialization and adoption/ endorsement of plans is the Local planning authority - Committee on Architecture and Territorial Planning of the District (City) Executive Committee. The local supreme authority for initialization and adoption/endorsement of plans is the District (raion) Executive Committee ; City Executive Committee - municipality.	No, there are no legally notified instruments to cooperate between municipalities.	The forms of planning for the territorial unit at local level are Comprehensive planning, Specialized (sectoral) planning ; Detailed planning; Urban planning.	Yes, there are plans for various levels: Comprehensive plan (plan of spatial development - for the district; master plan - for the city); Specialized schemes and projects: Detailed plan.
DENMARK	The territorial unit at municipal/ local level is the municipality.	Yes, the local planning authority is also the local building authority.	The local committee for initialization and adoption/ endorsement of plans is the Standing committee for planning matters (various names, specific name depends on the organisation of the municipality). The local supreme authority for initialization and adoption/ endorsement of plans is the Municipal council.	No, there are no legally notified instruments to cooperate between municipalities.	The form of planning for the territorial unit at local level is Municipal planning.	Yes, there are plans for various levels: Municipal plan (overall plan) and local plan (detailed plan).
ESTONIA	The territorial units at municipal/ local level are the city and rural municipality.	Yes, the local planning authority is also the local building authority.	The local committee/ supreme authority for initialization and adoption/ endorsement of plans is the local council of a city or a rural municipality.	Yes, a legally notified instrument to cooperate between municipalities is the concertation of a comprehensive plan from the local governments neighbouring on the planning area.	The forms of planning for the territorial unit at local level are comprehensive planning, detailed planning, development planning.	Yes, there are plans for various levels: comprehensive plan of a city or a rural municipality (or part of it); detailed plan of a plot, several plots or a new building area.



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

Table 4: Planning at municipal and local level

Sub-theme	1 Territorial organization		2 Local planning authority bodies		3 Forms of planning	
Question	1) Which local territorial unit(s) exist(s)?	2) Is the local planning authority also the local building authority?	1) Which are the local committees and/ or the local supreme authority for initialization and adoption/ endorsement of plans?	2) Do legally notified instruments exist to cooperate between municipalities and which are the instruments?	1) Which forms of planning for the territorial unit exist at local level?	2) Are there plans for various levels and how are they called?
Country						
FINLAND	The territorial unit at municipal/ local level is the municipality.	Yes, the local planning authority is also the local building authority.	The local supreme authority for initialization and adoption/ endorsement of plans is the Municipal Council.		There is no obligatory statutory planning for the territorial unit at local level (i.e. only planning- need-based).	Yes, there are plans for various levels: Overall plan; Detailed plan.
GERMANY	The territorial units at municipal/ local level are the county and the municipality.	Yes, the local planning authority is also the local building authority.	The initialization of plans is carried out by the municipal council and the plans are approved by a higher administrative authority (state ministry or county council).	Yes, the cooperation between municipalities is regulated in state (Länder) legislations pertaining to joint local-authority functions and in the Federal Building Code §§ 204-205.	The forms of planning for the territorial unit at local level are urban/town planning, urban development planning and urban land-use planning.	Yes, there are plans for various levels: preparatory land-use plan, binding land-use plan, urban development concept and framework development plan .
LATVIA	The territorial unit at municipal/ local level is the Municipality.	Yes/ No.	The local supreme authority for initialization and adoption/ endorsement of plans is the Municipal Council.	Yes, there are legally notified instruments to cooperate between municipalities. The instruments are: planning proposals and the creation of municipal association for certain tasks.		Yes, there are plans for various levels: Overall plan; detailed plan(s).



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

Table 4: Planning at municipal and local level

Sub-theme	1 Territorial organization		2 Local planning authority bodies		3 Forms of planning	
Question	1) Which local territorial unit(s) exist(s)?	2) Is the local planning authority also the local building authority?	1) Which are the local committees and/ or the local supreme authority for initialization and adoption/ endorsement of plans?	2) Do legally notified instruments exist to cooperate between municipalities and which are the instruments?	1) Which forms of planning for the territorial unit exist at local level?	2) Are there plans for various levels and how are they called?
Country						
LITHUANIA	The territorial unit at municipal/ local level is the Municipality.	Yes, the local planning authority is also the local building authority.	The local supreme authority for initialization and adoption/ endorsement of plans is the Municipal Council.	Yes, there are legally notified instruments to cooperate between municipalities. The instruments are the County territory master (comprehensive, general) plan, the County development plan and Procedures of public participation in territorial planning.	The forms of planning for the territorial unit at local level are Master (comprehensive, general), special and detailed territorial planning.	Yes, there are plans for various levels: A. Master (comprehensive, general) plans: 1) master plans of the territory of municipality, 2) master plans of the cities and townships. B. Detailed plans.
NORWAY	The territorial unit at municipal/ local level is the municipality.	Yes, the local planning authority is also the local building authority.	The local committee for initialization and adoption/ endorsement of plans is the Standing committee for planning matters. The local supreme authority for initialization and adoption/ endorsement of plans is the Municipal council.	Yes, there are legally notified instruments to cooperate between municipalities. The instruments are planning objections and the requirement for Inter-municipal planning.	The form of planning for the territorial unit at local level is municipal planning.	Yes, there are plans for various levels: Overall plan, Detailed plan(s).



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

Table 4: Planning at municipal and local level

Sub-theme	1 Territorial organization		2 Local planning authority bodies		3 Forms of planning	
Question	1) Which local territorial unit(s) exist(s)?	2) Is the local planning authority also the local building authority?	1) Which are the local committees and/ or the local supreme authority for initialization and adoption/ endorsement of plans?	2) Do legally notified instruments exist to cooperate between municipalities and which are the instruments?	1) Which forms of planning for the territorial unit exist at local level?	2) Are there plans for various levels and how are they called?
Country						
POLAND	The territorial units at municipal/ local level are the Commune and the County.	No, the local planning authority is not the local building authority, but 65 urban communes are also counties which are building authorities.	The local supreme authority for initialization of plans is the Commune and for adoption/ endorsement of plans the Commune Council.	Yes, there are legally notified instruments to cooperate between municipalities but not in spatial planning issues. There is a legal obligation to get opinion from the neighbouring communes. The Communal Union can co-operate, but not in spatial planning issues.	The form of planning for the territorial unit at local level is Spatial Planning.	Yes, there are plans for various levels: Study of the Conditions and Directions of the Spatial Management (SCDSMC) for the whole territory of the commune, Local Spatial Management Plan (LSMP) for smaller territories defined in the Study.
RUSSIA	The only territorial unit at municipal/ local level is the City okrug (district); it comprises the municipal district and municipal settlements.	It depends on the individual decisions whether the local planning authority is also the local building authority.	For territorial planning the initialization of plans is done by the executive body and the adoption of plans by the representative body. For land (local) planning documentation, the initialization and adoption is done by the executive body.	Yes, there are legally notified instruments to cooperate between municipalities. The instruments are the approval of territorial planning schemes by adjacent municipalities; joint territorial planning schemes.	The form of planning for the territorial unit at local level is Local planning documents.	Yes, there are plans for various levels: Territorial planning scheme for municipal district; for city okrug (district) and for municipal settlement - master plan, land planning documentation, zoning ordinance.
SWEDEN	The territorial unit at municipal/ local level is the Municipality.	No, by law, the local planning authority is not the local building authority.	The local committee for initialization and adoption/ endorsement of plans is the Standing committee for planning matters (various names. Specific name depends on the organisation of the municipality) and the local supreme authority for initialization and adoption of plans is the Municipal council.	Yes, there is a legally notified instrument to cooperate between municipalities: the Regional Plan.	The form of planning for the territorial unit at local level is the Municipal comprehensive plan.	Yes, there are plans for various levels: Municipal comprehensive plan, detailed municipal comprehensive plan, detailed development plan.

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

Table 4: Planning at municipal and local level

Sub-theme	4 Regulation instruments of local plans		5 Overall local plan			
Question	1) Are land use zoning categories required in local plans?	2) Which formulations are applied for giving future directions in local plans?	1) What is the name of the overall local plan(s), and is it legally binding?	2) What are the main components of the overall local plan(s)?	3) Which statutory zoning and land use categories are shown on the plan map?	4) Is the time horizon of the overall plan(s) positively limited and for how long?
Country						
BELARUS	Yes, land use zoning categories are required in local plans.	Planning provisions and planning guidelines are applied for giving future directions in local plans.	The overall local plans are the Scheme of spatial development of the administrative district and the Master plan. They are legally binding.	The main components of the overall local plan are 1. strategy for development of housing, infrastructure (engineering, social, transport). 2. protection of nature and cultural heritage. 3. zoning plan (for district) or land use plan (within the framework of master plan).	Statutory zoning and land use categories which are shown on the plan map are: Land of human settlements (cities, urban and rural settlements); land of industry, transport, communications, power engineering, defence and other purpose; land of nature protection, recuperative, recreational and historical-cultural purpose.	Yes, the time horizon for the overall local plans is positively limited: Horizons of spatial planning: short-term stage - 5 years; middle-term stage - 10-15 years; long-term stage - 25-30 years.
DENMARK	Yes, land use zoning categories are required in local plans.	Planning provisions and planning guidelines are applied for giving future directions in local plans.	The overall local plans are 1: Strategy for municipal planning and 2: Municipal plan. They are legally binding.	The main components of the overall local plans are 1: Strategy for development and revision decision (strategy for municipal planning), 2: A general structure, guidelines for land use etc. and framework for local planning and municipal planning report.	Statutory zoning and land use categories which are shown on the plan map are: Urban zones, rural zones, summer cottage area and coastal zone.	Yes, the time horizon of the overall local plan is limited to 12 years (municipal plan), and it is revised every 4. year (strategy for municipal planning).
ESTONIA	Yes, land use zoning categories are required in local plans.	Formulations for giving future directions in local plans are applied in the comprehensive plan - the general directions in and conditions for the development of the territory of a rural municipality or city; the bases for the preparation of detailed plans; land use provisions and building provisions; a detailed plan - land use provisions and building provisions; the building rights of a plot.	The overall local plan is the comprehensive plan of a city or a rural municipality. It is legally binding only for the areas where preparation of a detailed plan is not mandatory.	The main components of the overall local plan are the map of the comprehensive plan (Comprehensive example), thematic maps (Comprehensive example) and an explanatory report.	Statutory zoning and land use categories which are shown on the plan map are: the main functions of land use - agricultural land; airport land; bathing area; cemetery land; commercial land; forest management land; industrial land; land for green areas and forest parks; land for natural green areas; land for protection green zones; land for seasonal buildings; land for traffic management and service construction works; land of governmental agencies and administrative agencies; land of the centre; land under port; mining industry land; national defence land; production land; public building land; public defence land; railway ground area; recreation land; residential land for apartment buildings; residential land for one-family dwellings and "serial" dwellings; road area; utility works land; warehouse building land; waste conditioning land; waters.	Yes, the time horizon of the overall plan is positively limited. The local government shall review adopted comprehensive plans not later than within six months after regular local government council elections are held (i.e. after 4 year period).



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 4: Planning at municipal and local level

Sub-theme	4 Regulation instruments of local plans		5 Overall local plan			
Question	1) Are land use zoning categories required in local plans?	2) Which formulations are applied for giving future directions in local plans?	1) What is the name of the overall local plan(s), and is it legally binding?	2) What are the main components of the overall local plan(s)?	3) Which statutory zoning and land use categories are shown on the plan map?	4) Is the time horizon of the overall plan(s) positively limited and for how long?
Country						
FINLAND	Yes, land use zoning categories are required in local plans.	Building restrictions, restrictions on action and planning provisions (planning orders, building orders, protection orders) are applied for giving future directions in local plans.	The overall local plan is the Local master plan/ Partial local master plan. It is legally binding (unless stated otherwise).		There are 11 main statutory zoning and land use categories which are shown on the plan map: housing, centre functions, services, work and production, recreation, holiday homes, transport, special areas, protection, agriculture and forestry, water areas.	The time horizon of the overall local plan is not positively limited but must be kept up-to-date.
GERMANY	Yes, land use zoning categories are required in local plans.	Requirements for land use in the form of regulations (in informal local plans only as guidelines, in preparatory land-use plans binding effects for all public planning authorities, in binding land-use plans binding effects for everyone) are applied for giving future directions in local plans.	The overall local plan is the preparatory land-use plan (special types: partial preparatory land-use plan, regional preparatory land-use plan, joint preparatory land-use plan). It has a binding effect for all public planning authorities only.	The main components of the overall local plan are a plan map and an explanatory report which sets out the municipality's proposal for future land use.	Statutory zoning and land use categories which are shown on the plan map are: land-use areas for general types of use (housing land, mixed building land, industrial and commercial land, special building land) and land-use areas for specific types of use (e.g. village areas, general residential areas, mixed areas, core areas, commercial areas, special areas), land for public amenities green space, agricultural areas, woodland areas, water areas, transport areas.	No, the time horizon of the overall local plans is not positively limited.
LATVIA	Yes, land use zoning categories are required in local plans.	Requirements for land use in the form of binding regulations are applied for giving future directions in local plans.	The overall local plan is the Municipal spatial plan. It has legally binding parts.	The main components of the overall local plan are: Present and planned (permitted) utilisation of the territory and restrictions on the utilisation of the territory both in writing and graphically.	Statutory zoning and land use categories which are shown on the plan map are: List of land uses and objects.	Yes, the time horizon of the overall local plan is limited to 12 years.



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

Table 4: Planning at municipal and local level

Sub-theme	4 Regulation instruments of local plans		5 Overall local plan			
Question	1) Are land use zoning categories required in local plans?	2) Which formulations are applied for giving future directions in local plans?	1) What is the name of the overall local plan(s), and is it legally binding?	2) What are the main components of the overall local plan(s)?	3) Which statutory zoning and land use categories are shown on the plan map?	4) Is the time horizon of the overall plan(s) positively limited and for how long?
Country						
LITHUANIA	Yes, land use zoning categories are required in local plans.	More abstract principles for urban development and also requirements for land use in the form of binding regulations are applied for giving future directions in local plans.	The overall local plan is the Master (comprehensive, general) plan of the territory of municipality. It is legally binding (all comprehensive plans are mandatory for all users, managers and owners of immovable property lying within the planning territory).	The main components of the scheme are: 1) Maps, presenting the present condition analysis, 2) Solutions (maps and explanatory report), 3) Procedural documents.	Statutory zoning and land use categories which are shown on the plan map are: 1) Principle specific purposes of land use: land designated for agricultural purposes, land designated for forestry purposes, land designated for water purposes, land designated for conservation purpose, land designated for other purposes; 2) Boundaries of the municipality territory; 3) Protected territories; 4) Water pool protection zones; 5) Territories reserved for public needs; 6) Forests; 7) Technical infrastructure communications.	Yes, the time horizon of the overall local plan is limited to 10 years at least.
NORWAY	Yes, land use zoning categories are required in local plans.	Planning provisions, provisions for consecutive ordering and planning guidelines are applied for giving future directions in local plans.	The overall local plans are the Municipal master plan and the Partial municipal master plan. They are legally binding for authorities as well as landowners and people in general.	The main components of the overall local plans are: Short-term component of the municipal master plan; Long-term component of the municipal master plan and the Land use part of the municipal master plan.	Statutory zoning and land use categories which are shown on the plan map are: Agricultural areas, Areas for extraction of raw materials, Areas for open-air recreation, Areas for special use or protection of sea and watercourses and Building areas.	Yes, there is a time horizon of the overall local plan for its revision. There is an obligation to consider the plan for updating once during the election period (every 4. year).



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

Table 4: Planning at municipal and local level

Sub-theme	4 Regulation instruments of local plans		5 Overall local plan			
Question	1) Are land use zoning categories required in local plans?	2) Which formulations are applied for giving future directions in local plans?	1) What is the name of the overall local plan(s), and is it legally binding?	2) What are the main components of the overall local plan(s)?	3) Which statutory zoning and land use categories are shown on the plan map?	4) Is the time horizon of the overall plan(s) positively limited and for how long?
Country						
POLAND	Yes, land use zoning categories are required in local plans.	Building restrictions, restriction on action and planning provisions (planning orders, building orders, protection orders) are applied for giving future directions in local plans.	The overall local plans are the Study of the Conditions and Directions of the Spatial Management and the Local Spatial Management Plan. They are legally binding for the administration only.	The main components of the overall local plans are 1: strategy for development + revision decision, 2: a general structure, guidelines for landuse and a framework for the local plans' contents and a municipal plan report.	Main categories which are shown on the plan maps are: housing, centre functions, services, work and production, recreation, transport, special areas, protection, agriculture and forestry, water areas.	No, the time horizon of the overall local plans is not positively limited.
RUSSIA	Yes, land use zoning categories are required in local plans.	Principal provisions of territorial planning documents, requirements (boundaries and land uses) for territorial zones, infrastructure location and specific land use conditions (requirements) zones are applied for giving future directions in local plans.	The overall local plan for the municipal district is the Territorial planning scheme and the overall local plan for the city okrug (district) and for municipal settlement is the master plan. They are legally binding.	The main components of the scheme are: land categories and location of districts' object (infrastructure etc.); the main components for the master plan are: functional (land use) zones and principal provisions of territorial planning document.	Statutory zoning and land use categories which are shown on the territorial planning schemes are: infrastructure and other objects of municipal district, land categories (forests, agriculture etc.); specific land use conditions (requirements) zones. Statutory zoning and land use categories which are shown on the master plan are: the same and functional (land use) zones.	The implementation horizons are not formally limited, but traditionally used.
SWEDEN	Yes, land use zoning categories are required in local plans.	In comprehensive plans guidelines and in detailed development plans legally binding regulations are applied for giving future directions in local plans concerning building and land-use.	The overall local plan is the Municipal comprehensive plan. It is not legally binding.	The main components of the overall local plan are a plan map and an explanatory report.	The following should be clear from the plan: the intended use of land and water areas, how the built environment should be developed and be preserved and how the municipality intends to provide for areas of national interest and environmental quality standards.	There are no horizon limits of the overall local plan but the plan shall be revised at least every 4th year.



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 4: Planning at municipal and local level

Sub-theme	6 Detailed plans			7 Development control			
Question	1) Is there a free right to initiate a detailed development plan, what categories of these plan(s) exist and are they legally binding?	2) Are time limits set for the public handling of detailed development plans and is the time horizon/ validity of these plan(s) positively limited?	3) Which statutory land use zoning categories exist in detailed development plans?	1) Which statutory density measures are implemented in addition to land use zoning categories?	2) What are the statutory categories of building permit matters?	3) What are the categories of permits for projects requiring building application and are there time limits for the permit's validity?	4) What are the statutory requirements for licensing building permission?
Country							
BELARUS	Yes, there is a free right to initiate a detailed development plan. The category of plan is detailed plan. It is legally binding.	Yes, the time limit for the public handling of a detailed plan is 1 month. The time horizon of a detailed plan is not limited: a detailed plan is valid until a new one is adopted for the area. Newly approved master plan can stipulate a detailed plan elaboration.	Land use zoning categories in the detailed development plan are: Building area; Environmental and natural resources protection zones/ areas/ beltsarable land; Area of special architectural value/for special use or protection; Zones of special state regulation; Recreation area/zone; Public and commercial zone/common area.	Statutory density measures implemented in addition to land use zoning categories are: Permitted built area ratio (foot print), Permitted floor-space for use, Build-up intensity/density (Building site exploration ratio; Density of built use/housing, room density (living space).	Statutory categories of building permit matters are: Projects notified for building works, Projects requiring building permit, Constructions requiring demolition.	Categories of permits for projects requiring building application are: Building permission documentation; Building right, permitted building volume; Building/construction permission/permit. There is a time limit for the permit's validity.	Statutory requirements for licensing building permission are a responsible applicant, a responsible contractor and a responsible designer.
DENMARK	Yes, there is a free right to initiate a detailed development plan. The category of plan is the Local plan. The plan is legally binding but a local plan solely regulates the future conditions and does not require that the property owner acts.	Yes, time limits are set for the public handling of detailed development plans. The time horizon is not positively limited: a local plan is valid until a new one is adopted for the area.	Land use zoning categories in detailed development plan are relating to the provision on development and use of an area.	There are no statutory but optional measures in addition to land use zoning categories: Permitted built area ratio, permitted floor-space for use, zoning status, design and use of land and buildings, factors related to parcellation and location of buildings.	Statutory categories of building permit matters are provisions and guidelines.	Categories of permits for projects requiring building application are provisions and guidelines.	
ESTONIA	No, there is no free right to initiate a detailed development plan - everyone may make a proposal for initiation of the preparation of a detail plan but only local governments may initiate a detail plan. The category of plan is the detailed plan. It is legally binding.	There are no time limits set for the public handling of detailed development plans, except for the duration of public display, which is for a detailed plan at least 2 weeks.	At least 59 intended uses of a plot exist, which could be prescribed by a detailed plan. These intended uses specify the main functions of land use provided in a comprehensive plan.	A statutory density measure which is implemented in addition to land use zoning categories is the share of a plot that can be occupied by buildings.	Statutory categories of building permit matters are: the erection of a construction works and of civil engineering works necessary to service the construction works; the expansion of the construction works; the reconstruction of the construction works; the demolition of the construction works; the modification of the utility systems of the construction works.	The category of permits for projects requiring building application is the building permit. A building permit becomes invalid if building is not commenced within two years as of the date of issue of the building permit.	The statutory requirement for licensing building permission is that the application for a building permit should be prepared or verified by a specialist in charge who is competent in design.



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 4: Planning at municipal and local level

Sub-theme	6 Detailed plans			7 Development control			
Question	1) Is there a free right to initiate a detailed development plan, what categories of these plan(s) exist and are they legally binding?	2) Are time limits set for the public handling of detailed development plans and is the time horizon/ validity of these plan(s) positively limited?	3) Which statutory land use zoning categories exist in detailed development plans?	1) Which statutory density measures are implemented in addition to land use zoning categories?	2) What are the statutory categories of building permit matters?	3) What are the categories of permits for projects requiring building application and are there time limits for the permit's validity?	4) What are the statutory requirements for licensing building permission?
Country							
FINLAND	No, there is no free right to initiate a detailed development plan. The category of plan is the Local detailed plan. It is legally binding.	There are no time limits set for the public handling of detailed development plans but there is an update check in certain cases after 13 years.	Main categories in the detailed plan are: housing services, public functions, centre functions, business & offices, industry & storage, recreation, holiday & tourism, transport, transport-related, buildings, special areas, protection, agriculture and forestry, water areas.	Statutory density measures implemented in addition to land use zoning categories are: Density rate (plot ratio), Permitted building volume (gross floor area) per building area (+ number of storeys), Percentage of an area that may be used for building, Percentage of an area to be reserved for play and outdoor uses.	Statutory categories of building permit matters are: A building permit, an action permit, a permit to demolish a building and a permit for landscape work.	Categories of permits for projects requiring building application are: a general building permit, Commencement notification, Start-up meeting, Quality control report, Reviews, Final inspection and approval for use. There is a time limit for the permit's validity.	Statutory requirements for licensing building permission are: a responsible party engaging in a building project, a responsible principal designer, a responsible site manager.
GERMANY	Yes, there is a free right to initiate a detailed development plan. The category of plan is the land-use plan. It is legally binding.	Yes, time limits are set for the public handling of detailed development plans at least 1 month for public participation and public authorities participation. The time horizon of the plan is not positively limited.	Main categories in the detailed plan are: 11 types of land-use areas (e.g. village areas, general residential areas, mixed areas, core areas, commercial areas, special areas), land for public amenities, green space, transport areas, areas for utilities, sites for mitigation measures, water areas, protection areas.	Statutory density measures implemented in addition to land use zoning categories are: density of built use by setting the plot ratio, floor space index, cubing ratio, height of structures and number of full storeys, permissible lot coverage by setting building lines, set back lines or coverage depths.	A statutory category of building permit matters is the building permission.	For projects requiring building application there is a general permit which depends on the relevant state building regulations. Usually there is a need to notify the building authorities before starting the building work, final building inspections and the declaration of the building control authority. There is a time limit for the permit's validity.	The statutory requirement for licensing building permission is an authorisation to submit plans.
LATVIA	Yes, there is a free right to initiate a detailed development plan. The category of the plan is the detailed plan. It is legally binding.	Yes, time limits are set for the public handling of detailed development plans. The time horizon of the plan is not positively limited.	Main categories in the detailed plan are: List of land uses and objects.	Statutory density measures implemented in addition to land use zoning categories are: Density rate (plot ratio), Permitted building volume (gross floor area) per building area (+ number of storeys), Percentage of an area that may be used for building and building line.	Statutory categories of building permit matters are: Building permit, permit to demolish a building and permit to transform land use.	Categories of permits for projects requiring building application are: Building permission documentation; Building right, permitted building volume; Building/construction permission/permit. There is a time limit for the permit's validity.	Statutory requirements for licensing building permission are: a responsible applicant, a responsible contractor and a responsible designer.

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

Table 4: Planning at municipal and local level

Sub-theme	6 Detailed plans			7 Development control			
Question	1) Is there a free right to initiate a detailed development plan, what categories of these plan(s) exist and are they legally binding?	2) Are time limits set for the public handling of detailed development plans and is the time horizon/ validity of these plan(s) positively limited?	3) Which statutory land use zoning categories exist in detailed development plans?	1) Which statutory density measures are implemented in addition to land use zoning categories?	2) What are the statutory categories of building permit matters?	3) What are the categories of permits for projects requiring building application and are there time limits for the permit's validity?	4) What are the statutory requirements for licensing building permission?
Country							
LITHUANIA	There is not absolutely a right to initiate a detailed development plan. The right to organise the detailed plans (in different situations) have: 1) director of municipal administration, 2) managers of state owned land, 3) private land owners (The Municipality can, in the manner prescribed by the Government, make a contract about the transfer of the rights and duties of the organiser of detailed territorial planning to the land owner, manager or user). The categories of plans are: 1) Detailed plan of parts of towns and detailed plans of townships; 2) detailed plans of the land plots and their groups. They are legally binding.	Yes, the time limit for the public handling of a detailed plan is 10 -20 days for public presentation of the drafted plan.	Land use zoning categories in the detailed development plans are: 40 types of development areas. For example: area for low-rise residential buildings; area for the multistorey residential buildings; area for administrative buildings; area for buildings of the professional communities; area for silence, education, culture, sport and public health buildings; area for recreational forests; area for building objects of commerce, service and recreation; area for construction works providing burial services; area for construction works of petrol stations and garages, and others.	Statutory density measures implemented in addition to land use zoning categories are: An allowable height of buildings, an allowable density of building in a land plot in percent, an allowable intensity of building in a plot in percent, a place of construction works, the conditions of installation of heating systems in buildings and connection of public or local engineering networks, organization of the system of communications, transport flows, transverse profiles of carriageway, servitudes.	Building permission is needed in all the cases except of two: 1) building of the simple buildings (there is a list of them, approved by Government), 2) simple repair of the buildings.	The category of permits for projects requiring building application is the Building permission. There is a time limit for the permit's validity.	The statutory requirement for licensing building permission is that the development should be in suit with the documents of territorial planning and planning conditions.
NORWAY	Yes, there is a free right to initiate a detailed development plan for everybody. Categories of plans are: Building development plan, Simplified zoning plan and Zoning Plan. The plans are legally binding for authorities as well as for land owners and the public in general.	Yes, time limits are set for the public handling of detailed development plans. A council decision must be taken within 12 weeks after the committee's handling. The time horizon is not positively limited: detailed plans are valid until a new plan/regulation of equal binding force is adopted for the area.	Land use zoning categories in detailed development plans are: Agricultural areas, Areas for (urban) renewal, Building areas, Common areas, Danger areas, Public outdoor recreation areas, public traffic areas, special areas.	Statutory density measures implemented in addition to land use zoning categories are: Permitted built area ratio (foot print), Permitted floor-space for use, Building site exploration ratio, Minimum outdoor stay area.	Statutory categories of building permit matters are Projects notified for building works, Projects requiring building permit, Demolition permission.	Categories of permits for projects requiring building application are: General permit, Permission to start building work, Certificate of completion. There is a time limit for the permit's validity to 3 years and a 2 years suspending limit. Furthermore, there are laps of building permission.	Statutory requirements for licensing building permission are a responsible applicant, a responsible contractor and a responsible designer.



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 4: Planning at municipal and local level

Sub-theme	6 Detailed plans			7 Development control			
Question	1) Is there a free right to initiate a detailed development plan, what categories of these plan(s) exist and are they legally binding?	2) Are time limits set for the public handling of detailed development plans and is the time horizon/ validity of these plan(s) positively limited?	3) Which statutory land use zoning categories exist in detailed development plans?	1) Which statutory density measures are implemented in addition to land use zoning categories?	2) What are the statutory categories of building permit matters?	3) What are the categories of permits for projects requiring building application and are there time limits for the permit's validity?	4) What are the statutory requirements for licensing building permission?
Country							
POLAND	No, there is no free right to initiate a detailed development plan. The category of plan is the Local Spatial Management Plan. It is legally binding.	There are no time limits set for the public handling of detailed development plans.	Main categories in the detailed development plan are: housing services, public functions, centre functions, business & offices, industry & storage, recreation, holiday & tourism, transport, transport-related, buildings, special areas, protection, agriculture and forestry, water areas.	There are no statutory but optional measures in addition to land use zoning categories: Permitted built area ratio, Permitted floor-space for use, Zoning status, Design and use of land and buildings, Factors related to parcellation and Location of buildings.	Statutory categories of building permit matters are conditions of Spatial Development and Management.	The category of permits for projects requiring building application is the Building License. There is a time limit for the permit's validity.	Statutory requirements for licensing building permission are a responsible designer and a responsible site manager.
RUSSIA	Formally, there is a free right to initiate a detailed development plan - but it is necessary for development. The categories of plans are: zoning plan (at zoning ordinance), land planning documentation and subdivision project. All of them are legally binding.	There are no time limits set for the public handling of detailed development plans.	Land use zoning categories in the detailed development plans are: Territorial zones, public spaces, linear objects, land plots (lots), principal permitted uses and conditional uses, land development regulation, maps of restrictions established due to specific conditions (as protection, safety).	Statutory density measures in addition to land use zoning categories are implemented with regard to the fact that density is under influence of technical regulation (as fire risk, solar illumination etc.).	Statutory categories of building permit matters are: Land property rights, state expertise act, conformity to zoning ordinance, projects requiring building permit (safe small private houses, garages).	Categories of permits for projects requiring building application are: Building permit, state construction inspectorate, putting of the building into operation. There is a time limit for the permit's validity.	The statutory requirement for licensing building permission is a professional experience of the applicant.
SWEDEN	Yes, there is a free right to initiate a detailed development plan but the municipality can without appeals refuse the initiative (Municipal Planning monopoly). The category of plan is Detailed development plan. It is legally binding.	There are no time limits set for the public handling of detailed development plans. The time horizon of the plan is positively limited: the protection of not used development rights is limited to 5-15 years.	Main categories in the detailed plan are blocks for building purposes, streets, parks and special areas (railways, waste management). Blocks then can be given different uses as residential, industry, commerce and so on.	In addition to land use zoning categories different means are used to regulate building within blocks, height of structures, number of storeys, floor space etc.	Statutory categories of building permit matters are: Building permit, Demolition permit, Site improvement permit.	There is a time limit for the permit's validity for projects requiring building application (2 years).	



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 4: Planning at municipal and local level

Sub-theme	8 Implementation			9 Reactions against planning decisions		10 The public costs of handling detailed development plans and building matter
Question	1) How and by which procedure is public acquisition of land implemented at local level?	2) Which particular regulations for the control of land use/ building exist?	3) Which are the particular instruments for the covering of urban development costs and who is the valuation authority?	1) Are conflicts in planning and building matters led before court and are these matters handled in special or administrative courts?	2) Can affected groups appeal against planning and building decisions, and is the appeal decided by a higher/ another authority than the authority that took the appealed decision?	Will the initiators have to pay for public handling of development plans and building matters and what is the payment called?
Country						
BELARUS	Public acquisition of land at local level is implemented by compensation and expropriation.	Particular regulations for the control of land use/ building are: the ban of changes of existing buildings and land use in contradiction with the plan; Land reserve; Easement(s).	Particular instruments for the covering of urban development costs are: republican and local budget; additional funds.	Yes, conflicts in planning and building matters are led before court. The conflicts are handled in administrative courts.	Yes, affected groups can appeal against planning and building decisions. The appeal is decided by a higher/ another authority than the authority that took the appealed decision.	No, the initiators will not have to pay for public handling of development plans and building matters.
DENMARK	Public acquisition of land at local level is implemented by expropriation or public buying of the area.	A particular regulation for the control of land use/ building is the ban of changes of existing buildings and land use in contradiction with the local plan.	Particular instruments for the covering of urban development costs are e.g. demands on connection to common facilities.	Yes, conflicts in planning and building matters are led before court but affected groups are involved beforehand. The conflicts are handled in the Nature Protection Board of Appeal.	Yes, affected groups can appeal against planning and building decisions. The appeal is decided by a higher/ another authority than the authority that took the appealed decision.	Yes and no: the initiators will have to pay a building permitting fee (building regulations) but they will not have to pay a planning fee. The payment is called building permitting fee (building regulations).
ESTONIA	Public acquisition of land at local level is implemented by an application of expropriation to implement the plan.	A particular regulation for the control of land use/ building is the temporary building ban.	Particular instruments for the covering of urban development costs are contracts between local governments and developers - local governments refund partially the expenditures of developers to infrastructure facilities (most often to roads and streets) and as a result these become public infrastructure facilities. There is no valuation authority.	Yes, conflicts in planning and building matters are led before court. The conflicts are handled in administrative courts.	Yes, affected groups can appeal against planning and building decisions by presenting objections during the planning process; making a proposal to the authority which adopted the plan or contesting the adoption of a plan in court. The appeal is not decided by a higher/ another authority than the authority that took the appealed decision.	Most often the developer is paying for the preparation of a detailed plan, and not the local government as the only authority who has the authority to initiate the preparation of a detail plan. The payment is called state fee for building permit.



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 4: Planning at municipal and local level

Sub-theme	8 Implementation			9 Reactions against planning decisions		10 The public costs of handling detailed development plans and building matter
Question	1) How and by which procedure is public acquisition of land implemented at local level?	2) Which particular regulations for the control of land use/ building exist?	3) Which are the particular instruments for the covering of urban development costs and who is the valuation authority?	1) Are conflicts in planning and building matters led before court and are these matters handled in special or administrative courts?	2) Can affected groups appeal against planning and building decisions, and is the appeal decided by a higher/ another authority than the authority that took the appealed decision?	Will the initiators have to pay for public handling of development plans and building matters and what is the payment called?
Country						
FINLAND	Public acquisition of land at local level is implemented by voluntary land acquisition, right of pre-emption and expropriation.	Particular regulations for the control of land use/ building are: temporary prohibition against division and construction work, reminder to build, raised tax on real property.	Particular instruments for the covering of urban development costs are: Land use agreement, development compensation, special development areas. The valuation authority is an independent expropriation committee; for development compensation = local authority.	Yes, conflicts in planning and building matters are led before court.	Yes, affected groups can appeal against planning and building decisions.	Yes, the initiators will have to pay for public handling of development plans and building matters. Compensation payable for drawing up a local detailed plan (and a local shore master plan), Permit and supervision fee.
GERMANY	Public acquisition of land at local level is implemented by expropriation, right of pre-emption and urban development measure.	Particular regulations for the control of land use/ building are: freeze on development, postponement of application for building consent, urban-development enforcement orders.	Particular instruments for the covering of urban development costs are: charge and contracts for provision of local public infrastructure, project-based local development plan, urban development contract, impact mitigation charge. The valuation authority consists of independent committees of valuation experts.	Yes, conflicts in planning and building matters are led before court. The conflicts are handled in administrative courts.	Yes, affected groups can appeal against planning and building decisions (potential of judicial review). The appeal is decided by a higher/ another authority than the authority that took the appealed decision.	Yes and no: the initiators will have to pay a building permitting fee but they will not have to pay a planning fee. The payment is called building permitting fee.
LATVIA	Public acquisition of land at local level is implemented by expropriation or public buying of land.	Particular regulations for the control of land use/ building are: Building ban, Temporary prohibition against division and construction work, Reservation of land.	Particular instruments for the covering of urban development costs are Refunding of infra-structure costs and Development agreements.	Yes, conflicts in planning and building matters are led before court. The conflicts are handled in administrative courts.	Yes, affected groups can appeal against planning and building decisions. The appeal is decided by a higher/ another authority than the authority that took the appealed decision.	Yes, the initiators will have to pay for public handling of development plans and building matters. The payment is called building permitting fee and planning fee.



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

Table 4: Planning at municipal and local level

Sub-theme	8 Implementation			9 Reactions against planning decisions		10 The public costs of handling detailed development plans and building matter
Question	1) How and by which procedure is public acquisition of land implemented at local level?	2) Which particular regulations for the control of land use/ building exist?	3) Which are the particular instruments for the covering of urban development costs and who is the valuation authority?	1) Are conflicts in planning and building matters led before court and are these matters handled in special or administrative courts?	2) Can affected groups appeal against planning and building decisions, and is the appeal decided by a higher/ another authority than the authority that took the appealed decision?	Will the initiators have to pay for public handling of development plans and building matters and what is the payment called?
Country						
LITHUANIA	Public acquisition of land at local level is implemented by redemption of the land for public needs.	A particular regulation for the control of land use/ building is the building ban.	A particular instrument for the covering of urban development costs is a contract between the infrastructure owner and the developer (only in the case when the development causes the necessity to build the new communications). There is no valuation authority - the estimate of building costs is given by the infrastructure owner.	Yes, conflicts in planning and building matters are led before court . The conflicts are handled in administrative courts.	Yes, affected groups can appeal against planning and building decisions. The appeal system is stepped. First, the appeal is analysed by the authority that took the appealed decision. The appeal is analysed in the regional supervising institution in the case the complainant is not satisfied with this answer. The appeal is analysed in the governmental supervising institution in the case the complainant is not satisfied with the answer of regional institution. The last step is the court.	Yes, the initiators will have to pay for public handling of development plans and building matters. The payment is called building permitting fee (it should be noticed that in most cases, the land owner organises the preparation of the detailed plan itself. It means, he finances the drafting of the detailed plan, too.
NORWAY	Public acquisition of land at local level is implemented by expropriation and realization of property.	Particular regulations for the control of land use/ building are the building ban, the temporary prohibition against division and construction work and the reservation of land.	Particular instruments for the covering of urban development costs are: refunding of infrastructure costs, development agreements and refunding of infrastructure costs. The valuation authority is the Appraisement authority.	No, conflicts in planning and building matters are not led before court - only when administrative and political handling is ended. They are not handled in special administrative but ordinary courts.	Yes, affected groups can appeal against planning and building decisions. The appeal is decided by a higher/ another authority than the authority that took the appealed decision.	Yes, a fee has to be paid for detailed plans and building permitting. The payment is called building permitting fee and planning fee.



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

Table 4: Planning at municipal and local level

Sub-theme	8 Implementation			9 Reactions against planning decisions		10 The public costs of handling detailed development plans and building matter
Question	1) How and by which procedure is public acquisition of land implemented at local level?	2) Which particular regulations for the control of land use/ building exist?	3) Which are the particular instruments for the covering of urban development costs and who is the valuation authority?	1) Are conflicts in planning and building matters led before court and are these matters handled in special or administrative courts?	2) Can affected groups appeal against planning and building decisions, and is the appeal decided by a higher/ another authority than the authority that took the appealed decision?	Will the initiators have to pay for public handling of development plans and building matters and what is the payment called?
Country						
POLAND	There is public acquisition of land implemented at local level.	Particular regulations for the control of land use/ building are the building prohibition, temporary prohibition against division and construction work and the reservation of land.	Particular instruments for the covering of urban development costs are: refunding of infrastructure costs and development agreements. The valuation authority is an independent licenced real estate value estimator.	Yes, conflicts in planning and building matters are led before court. The conflicts are handled in administrative courts and in the Self-Governmental Appeal Board.	Yes, affected groups can appeal against planning and building decisions. The appeal is decided by a higher/ another authority than the authority that took the appealed decision.	Yes, the initiators have to pay for public handling of development plans and building matters. The payment is called building permitting fee and planning fee.
RUSSIA	Public acquisition of land at local level is implemented by land reservation for public needs (for public land) and expropriation of property.	Particular regulations for the control of land use/ building are: List of reserved lands, notification on expropriation and court appeals.	Particular instruments for the covering of urban development costs are: capital investments address program, state and municipal budgets, development impact fee/infrastructure charge. The valuation authority is equated with an independent appraisal by the court.	Yes, conflicts in planning and building matters are led before court. The conflicts are not handled in special or administrative courts.	Yes, affected groups can appeal against planning and building decisions. The appeal is decided by a higher/ another authority than the authority that took the appealed decision.	It depends whether the initiators will have to pay for public handling of development plans and building matters. There are some information costs, payments for state expertise and for access to infrastructures.
SWEDEN	Public acquisition of land at local level is implemented by expropriation and the right of pre-emption. There is an obligation for the municipality to acquire land for public use (streets, parks) in detailed development plans.		A particular instrument for the covering of urban development costs is that landowners with building rights in Detailed development plans are entitled to participate in financing of infrastructure. They will also give tributes to the costs for the planning process (see Agreement on cost for planning). Conflicts concerning acquisition of land are handled by administrative courts.	Yes and no. Conflicts in planning are handled by the County administrative board and the national government. In some cases they can also be taken up by the Supreme administrative court. Conflicts in building matters are handled by County administrative board and thereafter by administrative courts on 3 levels.	Yes, affected groups can appeal against planning and building decisions. The appeal is decided by a higher/ another authority than the authority that took the appealed decision.	Yes and no: the initiators will have to pay for building permitting and planning - see agreement on cost for planning, but they will not have to pay for appeals. The payment is called fee for building permit and agreement on cost for planning.



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 5: Participation

Sub-theme		1 Statutory requirements for information on the initiation of planning (answers sorted by levels)			2 The entitlement to inform and the right to get access to information (answers sorted by levels)		
Country	Question	1) What are the statutory requirements for the information on the initiation of planning?	2) What are the statutory requirements for the information about the plan proposals before the plan's adoption?	3) What are the statutory requirements for the information about the plan adopted?	1) Are there statutory requirements for public access to information?	2) Should the public in general, the owners of real property in particular and the neighbours in particular be informed about planning activities and decisions?	3) Is the planning authority obliged to answer questions or demands individually?
	Planning level						
BELARUS	national	There are no statutory requirements for the information on the initiation of planning at national level.	A statutory requirement for the information about the plan proposals at national level is the announcement of proposals for national binding provisions in organizations and state bodies, regional and local authorities concerned.	At national level, a statutory requirement is the proclamation of an adopted national plan according to governmental information procedures (incl. mass media) and information dissemination among organizations and state bodies concerned.	Documents and recordings in the possession of the authorities are public, unless their publication has for compelling reasons been specifically restricted. De jure everyone has the right of access to public documents and recordings through the appeal to authorities. At the same time, there are no special publications to get public acquainted.	Yes, concerning planning activities and decisions at national level, there is the "Public information principle", according to the Planning & Building law.	Yes, at national level, the planning authority is obliged to answer questions or demands individually.
	regional	There are no statutory requirements for the information on the initiation of planning at regional level.	A statutory requirement for the information about the plan proposals at regional level is the announcement of proposals for national binding provisions in organizations and state bodies, regional and local authorities concerned.	At regional level, a statutory requirement is the proclamation of an adopted regional plan according to governmental information procedures. The relevant local authority (Regional Executive Committee) is responsible for proclamation.	At national, regional, local master and local detail level, the statutory requirements for public access to information are the same (s. "national level").	Yes, the local authority is responsible to inform the public about planning activities and decisions at regional level.	Yes, at regional level, the planning authority is obliged to answer questions or demands individually.
	local master	There are no statutory requirements for the information on the initiation of planning at local master level.	A statutory requirement for the information about the plan proposals at local master level is that the relevant local authority (City/ town Executive Committee) is responsible for organization of public hearings.	At local master level, a statutory requirement is that the relevant local authority (City/ town Executive Committee) is responsible for proclamation of the master plan.	At national, regional, local master and local detail level, the statutory requirements for public access to information are the same (s. "national level").	Yes, the local authority is responsible to inform the public about planning activities and decisions at local master level.	Yes, at local master level, the planning authority is obliged to answer questions or demands individually.
	local detail	There are no statutory requirements for the information on the initiation of planning at local detail level.	A statutory requirement for the information about the plan proposals at local detail level is that the relevant local authority (City/ town Executive Committee) is responsible for organization of public hearings during the detailed plan's development.	At local detail level, a statutory requirement is that the relevant local authority (City/ town Executive Committee) is responsible for proclamation of the detailed plan.	At national, regional, local master and local detail level, the statutory requirements for public access to information are the same (s. "national level").	Yes, the local authority is responsible to inform the public about planning activities and decisions at local detail level. General administrative provision: If the decision of a matter may have a significant effect on the living or working conditions or other conditions of others than the parties, the authority shall reserve such persons the opportunity to receive information on the bases and objectives of the consideration of the matter and to express their opinion thereon.	Yes, at local detail level, the planning authority is obliged to answer questions or demands individually.
DENMARK	national	As a statutory requirement for the information on the initiation of planning at national level, after each election to the Folketing (Denmark's parliament) the minister for the environment submits a national planning report to the Folketing Denmark's parliament, environmental and regional planning committee.	As a statutory requirement for the information about the plan proposals at national level before the plan's adoption, the report is submitted as a proposal with potential alternatives. Public debate is solicited and the Folketing Denmark's Parliament traditionally debates the national planning report.		Yes, there are statutory requirements for public access to information at national level.	Yes, the public in general should be informed about planning activities and decisions at national level.	
	regional		As a statutory requirement for the information about the plan proposals at regional level before the plan's adoption, the regional spatial development plan must be subject to public comment for at least 8 weeks before it can be adopted in final form by the regional council.		Yes, there are statutory requirements for public access to information at regional level.	Yes, the public in general should be informed about planning activities and decisions at regional level.	At regional level, the planning authority is not obliged to answer questions or demands individually but it is often done. However the individual questions are always taken up at the regional council and noted in the minutes which are possible to find in the webpage.
	local master	There are statutory requirements for the information on the initiation of planning at local master level. The public should be informed before a plan proposal is elaborated (early public participation).	As a statutory requirement for the information about the plan proposals at local master level before the plan's adoption, the proposal must be published and debated for at least 8 weeks before being adopted in final form.		Yes, there are statutory requirements for public access to information at local master level.	Yes, at local master level, the public in general, the owners of real property in particular and the neighbours in particular should be informed about planning activities and decisions.	At local master level, the planning authority is not obliged to answer questions and demands individually, but it is often done. However the individual questions are always taken up at the municipal council and noted in the minutes which are possible to find in the webpage.
	local detail		As a statutory requirement for the information about the plan proposals at local detail level before the plan's adoption, a local proposal must be published accompanied by a report on the purpose and content of the plan as well as relation to the municipal plan or other plans. The public must have at least 8 weeks to comment on a local plan proposal before the municipal council may adopt it finally.		Yes, there are statutory requirements for public access to information at local detail level.	Yes, at local detail level, the public in general, the owners of real property in particular and the neighbours in particular should be informed about planning activities and decisions.	At local detail level, the planning authority is not obliged to answer questions and demands individually, but it is often done.



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 5: Participation

Sub-theme		1 Statutory requirements for information on the initiation of planning (answers sorted by levels)			2 The entitlement to inform and the right to get access to information (answers sorted by levels)			
Country	Planning level	Question	1) What are the statutory requirements for the information on the initiation of planning?	2) What are the statutory requirements for the information about the plan proposals before the plan's adoption?	3) What are the statutory requirements for the information about the plan adopted?	1) Are there statutory requirements for public access to information?	2) Should the public in general, the owners of real property in particular and the neighbours in particular be informed about planning activities and decisions?	3) Is the planning authority obliged to answer questions or demands individually?
		ESTONIA	national		Statutory requirements for the information on the initiation of planning at national level: Any notices regarding initiation of the preparation of a national spatial plan shall be published in the Appendix to the State Gazette. Also, the Ministry of Internal Affairs shall publish within one month after the decision to initiate planning a notice concerning the initiation of the preparation of the national spatial plan and communicate the objectives of the initiated planning in the daily nation-wide newspaper.	Statutory requirements for the information about the plan proposals before the plan's adoption at national level: The ministry administering the preparation of the national spatial plan shall present the main planning outline in the relevant newspaper.	Statutory requirements for the information about the plan adopted at national level: A notice concerning the adoption of a national spatial plan shall be published in the relevant newspaper.	Yes, there are statutory requirements for public access to information at national level: The Planning Act prescribes that planning activities are public. Public disclosure is mandatory in order to ensure the involvement of all interested persons and the timely provision of information to such persons and to enable such persons to defend their interests in the process of planning. The ministry administering preparation of a plan is required to ensure the preservation of information and materials collected in the course of preparation of the plan and that interested persons have access to such information and materials.
regional			Statutory requirements for the information on the initiation of planning at regional level: A county governor shall organise the public display of the county plan of the initiation of county planning concerning the territories of those local governments within two weeks as of the date on which the decision to initiate planning is made. Also, a county governor shall publish within one month after the decision to initiate planning a notice concerning the initiation of the preparation of the county plan and communicate the objectives of the initiated planning in the relevant newspapers.	Statutory requirements for the information about the plan proposals before the plan's adoption at regional level: The county governor shall, at least one week before displaying the plan to the public, publish a notice in the relevant newspaper setting out the time and place of the public display of the county plan and the time and date of the public discussion regarding the plan.	Statutory requirements for the information about the plan adopted at regional level: A county governor shall publish a notice concerning the adoption of a county plan in the relevant newspaper within one month as of the decision to adopt the plan. A county government shall send a copy of the decision to adopt a county plan and the adopted county plan to the local governments of the planning area and to the Ministry of Internal Affairs within one month as of the date on which the plan is adopted.	Yes, there are statutory requirements for public access to information at regional level: The Planning Act prescribes that planning activities are public. Public disclosure is mandatory in order to ensure the involvement of all interested persons and the timely provision of information to such persons and to enable such persons to defend their interests in the process of planning. The county governor administering preparation of a plan is required to ensure the preservation of information and materials collected in the course of preparation of the plan and that interested persons have access to such information and materials.	Yes, the public in general should be informed about planning activities and decisions at regional level using the relevant newspaper(s). Owners of real property in particular should not be informed, but concerning the information of neighbours, a county plan shall be prepared in co-operation between the county governor preparing the plan and the county governors of counties neighbouring on the planning area. Concertation of a county plan shall be sought from the county governors of counties neighbouring on the planning area.	At regional level, the planning authority is obliged to answer questions or demands individually. The county governor administering preparation of a plan shall inform persons who have sent proposals and objections by post or electronic mail during the time the plan is on display to the public of the opinion of the county governor on such proposals and objections and shall specify the time and place of the public discussion within two weeks after the end of the public display of the plan.
local master			Statutory requirements for the information on the initiation of planning at local master level: Local governments shall notify county governors of the initiation of comprehensive planning within two weeks as of the date on which the decision to initiate planning is made. Also, local governments shall publish within one month after the decision to initiate planning a notice concerning the initiation of the preparation of the comprehensive plan, provide information on the size and location of the planning area, and communicate the objectives of the initiated planning in the local newspaper.	Statutory requirements for the information about the plan proposals before the plan's adoption at local master level: The local government shall organise public discussions to present the initial planning outline, the draft plans and the potential impact of the implementation of a comprehensive plan. Accepted comprehensive plans shall be displayed to the public in the rural municipality or city centre, the larger settlements of the rural municipality or the settlement for which the plan is being prepared. The local government shall, at least one week before displaying the plan to the public, publish a notice in the relevant newspaper setting out the time and place of the public display of the comprehensive plan and the time and date of the public discussion regarding the plan.	Statutory requirements for the information about the plan adopted at local master level: Local governments shall notify county governors of the initiation of comprehensive planning within two weeks as of the date on which the decision to initiate planning is made. Also, local governments shall publish within one month after the decision to initiate planning a notice concerning the initiation of the preparation of the comprehensive plan, provide information on the size and location of the planning area, and communicate the objectives of the initiated planning in the local newspaper.	Yes, there are statutory requirements for public access to information at local master level: The Planning Act prescribes that planning activities are public. Public disclosure is mandatory in order to ensure the involvement of all interested persons and the timely provision of information to such persons and to enable such persons to defend their interests in the process of planning. The local government administering preparation of a plan is required to ensure the preservation of information and materials collected in the course of preparation of the plan and that interested persons have access to such information and materials.	Yes, the public in general should be informed about planning activities and decisions at local master level using the relevant newspaper(s). Owners of immovables located in and residents of the planning area shall be involved in the preparation of comprehensive plans. If the proposals made in a comprehensive plan result in a need to expropriate immovables or in changes to the existing land use or building rights on the plots against the will of the owner, the local government shall, by way of registered letter and at least two weeks before displaying the plan to the public, inform the owners of the immovables concerned of the time and place of the public display of the plan and of the public discussion regarding the comprehensive plan. Concerning the information of neighbours, a comprehensive plan shall be prepared in co-operation between the local government preparing the plan and the local governments neighbouring on the planning area.	At local master level, the planning authority is obliged to answer questions or demands individually, the local government administering preparation of a plan shall inform persons who have sent proposals and objections by post or electronic mail during the time the plan is on display to the public of the opinion of the local government on such proposals and objections and shall specify the time and place of the public discussion within two weeks after the end of the public display of the plan.
local detail			Statutory requirements for the information on the initiation of planning at local detail level: Local governments shall notify county governors of the initiation of detailed planning within two weeks as of the date on which the decision to initiate planning is made. Also, local governments shall publish within one month after the decision to initiate planning a notice concerning the initiation of the preparation of the detailed plan, provide information on the size and location of the planning area, and communicate the objectives of the initiated planning in the local newspaper.	Statutory requirements for the information about the plan proposals before the plan's adoption at local detail level: The need to organise public discussions to publicise the initial planning outline of detailed plan and the draft plans shall be determined by the local government. At least one public discussion shall be organised if the detailed plan is prepared for an area under heritage conservation or nature conservation, a region of significant urban development potential or an area concerning which a corresponding proposal was made in the course of processing the plan. Accepted detailed plans shall be displayed to the public in the rural municipality centre and the settlement concerned, or the city centre and the city district concerned. The local government shall, at least one week before displaying the detailed plan to the public, publish a notice in the relevant newspaper setting out the time and place of the public display of the plan.	Statutory requirements for the information about the plan adopted at local detail level: A local government shall publish a notice concerning the adoption of a detailed plan in the relevant newspaper within one month as of the date on which the plan is adopted. A local government shall send a copy of the decision to adopt a detailed plan and the adopted plan to the county governor and shall send information concerning the land use provisions, building provisions and restrictions on land use or building which enter into force upon adoption of the detailed plan to the state registrar of the land cadastre within one month as of the date on which the plan is adopted.	Yes, there are statutory requirements for public access to information at local detail level: The Planning Act prescribes that planning activities are public. Public disclosure is mandatory in order to ensure the involvement of all interested persons and the timely provision of information to such persons and to enable such persons to defend their interests in the process of planning. The local government administering preparation of a plan is required to ensure the preservation of information and materials collected in the course of preparation of the plan and that interested persons have access to such information and materials.	Concerning the information of owners of real property, a detailed plan shall be prepared in co-operation between the owners of the immovables located in the planning area and the owners or possessors of existing or planned utility networks in order to ensure that the planning area is supplied by utility networks. If it is known upon the initiation of detailed planning that the initiated detailed planning may bring about a need to transfer immovables or parts thereof, the local government shall, by way of registered letter, inform the owners of the relevant immovables of the initiation of preparation of the detailed plan within two weeks as of the date on which the decision to initiate planning is made. Also, if the proposals made in a detailed plan result in a need to expropriate immovables or in changes to the existing land use or building rights on the plots against the will of the owner, the local government shall, by way of registered letter and at least two weeks before displaying the plan to the public, inform the owners of the immovables concerned of the time and place of the public display of the plan and of the public discussion regarding the comprehensive plan. Neighbours in particular should not be informed.	At local detail level, the planning authority is obliged to answer questions or demands individually, the local government administering preparation of a plan shall inform persons who have sent proposals and objections by post or electronic mail during the time the plan is on display to the public of the opinion of the local government on such proposals and objections and shall specify the time and place of the public discussion within two weeks after the end of the public display of the plan.

BSR INTERREG III B Project
"COMMIN - Promoting Spatial Development by Creating Common MINDscapes"
Comparison of Planning Systems

Table 5: Participation

Sub-theme		1 Statutory requirements for information on the initiation of planning (answers sorted by levels)			2 The entitlement to inform and the right to get access to information (answers sorted by levels)		
Country	Question	1) What are the statutory requirements for the information on the initiation of planning?	2) What are the statutory requirements for the information about the plan proposals before the plan's adoption?	3) What are the statutory requirements for the information about the plan adopted?	1) Are there statutory requirements for public access to information?	2) Should the public in general, the owners of real property in particular and the neighbours in particular be informed about planning activities and decisions?	3) Is the planning authority obliged to answer questions or demands individually?
	FINLAND	national	Statutory requirements for the information on the initiation of planning at national level: General administrative provision; public notice (introduced due to the SEA-directive).	Statutory requirements for the information about the plan proposals before the plan's adoption at national level: A draft for the guidelines shall be presented in public for 30 days.	Statutory requirements for the information about the plan adopted at national level: The Government decision about National Land Use Guidelines shall only be made after the matter has been made available to the public.	Yes, at national level, there are statutory requirements for public access to information according to the constitution: Documents and recordings in the possession of the authorities are public, unless their publication has for compelling reasons been specifically restricted by an Act. Everyone has the right of access to public documents and recordings.	Yes, the public in general should be informed about planning activities and decisions at national level. General administrative provision: If the decision of a matter may have a significant effect on the living or working conditions or other conditions of others than the parties, the authority shall reserve such persons the opportunity to receive information on the basis and objectives of the consideration of the matter and to express their opinion thereon. Neither owners of real property nor neighbours should be informed.
regional		A statutory requirement for the information on the initiation of planning at regional level is the publicity of the initiation of the planning process.	Statutory requirements for the information about the plan proposals before the plan's adoption at regional level: Plan draft presented in public; Plan proposal presented in public for 30 days; right to object.	Statutory requirements for the information about the plan adopted at regional level: Generally: Minutes of the council meetings shall be publicly available for inspection. Specially: the decision to approve a plan must be sent immediately to those members of the municipality and objectors who so requested while the plan was available to the public. Generally: Proclamation of the plan coming into force.	Yes, at regional level, there are statutory requirements for public access to information according to the constitution: Documents and recordings in the possession of the authorities are public, unless their publication has for compelling reasons been specifically restricted by an Act. Everyone has the right of access to public documents and recordings.	Yes, at regional level, all interested parties shall be informed; i.e. anybody on whose conditions the plan may have a significant impact or whose sphere of activity the planning involves. For real property owners, the provision is the same, although landowners are explicitly mentioned in the provision. Neighbours are not specifically mentioned; the provision is the same.	Yes, at regional level, the planning authority is obliged to answer questions or demands individually if they make an objection about the plan proposal and request for a reasoned opinion on their objection.
local master		A statutory requirement for the information on the initiation of planning at local master level is the publicity of the initiation of the planning process.	Statutory requirements for the information about the plan proposals before the plan's adoption at local master level: Plan draft presented in public; Plan proposal presented in public for 30 days; right to object.	Statutory requirements for the information about the plan adopted at local master level: Generally: Minutes of the council meetings shall be publicly available for inspection. Specially: the decision to approve a plan must be sent immediately to those members of the municipality and objectors who so requested while the plan was available to the public. Generally: Proclamation of the plan coming into force.	Yes, at local master level, there are statutory requirements for public access to information according to the constitution: Documents and recordings in the possession of the authorities are public, unless their publication has for compelling reasons been specifically restricted by an Act. Everyone has the right of access to public documents and recordings.	Yes, at local master level, all interested parties shall be informed; i.e. anybody on whose conditions the plan may have a significant impact or whose sphere of activity the planning involves. For real property owners, the provision is the same, although landowners are explicitly mentioned in the provision. Neighbours are not specifically mentioned; the provision is the same.	Yes, at local master level, the planning authority is obliged to answer questions or demands individually if they make an objection about the plan proposal and request for a reasoned opinion on their objection.
local detail		A statutory requirement for the information on the initiation of planning at local detail level is the publicity of the initiation of the planning process.	Statutory requirements for the information about the plan proposals before the plan's adoption at local detail level: Plan proposal presented in public for 14 or 30 days; right to object.	Statutory requirements for the information about the plan adopted at local detail level: Generally: Minutes of the council meetings shall be publicly available for inspection. Specially: the decision to approve a plan must be sent immediately to those members of the municipality and objectors who so requested while the plan was available to the public. Generally: Proclamation of the plan coming into force.	Yes, at local detail level, there are statutory requirements for public access to information according to the constitution: Documents and recordings in the possession of the authorities are public, unless their publication has for compelling reasons been specifically restricted by an Act. Everyone has the right of access to public documents and recordings.	Yes, at local detail level, all interested parties shall be informed; i.e. anybody on whose conditions the plan may have a significant impact or whose sphere of activity the planning involves. For real property owners, the provision is the same, although landowners are explicitly mentioned in the provision. Neighbours are not specifically mentioned; the provision is the same.	Yes, at local detail level, the planning authority is obliged to answer questions or demands individually if they make an objection about the plan proposal and request for a reasoned opinion on their objection.

BSR INTERREG III B Project
"COMMIN - Promoting Spatial Development by Creating Common MINDscapes"
Comparison of Planning Systems

Table 5: Participation

Sub-theme		1 Statutory requirements for information on the initiation of planning (answers sorted by levels)			2 The entitlement to inform and the right to get access to information (answers sorted by levels)		
Country	Question	1) What are the statutory requirements for the information on the initiation of planning?	2) What are the statutory requirements for the information about the plan proposals before the plan's adoption?	3) What are the statutory requirements for the information about the plan adopted?	1) Are there statutory requirements for public access to information?	2) Should the public in general, the owners of real property in particular and the neighbours in particular be informed about planning activities and decisions?	3) Is the planning authority obliged to answer questions or demands individually?
	Planning level						
GERMANY	national	There are no statutory requirements for the information on the initiation of planning at national level.	At national level, there are no statutory requirements for the information about the plan proposals before the plan's adoption.	At national level, there are no statutory requirements for the information about the plan adopted.	No, there are no statutory requirements for public access to information at national level.	Owners of real property should not be particularly informed about planning activities and decisions at national level whereas neighbouring municipalities and neighbouring countries will be informed.	No, at national level, the planning authority's obligation to answer questions or demands individually is without relevance.
	"Länder"	There are no statutory requirements for the information on the initiation of planning at "Länder" level.	At "Länder" level, statutory requirements for the information on the initiation of planning are that draft plans, explanatory memorandum and environmental report shall be presented in public at least one month.	At "Länder" level, a statutory requirement is the announcement of the adopted plan in official promulgation sheets, quite often the plans and memorandums are available on websites.	Yes, there is an obligation to provide information at "Länder" level, regulated in the Federal Spatial Planning act and Federal Building Code.	Owners of real property should not be particularly informed about planning activities and decisions at "Länder" level whereas neighbouring municipalities and neighbouring countries will be informed.	At "Länder" level, the planning authority is not obliged to answer in case of public demands, but in case of demands of public authorities.
	regional	There are no statutory requirements for the information on the initiation of planning at regional level.	At regional level, statutory requirements for the information on the initiation of planning are the same as at "Länder" level.	At regional level, a statutory requirement is the announcement of the adopted plan in official promulgation sheets, quite often the plans and memorandums are available on websites.	Yes, there is an obligation to provide information at regional level, regulated in the Federal Spatial Planning act and Federal Building Code.	Owners of real property should not be particularly informed about planning activities and decisions at regional level whereas neighbouring municipalities and neighbouring countries will be informed.	At regional level, the planning authority is not obliged to answer in case of public demands, but in case of demands of public authorities.
	local master	Requirements for the information on the initiation of planning at local master level are: announcements in newspapers or internet and later information about general aims and purposes of the plan and of alternative proposals for the re-organisation or development of the planning area and of the foreseeable impacts of the plan.	At local master level, statutory requirements are that the draft plan and the explanatory memorandum shall be presented in public at least one month.	At local master level, a statutory requirement is the announcement of the adopted plan in official promulgation sheets, quite often the plans and memorandums are available on websites.	Yes, there is an obligation to provide information at local master level, regulated in the Federal Spatial Planning act and Federal Building Code.	Owners of real property should not be particularly informed about planning activities and decisions at local master level whereas neighbouring municipalities and neighbouring countries will be informed.	At local master level, the planning authority is not obliged to answer in case of public demands, but in case of demands of public authorities (exception: the demands of more than 50 persons deal with the same -> in this case a general answer is possible).
	local detail	Requirements for the information on the initiation of planning at local detail level are: announcements in newspapers or internet and later information about general aims and purposes of the plan and of alternative proposals for the re-organisation or development of the planning area and of the foreseeable impacts of the plan.	At local detail level, statutory requirements are that the draft plan and the explanatory memorandum shall be presented in public at least one month.	At local detail level, a statutory requirement is the announcement of the adopted plan in official promulgation sheets, quite often the plans and memorandums are available on websites.	Yes, there is an obligation to provide information at local detail level, regulated in the Federal Spatial Planning act and Federal Building Code.	Owners of real property should not be particularly informed about planning activities and decisions at local detail level whereas neighbouring municipalities and neighbouring countries will be informed.	At local detail level, the planning authority is not obliged to answer in case of public demands, but in case of demands of public authorities (exception: the demands of more than 50 persons deal with the same -> in this case a general answer is possible).



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 5: Participation

Sub-theme		1 Statutory requirements for information on the initiation of planning (answers sorted by levels)			2 The entitlement to inform and the right to get access to information (answers sorted by levels)		
Country	Question	1) What are the statutory requirements for the information on the initiation of planning?	2) What are the statutory requirements for the information about the plan proposals before the plan's adoption?	3) What are the statutory requirements for the information about the plan adopted?	1) Are there statutory requirements for public access to information?	2) Should the public in general, the owners of real property in particular and the neighbours in particular be informed about planning activities and decisions?	3) Is the planning authority obliged to answer questions or demands individually?
	Planning level						
LATVIA	national	A statutory requirement for the information on the initiation of planning at national level is the announcement in an official newspaper.	A statutory requirement for the information about the plan proposals before the plan's adoption at national level is the announcement in an official newspaper.	At national level, a statutory requirement for the information about the plan adopted is the announcement in an official newspaper.	Yes, at national level, there are statutory requirements for public access to information formulated in: Constitution, Law on Information, Spatial Plan Law.	Yes, the public in general should be informed about planning activities and decisions at national level. Owners of real property and neighbours in particular should not be informed.	Yes, at national level, the planning authority is obliged to answer questions or demands individually if it is in required written format.
	regional	A statutory requirement for the information on the initiation of planning at regional level is the announcement in an official newspaper.	A statutory requirement for the information about the plan proposals before the plan's adoption at regional level is the announcement in an official newspaper.	At regional level, a statutory requirement for the information about the plan adopted is the announcement in an official newspaper.	Yes, at regional level, there are statutory requirements for public access to information formulated in: Constitution, Law on Information, Spatial Plan Law.	Yes, the public in general should be informed about planning activities and decisions at regional level. Owners of real property should not be informed in particular whereas neighbouring regions and municipalities should be informed.	Yes, at regional level, the planning authority is obliged to answer questions or demands individually if it is in required written format.
	local master	A statutory requirement for the information on the initiation of planning at local master level is the announcement in an official newspaper.	A statutory requirement for the information about the plan proposals before the plan's adoption at local master level is the announcement in an official newspaper.	At local master level, a statutory requirement for the information about the plan adopted is the announcement in an official newspaper.	Yes, at local master level, there are statutory requirements for public access to information formulated in: Constitution, Law on Information, Spatial Plan Law.	Yes, the public in general should be informed about planning activities and decisions at local master level. Owners of real property should not be informed in particular whereas neighbouring municipalities should be informed.	Yes, at local master level, the planning authority is obliged to answer questions or demands individually if it is in required written format.
	local detail	A statutory requirement for the information on the initiation of planning at local detail level is the announcement in an official newspaper.	A statutory requirement for the information about the plan proposals before the plan's adoption at local detail level is the announcement in an official newspaper.	At local detail level, a statutory requirement for the information about the plan adopted is the announcement in an official newspaper.	Yes, at local detail level, there are statutory requirements for public access to information formulated in: Constitution, Law on Information, Spatial Plan Law.	Yes, the public in general should be informed about planning activities and decisions at local detail level. Owners of real property and neighbour land owners should be informed in particular.	Yes, at local detail level, the planning authority is obliged to answer questions or demands individually if it is in required written format.
LITHUANIA	national			At national level, a statutory requirement is information in the media.	Yes, at national level, there are statutory requirements for public access to information: Provisions of Public Discussion on the Documents (projects) for Territorial Planning.	Yes, the public should be informed about planning activities and decisions at national level. Owners of real property and neighbours in particular should not be informed.	Yes, at national level, the planning authority is obliged to answer questions or demands individually.
	regional			At regional level, a statutory requirement is information in the media.	Yes, at regional level, there are statutory requirements for public access to information: Provisions of Public Discussion on the Documents (projects) for Territorial Planning.	Yes, the public should be informed about planning activities and decisions at regional level. Owners of real property should not be informed whereas the neighbour counties should be particularly informed.	Yes, at regional level, the planning authority is obliged to answer questions or demands individually.
	local master			At local master level, a statutory requirement is information in the media.	Yes, at local master level, there are statutory requirements for public access to information: Provisions of Public Discussion on the Documents (projects) for Territorial Planning.	Yes, the local public should be informed about planning activities and decisions at local master level. Owners of real property should not be informed whereas the neighbour municipalities should be particularly informed.	Yes, at local master level, the planning authority is obliged to answer questions or demands individually.
	local detail			At local detail level, a statutory requirement is information in the media.	Yes, at local detail level, there are statutory requirements for public access to information: Provisions of Public Discussion on the Documents (projects) for Territorial Planning.	Yes, the local public should be informed about planning activities and decisions at local detail level as well as owners of real property and neighbours in particular.	Yes, at local detail level, the planning authority is obliged to answer questions or demands individually.

Table 5: Participation

Sub-theme		1 Statutory requirements for information on the initiation of planning (answers sorted by levels)			2 The entitlement to inform and the right to get access to information (answers sorted by levels)		
Country	Question	1) What are the statutory requirements for the information on the initiation of planning?	2) What are the statutory requirements for the information about the plan proposals before the plan's adoption?	3) What are the statutory requirements for the information about the plan adopted?	1) Are there statutory requirements for public access to information?	2) Should the public in general, the owners of real property in particular and the neighbours in particular be informed about planning activities and decisions?	3) Is the planning authority obliged to answer questions or demands individually?
NORWAY	national	A statutory requirement for information on the initiation of planning at national level is the announcement of proposals for national binding provisions in municipalities concerned.	At national level, a statutory requirement for the information about the plan proposals before the plan's adoption is a public review of proposals for national binding provisions in municipalities concerned.	At national level, a statutory requirement for the information about the plan adopted is the proclamation of adopted national provisions according to governmental information procedures.	Yes, the statutory requirement for public access to information at national level is the public information principle.	Yes, the public in general should be informed about planning activities and decisions at national level as well as owners of real property in particular.	No, at national level, the planning authority is not obliged to answer questions or demands individually.
	regional	At regional level, there are general requirements for early information as to the planning authority's decision.	At regional level, there are general requirements for information of the main elements of the county plan proposal in a form appropriate for public debates as to the planning authority's decision.	At regional level, a statutory requirement is the proclamation of an adopted county master plan according to governmental information procedures.	Yes, the statutory requirement for public access to information at regional level is the public information principle.	At regional level, only groups concerned are considered in terms of information about planning activities and decisions. Owners of real property should not be informed in particular.	No, at regional level, the planning authority is not obliged to answer questions or demands individually.
	local master	At local master level, the announcement of planning is a statutory requirement for the information on the initiation of planning.	At local master level, a statutory requirement for the information about the plan proposals before the plan's adoption is public review.	At local master level, a statutory requirement for the information about the plan adopted is the proclamation of plans.	Yes, the statutory requirement for public access to information at local master level is the public information principle.	Yes, the public in general should be informed about planning activities and decisions at local master level. Owners of real property and neighbours in particular should be informed only when the plan is considered a basis for permitting.	No, at local master level, the planning authority is not obliged to answer questions or demands individually.
	local detail	At local detail level, the announcement of planning is a statutory requirement for the information on the initiation of planning.	At local detail level, a statutory requirement for the information about the plan proposals before the plan's adoption is public review.	At local detail level, a statutory requirement for the information about the plan adopted is the proclamation of plans.	Yes, the statutory requirement for public access to information at local detail level is the public information principle.	Yes, the public in general should be informed about planning activities and decisions at local detail level. Owners of real property and neighbours in particular should be informed.	No, at local detail level, the planning authority is not obliged to answer questions or demands individually.



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 5: Participation

Sub-theme		1 Statutory requirements for information on the initiation of planning (answers sorted by levels)			2 The entitlement to inform and the right to get access to information (answers sorted by levels)		
Country	Question	1) What are the statutory requirements for the information on the initiation of planning?	2) What are the statutory requirements for the information about the plan proposals before the plan's adoption?	3) What are the statutory requirements for the information about the plan adopted?	1) Are there statutory requirements for public access to information?	2) Should the public in general, the owners of real property in particular and the neighbours in particular be informed about planning activities and decisions?	3) Is the planning authority obliged to answer questions or demands individually?
	Planning level						
POLAND	national	The broad public is not informed on the initiation of planning at national level. The Prime Minister appoints the State Council for Spatial Management, which is consulted in this issue. The Committee for Space Economy and Regional Planning of the Polish Academy of Science, The Polish Town Planners Association, the leading pro-ecological NGO's are informed as well.	Statutory requirements for the information about the plan proposals before the plan's adoption at national level: The State Council for Spatial Management is consulted. The Committee for Space Economy and Regional Planning of the Polish Academy of Science, and the professional associations and NGO's concerned are informed as well. The main instrument of public participation are informal, but to some extent binding meetings in all voivodships with the professional, business and political representatives.	At national level, a statutory requirement is the proclamation of the plan according to governmental information procedure, e.g. on website.	No, there are no statutory requirements for public access to information at national level.	No, at national level, the public in general, the owners of real property in particular and the neighbours in particular should not be informed about planning activities and decisions.	No, at national level, the planning authority is not obliged to answer questions or demands individually.
	regional	At regional level, a statutory requirement for the information on the initiation of planning is an announcement of the voivodship marshal in the nationwide press, in commune offices, county office, voivodship offices, marshal office.	Statutory requirements for the information about the plan proposals before the plan's adoption at regional level: The announcement defines a form, place and deadline for submitting motions concerning the plan, not shorter than 3 months since the day of its announcement.	At regional level, a statutory requirement is the proclamation of the voivodship parliaments' decision on the plans' adoption according to self-governmental information procedure, e.g. in printed form in limited edition or on website.	Yes, at regional level, there are statutory requirements for public access to information. The voivodship marshal should obtain an opinion about the plan from a Voivodship Committee for Town Planning and Architecture as well as from some NGO's.	At regional level, the public in general is informed on all planning steps according to self-governmental information procedure, e.g. in printed form or on website. Owners of real property and neighbours in particular should not be informed.	No, at regional level, the planning authority is not obliged to answer questions or demands individually.
	local master	At local master level, a statutory requirement for the information on the initiation of planning is that the head or a rural commune or mayor (city president) informs about that fact in the local press, through an announcement and in a customary way accepted in the given town/ location.	Statutory requirements for the information about the plan proposals before the plan's adoption at local master level: The announcement contains information about passing the resolution to enter the process of making the study (the local master plan), defines a form, place and deadline for submitting motions concerning the study, not shorter than 21 days counting from the day of announcement.	At local master level, the legislator does not provide for the obligation to announce the plan. Some communes do it voluntarily for marketing purposes.	Yes, at local master level, a statutory requirement for public access to information is general information.	At local master level, the public in general should be informed about planning activities and decisions in form of general information. Owners of real property should not be informed in particular whereas neighbours should be informed. The head or a rural commune or mayor (city president) requests an opinion on the project of a plan from governmental and self-governmental bodies of public administration in the area adjacent to the borders of a commune.	Yes, at local master level, the planning authority is obliged to answer questions or demands individually if they make an objection about the plan proposal and request for a reasoned opinion on their objection.
	local detail	At local detail level, a statutory requirement for the information on the initiation of planning is that the head or a rural commune or mayor (city president) informs about that fact in the local press, through an announcement and in a customary way accepted in the given town/ location.	Statutory requirements for the information about the plan proposals before the plan's adoption at local master level: The announcement contains information about passing the resolution to enter the process of making the local detailed plan, defines a form, place and deadline for submitting motions concerning the plan, not shorter than 21 days counting from the day of announcement.	At local detail level, the legislator does not provide for the obligation to announce the plan. Some communes do it voluntarily for marketing purposes.	Yes, at local detail level, a statutory requirement for public access to information is general information.	At local detail level, the public in general should be informed about planning activities and decisions in form of general information. Owners of real property should not be informed in particular. Neither neighbours should be informed particularly - only the building licence procedure provides such particular information.	Yes, at local detail level, the planning authority is obliged to answer questions or demands individually if they make an objection about the plan proposal and request for a reasoned opinion on their objection.
RUSSIA	national	There are no statutory requirements for the information on the initiation of planning at national level.	At national level, information on the initiation of planning is given with the aim to get public reactions.	At national level, for the information about the plan adopted the publication of territorial planning documents after its adoption is obligatory.	Yes, statutory requirements for public access to information at national level are: free public participation in urban planning & development and responsibility of public bodies.	Yes, the public in general should be informed about planning activities and decisions at national level. Only public owners of real property should be informed.	Yes, at national level, the planning authority is obliged to answer questions or demands to public owners individually.
	regional	There are no statutory requirements for the information on the initiation of planning at regional level.	At regional level, information on the initiation of planning is given with the aim to get public reactions.	At regional level, for the information about the plan adopted the publication of territorial planning documents after its adoption is obligatory.	Yes, statutory requirements for public access to information at regional level are: free public participation in urban planning & development and responsibility of public bodies.	Yes, the public in general should be informed about planning activities and decisions at regional level. Only public owners of real property should be informed.	Yes, at regional level, the planning authority is obliged to answer questions or demands to public owners individually.
	local master	There are no statutory requirements for the information on the initiation of planning at local master level.	At local master level, as a statutory requirement for the information about the plan proposal before the plan's adoption, the Master plan shall be submitted to public hearings.	At local master level, for the information about the plan adopted the publication of territorial planning documents after its adoption is obligatory.	Yes, statutory requirements for public access to information at local master level are: free public participation in urban planning & development and responsibility of public bodies.	Yes, the public in general should be informed about planning activities and decisions at local master level. Only public owners of real property should be informed.	At local master level, the planning authority's obligation to answer questions or demands individually is stipulated by municipal by-law.
	local detail	At local detail level, information on the initiation of planning is given with the aim to get public reactions.	At local detail level, as a statutory requirement for the information about the plan proposal before the plan's adoption, land planning documentation (detailed plans) shall be submitted to public hearings.	At local detail level, for the information about the plan adopted the publication of land planning documentation (detailed plans) after its adoption is obligatory.	Yes, statutory requirements for public access to information at local detail level are: free public participation in urban planning & development and responsibility of public bodies.	Yes, the public in general should be informed about planning activities and decisions at local detail level. All owners of real property should be informed.	At local detail level, the planning authority's obligation to answer questions or demands individually is stipulated by municipal by-law.



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 5: Participation

Sub-theme		1 Statutory requirements for information on the initiation of planning (answers sorted by levels)			2 The entitlement to inform and the right to get access to information (answers sorted by levels)		
Country	Question	1) What are the statutory requirements for the information on the initiation of planning?	2) What are the statutory requirements for the information about the plan proposals before the plan's adoption?	3) What are the statutory requirements for the information about the plan adopted?	1) Are there statutory requirements for public access to information?	2) Should the public in general, the owners of real property in particular and the neighbours in particular be informed about planning activities and decisions?	3) Is the planning authority obliged to answer questions or demands individually?
	Planning level						
SWEDEN	national	There are no statutory requirements for the information on the initiation of planning at national level.	At national level, there are no statutory requirements for the information about the plan proposals before the plan's adoption.		Yes, there is a statutory requirement for public access to information at national level: the constitution principle of free access to official documents (offentlighetsprincipen).	Yes, at national level, the public in general should be informed about planning activities and decisions. Everybody has access to public documents. Neither owners of real property nor neighbours should be informed in particular.	Yes, at national level, the planning authority is obliged to answer questions or demands individually.
	regional	There are no statutory requirements for the information on the initiation of planning at regional level.	There are no statutory requirements for the information about the plan proposals before the plan's adoption at regional level concerning Regional Development Programmes. For Regional Plans, public reviews and public exhibition are required.	Statutory requirements for the information about the plan adopted at regional level are: For Regional Development Programmes information to those participating. For Regional plans public announcement.	Yes, at regional level, the statutory requirement for public access to information is firstly the constitution principle of free access to official documents (offentlighetsprincipen), secondly the rules for regional planning in the Planning and building Act.	Yes, at regional level, the public in general should be informed about planning activities and decisions. Everybody has access to public documents. All concerned by regional plans shall be informed according to the Planning and building Act. Neither owners of real property nor neighbours should be informed in particular.	Yes, at regional level, the planning authority is obliged to answer questions or demands individually.
	local master	There are no statutory requirements for the information on the initiation of planning at local master level.	Statutory requirements for the information about the plan proposals before the plan's adoption at local master level are: Public reviews and public exhibition.	A statutory requirement for the information about the plan proposals before the plan adopted at local master level is Public announcement.	Yes, at local master level, the statutory requirement for public access to information is firstly the constitution principle of free access to official documents (offentlighetsprincipen), secondly the rules for regional planning in the Planning and building Act.	Yes, at local master level, the public in general should be informed about planning activities and decisions. Everybody has access to public documents. All concerned by Municipal comprehensive plans shall be informed according to the Planning and building Act. Neither owners of real property nor neighbours should be informed in particular.	Yes, at local master level, the planning authority is obliged to answer questions or demands individually.
	local detail	There are no statutory requirements for the information on the initiation of planning at local detail level.	Statutory requirements for the information about the plan proposals before the plan's adoption at local detail level are: Public reviews first on the programme for the project and second on the plan proposal. Finally public exhibition.	Statutory requirements for the information about the plan the plan adopted at local detail level are: Public announcement and information to those concerned.	Yes, at local detail level, the statutory requirement for public access to information is firstly the constitution principle of free access to official documents (offentlighetsprincipen), secondly the rules for regional planning in the Planning and building Act.	Yes, at local detail level, the public in general should be informed about planning activities and decisions. Everybody has access to public documents. All concerned by Detailed development plans shall be informed according to the Planning and building Act, especially residents, landowners and owners of a flats in cooperative housing societies within the area. Owners of real property and neighbours should be informed in particular.	Yes, at local detail level, the planning authority is obliged to answer questions or demands individually.



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 5: Participation

Sub-theme		3 Particular participatory instruments beyond information in the planning process			4 The public opportunity to challenge the plan after the plan is formally adopted		
Country	Question	1) Are there statutory instruments for public participation during the preparation of plans like number of hearings, meetings, etc.?	2) Are informal participatory instruments beyond statutory approaches widely used and who can participate?	3) Are there formal requirements for representation from consultative bodies, organizations etc.?	1) Who can appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted?	2) What should be the legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted?	3) What are the consequences of challenges against a formally adopted plan for the further handling of the plan?
BELARUS	national	No, there are no statutory instruments for public participation during the preparation of plans at national level.	No, informal participatory instruments beyond statutory approaches are not widely used at national level.	No, there are no formal requirements for representation from consultative bodies, organizations or the like at national level.	At national level, nobody can appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted.	At national level, the legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted should be the fact that it is possible to challenge the plan when the process of plan's revision and correction is strated (after 5-7 years of implementation).	
	regional	No, there are no statutory instruments for public participation during the preparation of plans at regional level.	No, informal participatory instruments beyond statutory approaches are not widely used at regional level.	No, there are no formal requirements for representation from consultative bodies, organizations or the like at regional level.	At regional level, nobody can appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted.	At regional level, the legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted should be the fact that it is possible to challenge the plan when the process of plan's revision and correction is strated (after 5-7 years of implementation).	
	local master	No, there are no statutory instruments for public participation during the preparation of plans at local master level.	No, informal participatory instruments beyond statutory approaches are not widely used at local master level.	No, there are no formal requirements for representation from consultative bodies, organizations or the like at local master level.	At local master level, nobody can appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted.	At local master level, the legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted should be the fact that it is possible to challenge the plan when the process of plan's revision and correction is strated (after 5-7 years of implementation).	
	local detail	No, there are no statutory instruments for public participation during the preparation of plans at local detail level.	No, informal participatory instruments beyond statutory approaches are not widely used at local detail level.	No, there are no formal requirements for representation from consultative bodies, organizations or the like at local detail level.	At local detail level, nobody can appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted.	At local detail level, the legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted should be the fact that it is possible to challenge the plan when the process of plan's revision and correction is strated (after 5-7 years of implementation).	
DENMARK	national	No, there are no statutory instruments for public participation during the preparation of plans at national level.	No, informal participatory instruments beyond statutory approaches are not widely used at national level.	No, there are no formal requirements for representation from consultative bodies, organizations or the like at national level.	At national level, those who can appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted are: the Minister for the Environment and everyone with a juridical interest in the result of planning, furthermore national associations with the purpose of preservation of environment and nature and specific user interest in the land use.	At national level, a legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan should be a juridical interest in the result of planning. The appeal is handled by the Nature Protection Board of Appeal.	At national level, there are no consequences of challenges against a formally adopted plan for the further handling of the plan.
	regional	No, there are no statutory instruments for public participation during the preparation of plans at regional level.	Yes, at regional level, informal participatory instruments beyond statutory approaches are widely used and everybody can participate.	No, there are no formal requirements for representation from consultative bodies, organizations or the like at regional level.	At regional level, those who can appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted are: the Minister for the Environment and everyone with a juridical interest in the result of planning, furthermore national associations with the purpose of preservation of environment and nature and specific user interest in the land use.	At regional level, a legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan should be a juridical interest in the result of planning. The appeal is handled by the Nature Protection Board of Appeal.	At regional level, there are no consequences of challenges against a formally adopted plan for the further handling of the plan.
	local master	No, there are no statutory instruments for public participation during the preparation of plans at local master level.	Yes, at local master level, informal participatory instruments beyond statutory approaches are widely used and everybody in the municipality can participate.	No, there are no formal requirements for representation from consultative bodies, organizations or the like at local master level.	At local master level, those who can appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted are: the Minister for the Environment and everyone with a juridical interest in the result of planning, furthermore national associations with the purpose of preservation of environment and nature and specific user interest in the land use.	At local master level, a legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan should be a juridical interest in the result of planning. The appeal is handled by the Nature Protection Board of Appeal.	At local master level, there are no consequences of challenges against a formally adopted plan for the further handling of the plan.
	local detail	No, there are no statutory instruments for public participation during the preparation of plans at local detail level.	Yes, at local detail level, informal participatory instruments beyond statutory approaches are widely used and the people affected by the local plan can participate.	No, there are no formal requirements for representation from consultative bodies, organizations or the like at local detail level.	At local detail level, those who can appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted are: the Minister for the Environment and everyone with a juridical interest in the result of planning, furthermore national associations with the purpose of preservation of environment and nature and specific user interest in the land use.	At local detail level, a legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan should be a juridical interest in the result of planning. The appeal is handled by the Nature Protection Board of Appeal.	At local detail level, there are no consequences of challenges against a formally adopted plan for the further handling of the plan.

Table 5: Participation

Sub-theme		3 Particular participatory instruments beyond information in the planning process			4 The public opportunity to challenge the plan after the plan is formally adopted		
Country	Question	1) Are there statutory instruments for public participation during the preparation of plans like number of hearings, meetings, etc.?	2) Are informal participatory instruments beyond statutory approaches widely used and who can participate?	3) Are there formal requirements for representation from consultative bodies, organizations etc.?	1) Who can appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted?	2) What should be the legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted?	3) What are the consequences of challenges against a formally adopted plan for the further handling of the plan?
ESTONIA	national	No, there are no statutory instruments for public participation during the preparation of plans at national level.	Informal participatory instruments beyond statutory approaches are not much used at national level. In case they are used, everyone can participate.	Yes, at national level, there are formal requirements for representation: County associations of local governments should be involved into the co-operation while preparing the National Spatial Plan.	At national level, in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted every person can appeal who finds that a decision to adopt a plan is in conflict with the Planning Act or other legislation or that his or her rights have been violated or freedoms restricted by the decision.	At national level, the legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted should be that the decision to adopt a plan is in conflict with the Planning Act or other legislation or that someones personal rights have been violated or freedoms restricted by the decision.	
	regional	Yes, at regional level, there is a statutory instrument for public participation during the preparation of plans: a county governor shall organise the public display of an accepted county plan.	Informal participatory instruments beyond statutory approaches are not much used at regional level. In case they are used, everyone can participate.	No, there are no formal requirements for representation from consultative bodies, organizations or the like at regional level.	At regional level, in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted every person can appeal who finds that a decision to adopt a plan is in conflict with the Planning Act or other legislation or that his or her rights have been violated or freedoms restricted by the decision.	At regional level, the legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted should be that the decision to adopt a plan is in conflict with the Planning Act or other legislation or that someones personal rights have been violated or freedoms restricted by the decision.	At regional level, the consequences of challenges against a formally adopted plan are: The county governor who adopted the county plan shall make a decision concerning the proposal and, if the proposal is found to be justified, bring the plan or the decision to adopt the plan into compliance with the Planning Act or other legislation and, by way of registered letter, inform the person who made the proposal of the decision and of the reasons for accepting or rejecting the proposal within one month after the date on which the proposal is received. In case the decision is appealed in administrative court, the authorities should follow the judgement.
	local master	Yes, at local master level, there are statutory instruments for public participation during the preparation of plans: public discussions should be organised by the local government to present the initial planning outline, the draft plans and the potential impact of the implementation of a comprehensive plan. Also, the public display of an accepted comprehensive plan shall be organised by the local government.	Informal participatory instruments beyond statutory approaches are not much used at local master level. In case they are used, everyone can participate.	No, there are no formal requirements for representation from consultative bodies, organizations or the like at local master level.	At local master level, in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted every person can appeal who finds that a decision to adopt a plan is in conflict with the Planning Act or other legislation or that his or her rights have been violated or freedoms restricted by the decision.	At local master level, the legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted should be that the decision to adopt a plan is in conflict with the Planning Act or other legislation or that someones personal rights have been violated or freedoms restricted by the decision.	At local master level, the consequences of challenges against a formally adopted plan are: The local government who adopted the comprehensive plan shall make a decision concerning the proposal and, if the proposal is found to be justified, bring the plan or the decision to adopt the plan into compliance with the Planning Act or other legislation and, by way of registered letter, inform the person who made the proposal of the decision and of the reasons for accepting or rejecting the proposal within one month after the date on which the proposal is received. In case the decision is appealed in administrative court, the authorities should follow the judgement.
	local detail	Yes, at local detail level, there are statutory instruments for public participation during the preparation of plans: The need to organise public discussions to publicise the initial detailed planning outline and the draft plans shall be determined by the local government. At least one public discussion shall be organised if the detailed plan is prepared for an area under heritage conservation or nature conservation, a region of significant urban development potential or an area concerning which a corresponding proposal was made in the course of processing the plan. Local government shall organise the public display of an accepted detailed plan.	Informal participatory instruments beyond statutory approaches are not much used at regional level. In case they are used, everyone can participate.	No, there are no formal requirements for representation from consultative bodies, organizations or the like at local detail level.	At local detail level, in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted every person can appeal who finds that a decision to adopt a plan is in conflict with the Planning Act or other legislation or that his or her rights have been violated or freedoms restricted by the decision.	At local detail level, the legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted should be that the decision to adopt a plan is in conflict with the Planning Act or other legislation or that someones personal rights have been violated or freedoms restricted by the decision.	At local detail level, the consequences of challenges against a formally adopted plan are: The local government who adopted the detailed plan shall make a decision concerning the proposal and, if the proposal is found to be justified, bring the plan or the decision to adopt the plan into compliance with the Planning Act or other legislation and, by way of registered letter, inform the person who made the proposal of the decision and of the reasons for accepting or rejecting the proposal within one month after the date on which the proposal is received. In case the decision is appealed in administrative court, the authorities should follow the judgement.

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

Table 5: Participation

Sub-theme		3 Particular participatory instruments beyond information in the planning process			4 The public opportunity to challenge the plan after the plan is formally adopted		
Country	Question	1) Are there statutory instruments for public participation during the preparation of plans like number of hearings, meetings, etc.?	2) Are informal participatory instruments beyond statutory approaches widely used and who can participate?	3) Are there formal requirements for representation from consultative bodies, organizations etc.?	1) Who can appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted?	2) What should be the legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted?	3) What are the consequences of challenges against a formally adopted plan for the further handling of the plan?
FINLAND	national	No, there are no statutory instruments for public participation during the preparation of plans at national level.	It is hard to say whether informal participatory instruments beyond statutory approaches at national level are widely used as these new procedures are implemented for the first time in the follow-up round of the NLG which has just started. In case, everybody can participate.	No, there are no formal requirements for representation from consultative bodies, organizations or the like at national level.	At national level, it is a general right that any person to whom an administrative decision is addressed or whose right, obligation or interest is directly affected by a decision may appeal against the decision. (Here made by the Council of State)	At national level, the legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted should be that it is based on legality grounds only.	At national level, the consequence of challenges against a formally adopted plan is a Supreme Administrative Court handling.
	regional	Yes, at regional level, a statutory instrument for public participation during the preparation of plans is the participation and assessment scheme. Otherwise there are no statutory instruments.	Yes, an informal participatory instrument beyond statutory approaches often used at regional level are informal plan presentation occasions or meetings. All interested parties can participate: i.e. anybody on whose conditions the plan may have a significant impact or whose sphere of activity the planning involves.	No, there are no formal requirements for representation from consultative bodies, organizations or the like at regional level.	At regional level, persons who can appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted are: a party affected by a decision or whose rights, duties or entitlements a decision directly concerns, or a member of a local authority in question.	At regional level, the legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted should be that it is based on legality grounds only.	At regional level, the consequence of challenges against a formally adopted plan is that they are further handled by the Ministry of Environment.
	local master	Yes, at local master level, a statutory instrument for public participation during the preparation of plans is the participation and assessment scheme. Otherwise there are no statutory instruments.	Yes, an informal participatory instrument beyond statutory approaches often used at local master level are informal plan presentation occasions or meetings. All interested parties can participate: i.e. anybody on whose conditions the plan may have a significant impact or whose sphere of activity the planning involves.	No, there are no formal requirements for representation from consultative bodies, organizations or the like at local master level.	At local master level, persons who can appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted are: a party affected by a decision or whose rights, duties or entitlements a decision directly concerns, or a member of a local authority in question.	At local master level, the legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted should be that it is based on legality grounds only.	At local master level, the consequence of challenges against a formally adopted plan is an administrative court handling.
	local detail	Yes, at local detail level, a statutory instrument for public participation during the preparation of plans is the participation and assessment scheme. Otherwise there are no statutory instruments.	Yes, an informal participatory instrument beyond statutory approaches often used at local detail level are informal plan presentation occasions or meetings. The largest variety of different informal tools is used at this level. All interested parties can participate: i.e. anybody on whose conditions the plan may have a significant impact or whose sphere of activity the planning involves; it is common to ask opinions from local inhabitant associations.	No, there are no formal requirements for representation from consultative bodies, organizations or the like at local detail level.	At local detail level, persons who can appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted are: a party affected by a decision or whose rights, duties or entitlements a decision directly concerns, or a member of a local authority in question.	At local detail level, the legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted should be that it is based on legality grounds only.	At local detail level, the consequence of challenges against a formally adopted plan is an administrative court handling.

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

Table 5: Participation

Sub-theme		3 Particular participatory instruments beyond information in the planning process			4 The public opportunity to challenge the plan after the plan is formally adopted		
Country	Question	1) Are there statutory instruments for public participation during the preparation of plans like number of hearings, meetings, etc.?	2) Are informal participatory instruments beyond statutory approaches widely used and who can participate?	3) Are there formal requirements for representation from consultative bodies, organizations etc.?	1) Who can appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted?	2) What should be the legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted?	3) What are the consequences of challenges against a formally adopted plan for the further handling of the plan?
GERMANY	national	No, there are no statutory instruments for public participation during the preparation of plans at national level.	Yes, at national level, informal participatory instruments beyond statutory approaches are widely used.	No, there are no formal requirements for representation from consultative bodies, organizations or the like at national level.	At national level, an appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted has no relevance.	At national level, there is no legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted.	At national level, there are no consequences of challenges against a formally adopted plan for the further handling of the plan.
	"Länder"	No, there are no statutory instruments for public participation during the preparation of plans at "Länder" level.	Yes, at "Länder" level, there is a large variety of different informal tools being used beyond statutory approaches.	No, there are no formal requirements for representation from consultative bodies, organizations or the like at "Länder" level.	At "Länder" level, municipalities can generally appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted, private persons can appeal in special cases only.	At "Länder" level, the legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted are judicial review proceedings.	At "Länder" level, a consequence of challenges against a formally adopted plan could possibly be a change in the plan with a new plan preparation and participation procedure.
	regional	No, there are no statutory instruments for public participation during the preparation of plans at regional level.	Yes, at regional level, there is a large variety of different informal tools being used beyond statutory approaches.	No, there are no formal requirements for representation from consultative bodies, organizations or the like at regional level.	At regional level, municipalities can generally appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted, private persons can appeal in special cases only.	At regional level, the legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted are judicial review proceedings.	At regional level, a consequence of challenges against a formally adopted plan could possibly be a change in the plan with a new plan preparation and participation procedure.
	local master	No, there are no statutory instruments for public participation during the preparation of plans at local master level.	Yes, at local master level, there is a large variety of different informal tools being used beyond statutory approaches.	No, there are no formal requirements for representation from consultative bodies, organizations or the like at local master level.	At local master level, in the case of a concrete judicial review generally everybody can appeal in order to challenge the plan after its formal adoption who appealed at the participation.	At local master level, the legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted are judicial review proceedings.	At local master level, a consequence of challenges against a formally adopted plan could possibly be a change in the plan with a new plan preparation and participation procedure.
	local detail	No, there are no statutory instruments for public participation during the preparation of plans at local detail level.	Yes, at local detail level, there is a large variety of different informal tools being used beyond statutory approaches.	No, there are no formal requirements for representation from consultative bodies, organizations or the like at local detail level.	At local detail level, generally everybody who appealed at the participation (§ 3 Abs. 2) can appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted.	At local detail level, the legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted are judicial review proceedings.	At local detail level, a consequence of challenges against a formally adopted plan could possibly be a change in the plan with a new plan preparation and participation procedure.

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

Table 5: Participation

Sub-theme		3 Particular participatory instruments beyond information in the planning process			4 The public opportunity to challenge the plan after the plan is formally adopted		
Country	Question	1) Are there statutory instruments for public participation during the preparation of plans like number of hearings, meetings, etc.?	2) Are informal participatory instruments beyond statutory approaches widely used and who can participate?	3) Are there formal requirements for representation from consultative bodies, organizations etc.?	1) Who can appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted?	2) What should be the legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted?	3) What are the consequences of challenges against a formally adopted plan for the further handling of the plan?
	Planning level						
LATVIA	national						
	regional						
	local master						
	local detail						
LITHUANIA	national	Yes, at national level, there are statutory instruments for public participation during the preparation of plans: Consultation during the preparation of the concept of the plan, presentation of its environmental impact assessment, exposition and discussion concerning the drafted project.	It is hard to say whether informal participatory instruments beyond statutory approaches are widely used at national level. In case they are used, "the interested society" - the ministries, state institutions and other concerned organisations can participate.	No, there are no formal requirements for representation from consultative bodies, organizations or the like at national level.	At national level, any person can appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted.	At national level, the legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted should be - According to the law text: Trespass of the rights or vested interests of the state, public or of the person. - Practically: breach of procedures.	At national level, the consequence of challenges against a formally adopted plan is the initiation of cancellation of the plan decision. Otherwise it is submitted to a court.
	regional	Yes, at regional level, there are statutory instruments for public participation during the preparation of plans: Consultation with "the interested society", during the preparation of the concept of the plan, presentation of its environmental impact assessment, exposition and discussion concerning the drafted project.	It is hard to say whether informal participatory instruments beyond statutory approaches are widely used at regional level. The regional planning was very passive until now. In case they are used, "the interested society" - the ministries, state institutions and other organisations concerned, municipalities of the planned region and neighbour counties can participate.	No, there are no formal requirements for representation from consultative bodies, organizations or the like at regional level.	At regional level, any person can appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted.	At regional level, the legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted should be - According to the law text: Trespass of the rights or vested interests of the state, public or of the person. - Practically: breach of procedures.	At regional level, the consequence of challenges against a formally adopted plan is the initiation of cancellation of the plan decision. Otherwise it is submitted to a court.
	local master	Yes, at local master level, there are statutory instruments for public participation during the preparation of plans: Presentation of environmental impact assessment, exposition and discussion concerning the drafted project. Statutory consultations are not foreseen in preparation of local master plans. The drafted project and environmental impact assessment are presented for public (in the form of public exposition, conference). Everybody has the right to participate in the arrangements of presentation, also make proposals.	Yes, there are informal participatory instruments beyond statutory approaches at local master level: Organisers of planning in some cities seek the new participatory instruments (workshops, for example). Public uses informal participatory instruments (demonstrations, meetings, other protest actions, for example) rather often.	No, there are no formal requirements for representation from consultative bodies, organizations or the like at local master level.	At local master level, any person can appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted.	At local master level, the legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted should be - According to the law text: Trespass of the rights or vested interests of the state, public or of the person. - Practically: breach of procedures.	At local master level, the consequence of challenges against a formally adopted plan is the initiation of cancellation of the plan decision. Otherwise it is submitted to a court.
	local detail	Yes, at local detail level, there are statutory instruments for public participation during the preparation of plans: presentation of the drafted project, its environmental impact assessment. Statutory consultations are not foreseen in preparation of local master plans. The drafted project and environmental impact assessment are presented for public (in the form of public exposition, conference). Everybody has the right to participate in the arrangements of presentation, also make proposals.	From the side of the organiser of planning informal participatory instruments beyond statutory approaches are usually not used at local detail level. From the side of the public informal participatory instruments are widely used. Consultations statutory are not foreseen in preparation of detail plans. The drafted project and environmental impact assessment are presented for public. Participation in presentation is free. The land owners and the real estate owners whose land plots are about the territory under planning are invited particularly. A simplified manner of public involvement in the simple cases is possible.	No, there are no formal requirements for representation from consultative bodies, organizations or the like at local detail level.	At local detail level, any person can appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted.	At local detail level, the legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted should be - According to the law text: Trespass of the rights or vested interests of the state, public or of the person. - Practically: breach of procedures.	At local detail level, the consequence of challenges against a formally adopted plan is the initiation of cancellation of the plan decision. Otherwise it is submitted to a court.



Project part-financed by the European Union



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



Table 5: Participation

Sub-theme		3 Particular participatory instruments beyond information in the planning process			4 The public opportunity to challenge the plan after the plan is formally adopted		
Country	Question	1) Are there statutory instruments for public participation during the preparation of plans like number of hearings, meetings, etc.?	2) Are informal participatory instruments beyond statutory approaches widely used and who can participate?	3) Are there formal requirements for representation from consultative bodies, organizations etc.?	1) Who can appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted?	2) What should be the legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted?	3) What are the consequences of challenges against a formally adopted plan for the further handling of the plan?
NORWAY	national	No, there are no statutory instruments for public participation during the preparation of plans at national level.	No, informal participatory instruments beyond statutory approaches are not widely used at national level.	No, there are no formal requirements for representation from consultative bodies, organizations or the like at national level.	At national level, nobody can appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted.	At national level, the legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted should be that in principal, decisions on substantial issues can be taken to court.	At national level, the consequence of challenges against a formally adopted plan is that it eventually becomes a court case.
	regional	No, there are no statutory instruments for public participation during the preparation of plans at regional level.	The use of informal participatory instruments beyond statutory approaches at regional level is depending on situation and levels of conflicts.	No, there are no formal requirements for representation from consultative bodies, organizations or the like at regional level.	At regional level, nobody can appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted.	At regional level, there is no legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted.	At regional level, there are no consequences of challenges against a formally adopted plan for the further handling of the plan.
	local master	No, there are no statutory instruments for public participation during the preparation of plans at local master level.	The use of informal participatory instruments beyond statutory approaches at local master level is depending on situation and levels of conflicts.	No, there are no formal requirements for representation from consultative bodies, organizations or the like at local master level.	At local master level, nobody can appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted.	At local master level, the legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted should be that in principal, decisions on substantial issues can be taken to court.	At local master level, the consequence of challenges against a formally adopted plan is that it eventually becomes a court case.
	local detail	No, there are no statutory instruments for public participation during the preparation of plans at local detail level.	The use of informal participatory instruments beyond statutory approaches at local detail level is depending on situation and levels of conflicts.	No, there are no formal requirements for representation from consultative bodies, organizations or the like at local detail level.	At local detail level, anybody who is affected by a decision or those whose rights, duties or entitlements are affected by planning decisions can appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted.	At local detail level, in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted, appeals can be raised on planning decisions, on legal as well as substantial justifications.	At local detail level, the consequence of challenges against a formally adopted plan is that it is submitted to an appeal authority (constituted by the county governor).



Project part-financed by the European Union



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



Table 5: Participation

Sub-theme		3 Particular participatory instruments beyond information in the planning process			4 The public opportunity to challenge the plan after the plan is formally adopted		
Country	Question	1) Are there statutory instruments beyond statutory participation during the preparation of plans like number of hearings, meetings, etc.?	2) Are informal participatory instruments beyond statutory approaches widely used and who can participate?	3) Are there formal requirements for representation from consultative bodies, organizations etc.?	1) Who can appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted?	2) What should be the legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted?	3) What are the consequences of challenges against a formally adopted plan for the further handling of the plan?
	POLAND	national	No, there are no statutory instruments for public participation during the preparation of plans at national level.	Yes, there are informal participatory instruments beyond statutory approaches at national level. The project of the plan is widely discussed in national professional and political bodies. NGOs of national or international importance, professional and scientific associations can participate.	Yes, at national level, there are formal requirements for representation from consultative bodies, organizations etc.: They have to be registered NGOs of national importance.	At national level, nobody can appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted.	see answer 1): A formally adopted plan can not be challenged.
regional		No, there are no statutory instruments for public participation during the preparation of plans at regional level.	Yes, there are informal participatory instruments beyond statutory approaches at regional level. The project of the plan is widely discussed in national professional and political bodies. NGOs of national or international importance, professional and scientific associations can participate.	Yes, at regional level, there are formal requirements for representation from consultative bodies, organizations etc.: They have to be registered NGOs of national importance.	At regional level, nobody can appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted.	see answer 1): A formally adopted plan can not be challenged.	see answer 1): A formally adopted plan can not be challenged.
local master		Yes, at local master level, there are statutory instruments for public participation during the preparation of plans. The rules of public participation are formulated in detail, e.g. form and deadlines of announcements. Natural and juristic persons, whose motions have been rejected, have the right to appeal to the National Appeal Court. Only the resolution of the Court allows for submitting the project of the plan for adoption.	Yes, there are informal participatory instruments beyond statutory approaches at local master level. The project of the plan is widely discussed in national professional and political bodies. NGOs of national or international importance, professional and scientific associations can participate.	Yes, at local master level, there are formal requirements for representation from consultative bodies, organizations etc.: They have to be registered NGOs of national importance.	At local master level, nobody can appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted.	see answer 1): A formally adopted plan can not be challenged.	see answer 1): A formally adopted plan can not be challenged.
local detail		Yes, at local detail level, there are statutory instruments for public participation during the preparation of plans. The rules of public participation are formulated in detail, e.g. form and deadlines of announcements. Natural and juristic persons, whose motions have been rejected, have the right to appeal to the National Appeal Court. Only the resolution of the Court allows for submitting the project of the plan for adoption.	Yes, there are informal participatory instruments beyond statutory approaches at local detail level. There are organized meetings with persons and institutions concerned. Often they are demanded by the local community itself. Everyone who is concerned can participate, that means, who is an owner or user of a property localized on the planned area.	Yes, at local detail level, there are formal requirements for representation from consultative bodies, organizations etc.: They have to be proved concerning their relation to the planned area.	At local detail level, nobody can appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted.	see answer 1): A formally adopted plan can not be challenged.	see answer 1): A formally adopted plan can not be challenged.
RUSSIA	national	Yes, at national level, there is a statutory instrument for public participation during the preparation of plans: the plan must be published three months (min.) before adoption.	Yes, an informal participatory instrument beyond statutory approaches at national level which does not exist yet is the federal territorial planning scheme. Anybody can participate.	Yes, there are formal requirements for representation at national level: the time limits and the content of publication.	At national level, anybody can appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted.	At national level, the legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted should be an impact on legal interests.	At national level, consequences of challenges against a formally adopted plan for the further handling of the plan conform with the court decision.
	regional	Yes, at regional level, there is a statutory instrument for public participation during the preparation of plans: the plan must be published three months (min.) before adoption.	It is difficult to say whether informal participatory instruments are used beyond statutory approaches at regional level as regional schemes are just in preparation. Anybody can participate.	Yes, there are formal requirements for representation at regional level: the time limits and the content of publication.	At regional level, anybody can appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted.	At regional level, the legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted should be an impact on legal interests.	At regional level, consequences of challenges against a formally adopted plan for the further handling of the plan conform with the court decision.
	local master	Yes, at local master level, there is a statutory instrument for public participation during the preparation of plans: By federal law there are obligatory public hearings which are accessible to anybody.	Yes, informal participatory instruments widely used beyond statutory approaches at local master level are negotiations, political actions of public bodies, investors and public at large. Anybody can participate.	Yes, there are formal requirements for representation at local master level: the time limits and the content of publication. Furthermore, there are other requirements according to municipal by-law.	At local master level, anybody can appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted.	At local master level, the legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted should be an impact on legal interests.	At local master level, consequences of challenges against a formally adopted plan for the further handling of the plan conform with the court decision.
	local detail	Yes, at local detail level, there is a statutory instrument for public participation during the preparation of plans: By federal law but obligatory public hearings.	Yes, informal participatory instruments widely used beyond statutory approaches at local detail level are negotiations, political actions of public bodies, investors and public at large. Anybody can participate.	Yes, there are formal requirements for representation at local detail level: the time limits and the content of publication. Furthermore, there are other requirements according to municipal by-law.	At local detail level, anybody can appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted.	At local detail level, a legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted is not stated.	At local detail level, consequences of challenges against a formally adopted plan for the further handling of the plan conform with the court decision.

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

Table 5: Participation

Sub-theme		3 Particular participatory instruments beyond information in the planning process			4 The public opportunity to challenge the plan after the plan is formally adopted		
Country	Question	1) Are there statutory instruments for public participation during the preparation of plans like number of hearings, meetings, etc.?	2) Are informal participatory instruments beyond statutory approaches widely used and who can participate?	3) Are there formal requirements for representation from consultative bodies, organizations etc.?	1) Who can appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted?	2) What should be the legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted?	3) What are the consequences of challenges against a formally adopted plan for the further handling of the plan?
SWEDEN	national	No, there are no statutory instruments for public participation during the preparation of plans at national level.	No, informal participatory instruments beyond statutory approaches are not widely used at national level.	No, there are no formal requirements for representation from consultative bodies, organizations or the like at national level.	At national level, nobody can appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted.	At national level, there is no legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted.	At national level, there are no consequences of challenges against a formally adopted plan for the further handling of the plan.
	regional	At regional level, there are no statutory instruments for public participation during the preparation of regional development programmes but regional plans require public reviews, public exhibition and comments on public opinions.	No, informal participatory instruments beyond statutory approaches are not widely used at regional level. In case they are used, anybody can participate.	Yes, at regional level, there are formal requirements for representation. For regional plans the consultation with the County administrative board and the concerned municipalities are obligatory. Other organisations and the public shall be given possibility to give viewpoints.	At regional level, nobody can appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted.	At regional level, there is no legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted.	At regional level, there are no consequences of challenges against a formally adopted plan for the further handling of the plan.
	local master	At local master level, there are statutory instruments for public participation during the preparation of plans: Public reviews and public exhibition, obligation to comment on all viewpoints from the public.	Yes, at local master level, informal participatory instruments are widely used beyond statutory approaches. Anybody can participate.	Yes, at local master level, there are formal requirements for representation: Consultations with the County administrative board, regional planning body and concerned municipalities are obligatory. Other organisations and the public shall be given possibility to give viewpoints.	At local master level, members in the municipality can appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted.	At local master level, the legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted should be that it is based on legality grounds only.	At local master level, the consequence of challenges against a formally adopted plan is an administrative court handling at three levels.
	local detail	At local detail level, there are statutory instruments for public participation during the preparation of plans: Public reviews on programmes for the project, public reviews during planning process, public exhibition before adoption, obligation to comment on all viewpoints from the public, possibility to appeal for those who have commented.	No, informal participatory instruments beyond statutory approaches are not widely used at local detail level. In case they are used, anybody can participate but those who live in the area and/or own land in the area are personally called.	Yes, at local detail level, there are formal requirements for representation: Consultations with the County administrative board, lantmäteriet and concerned municipalities are obligatory. Landowners, owners of a flats in cooperative housing societies, residents and other organisations and the public shall be given possibility to give viewpoints.	At local detail level, persons who can appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted are: landowners, owners of flats in cooperative housing societies and residents, who have given viewpoints in writing during the exhibition.	At local detail level, the legal basis for an appeal in order to challenge the plan after it is formally adopted should be that the protesters' viewpoints are not met.	At local detail level, the consequence of challenges against a formally adopted plan is a handling by the County administrative board and with further appeal by the government and finally after permission by the supreme administrative court but then only on legality ground.



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 5: Participation

Sub-theme		5 Any other important aspect related to the public involvement in planning?	
Country	Question	1) Is there a formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process?	2) Will violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure?
	Planning level		
BELARUS	national	No, at national level, there is no formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process.	No, at national level, violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process will not give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure.
	regional	No, at regional level, there is no formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process.	No, at regional level, violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process will not give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure.
	local master	No, at local master level, there is no formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process.	No, at local master level, violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process will not give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure.
	local detail	No, at local detail level, there is no formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process.	No, at local detail level, violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process will not give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure.
DENMARK	national	No, at national level, there is no formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process.	Yes, at national level, violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process will give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure.
	regional	No, at regional level, there is no formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process.	Yes, at regional level, violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process will give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure.
	local master	No, at local master level, there is no formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process.	Yes, at local master level, violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process will give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure.
	local detail	No, at local detail level, there is no formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process.	Yes, at local detail level, violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process will give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure.



BSR INTERREG III B Project
 "COMMIN - Promoting Spatial Development by Creating COMMON MINDscapes"
Comparison of Planning Systems

Table 5: Participation

Sub-theme		5 Any other important aspect related to the public involvement in planning?	
Country	Question	1) Is there a formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process?	2) Will violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure?
	Planning level		
ESTONIA	national	No, at national level, there is no formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process.	Yes, at national level, violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process will give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure.
	regional	No, at regional level, there is no formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process.	Yes, at regional level, violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process will give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure.
	local master	No, at local master level, there is no formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process.	Yes, at local master level, violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process will give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure.
	local detail	Yes, at local detail level, there is a formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process: In certain cases enlisted in the Planning Act the simplified procedure for preparation of detailed plan may be applied - the local government may waive the requirements of public disclosure and substitute the procedure with concertations from the owner of the plot being planned and the owners of the neighbouring plots.	Yes, at local detail level, violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process will give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure.



Project part-financed
by the European Union



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

Table 5: Participation

Sub-theme		5 Any other important aspect related to the public involvement in planning?	
Country	Question	1) Is there a formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process?	2) Will violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure?
	Planning level		
FINLAND	national	No, at national level, there is no formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process.	Yes, at national level, violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process will give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure.
	regional	No, at regional level, there is no formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process.	Yes, at regional level, violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process will give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure.
	local master	No, at local master level, there is no formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process.	Yes, at local master level, violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process will give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure.
	local detail	No, at local detail level, there is no formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process.	Yes, at local detail level, violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process will give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure.



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 5: Participation

Sub-theme		5 Any other important aspect related to the public involvement in planning?	
Country	Question	1) Is there a formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process?	2) Will violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure?
	Planning level		
GERMANY	national	No, at national level, a formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process has no relevance.	No, at national level, violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process will not give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure.
	"Länder"	At "Länder" level, there is generally no formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process but under special conditions possible in simplified types of planning processes, there is.	At "Länder" level, in some cases, violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process will give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure.
	regional	At regional level, there is generally no formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process but under special conditions possible in simplified types of planning processes, there is.	At regional level, in some cases, violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process will give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure.
	local master	At local master level, there is generally no formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process but under special conditions possible in simplified types of planning processes, there is.	At local master level, in some cases, violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process will give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure.
	local detail	At local detail level, there is generally no formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process but under special conditions possible in simplified types of planning processes, there is.	At local detail level, in some cases, violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process will give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure.



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 5: Participation

Sub-theme		5 Any other important aspect related to the public involvement in planning?	
Country	Question	1) Is there a formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process?	2) Will violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure?
	Planning level		
LATVIA	national		
	regional		
	local master		
	local detail		
LITHUANIA	national	No, at national level, there is no formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process.	Yes, at national level, violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process will give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure. However, the law does not describe it precisely.
	regional	No, at regional level, there is no formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process.	Yes, at regional level, violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process will give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure. However, the law does not describe it precisely.
	local master	No, at local master level, there is no formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process.	Yes, at local master level, violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process will give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure. However, the law does not describe it precisely.
	local detail	No, at local detail level, there is no formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process.	Yes, at local detail level, violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process will give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure. However, the law does not describe it precisely.



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 5: Participation

Sub-theme		5 Any other important aspect related to the public involvement in planning?	
Country	Planning level	Question	
		1) Is there a formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process?	2) Will violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure?
NORWAY	national	No, at national level, there is no formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process.	No, at national level, violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process will not give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure.
	regional	No, at regional level, there is no formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process.	No, at regional level, violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process will not give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure.
	local master	No, at local master level, there is no formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process.	No, at local master level, violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process will only give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure in case public authorities are involved through complaints or objections.
	local detail	No, at local detail level, there is no formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process.	At local detail level, violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process will only give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure in those cases the appeal authority considers that the violation of procedural requirements has affected the planning decisions.



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 5: Participation

Sub-theme		5 Any other important aspect related to the public involvement in planning?	
Country	Question	1) Is there a formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process?	2) Will violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure?
	Planning level		
POLAND	national	No, considering statutory requirements at national level, there is no formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process.	No, at national level, violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process will not necessarily give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure because the national plan is not legally binding the third parties.
	regional	No, considering statutory requirements at regional level, there is no formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process.	No, at regional level, violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process will not necessarily give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure because the regional plan is not legally binding the third parties.
	local master	No, considering statutory requirements at local master level, there is no formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process.	Yes, at local master level, violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process will give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure.
	local detail	No, considering statutory requirements at local detail level, there is no formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process.	Yes, at local detail level, violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process will give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure.
RUSSIA	national	No, considering statutory requirements at national level, there is no formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process.	At national level, it is legally possible that violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process will give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure.
	regional	No, considering statutory requirements at regional level, there is no formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process.	At regional level, it is legally possible that violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process will give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure.
	local master	No, considering statutory requirements at local master level, there is no formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process.	At local master level, it is legally possible that violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process will give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure.
	local detail	No, considering statutory requirements at local detail level, there is no formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process.	At local detail level, it is legally possible that violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process will give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure.



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 5: Participation

Sub-theme		5 Any other important aspect related to the public involvement in planning?	
Country	Question	1) Is there a formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process?	2) Will violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure?
	Planning level		
SWEDEN	national	No, at national level, there is no formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process.	No, at national level, violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process will not give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure.
	regional	No, at regional level, there is no formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process.	No, at regional level, violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process will not give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure.
	local master	No, at local master level, there is no formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process.	Yes, at local master level, violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process will give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure.
	local detail	At local detail level, a formal possibility to limit or avoid statutory requirements for public involvement in the planning process is that one can not appeal if the subject for one's appeal has been handled in an earlier decision.	Yes, at local detail level, violations of the statutory procedures for involving the public in the planning process will give legal justification for resuming a new planning procedure.