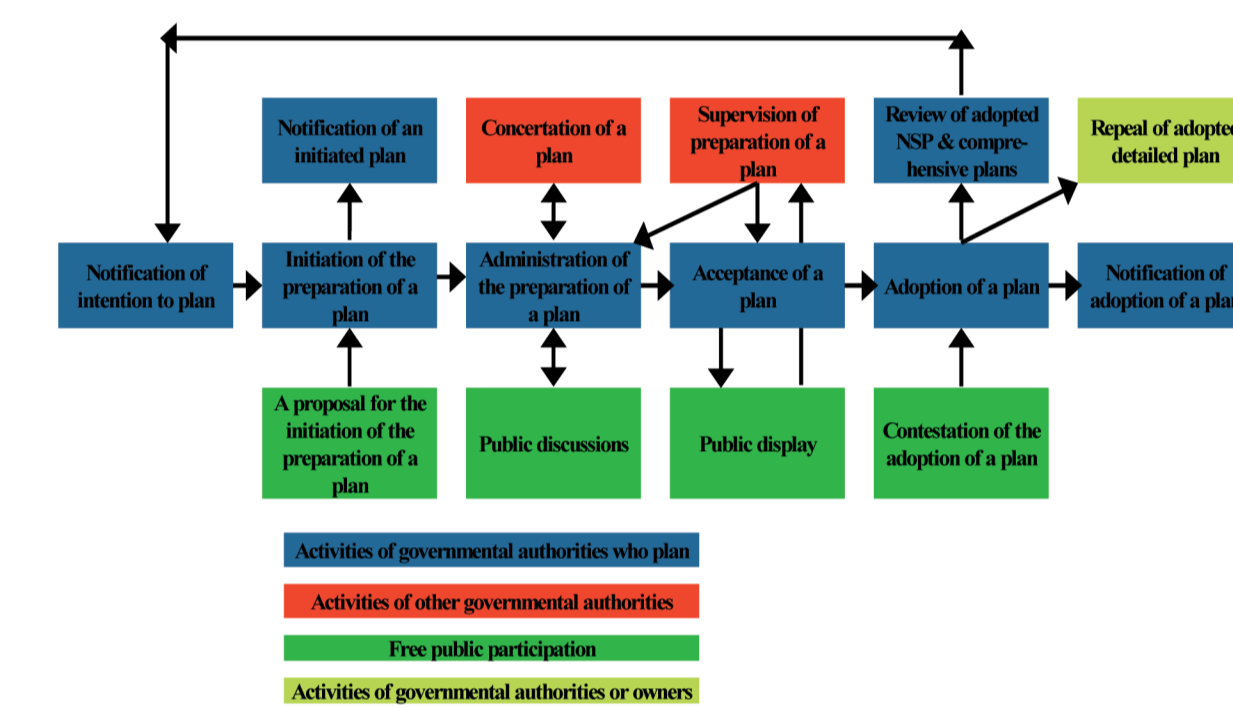
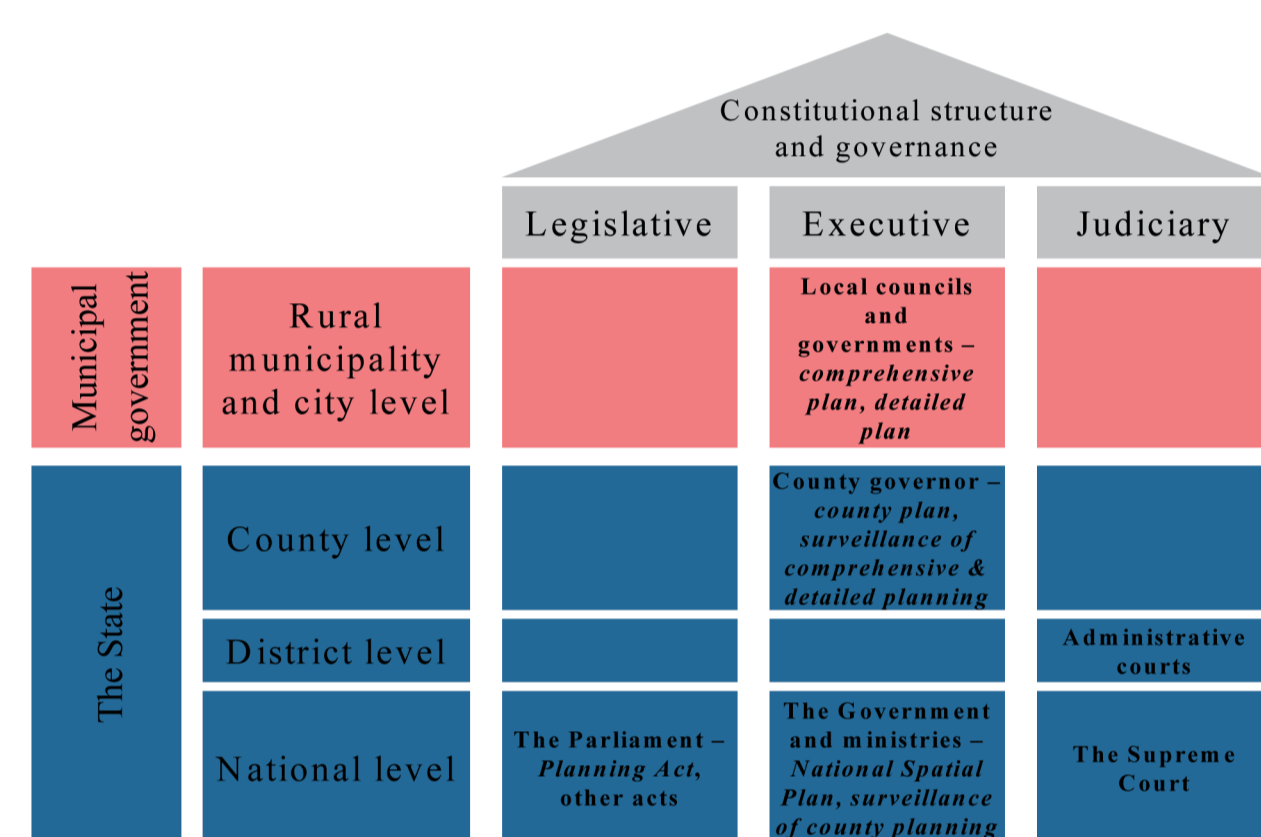


PLANNING SYSTEM



SPATIAL PLANS

- National Spatial Plan (NSP) prepared for the entire territory of the state
- County plans prepared for: the whole county, a part of county, several counties or their parts, thematic features
- Comprehensive plans - prepared for: the whole city or rural municipality, a part of city or rural municipality, several cities or rural municipalities, thematic features
- Detailed plans prepared for smaller parts of city or rural municipality

Main aims of spatial plans

- NSP - defining the prospective development of the territory of the state and the settlement systems located therein in a generalised and strategic manner.
- County plan - defining the prospective development of the territory of a county in a generalised manner and determining the conditions for the development of settlement systems and the location of the principal infrastructure facilities.
- Comprehensive plan - determining the general directions in and conditions for the development of the territory of a rural municipality or city, and of setting out the bases for the preparation of detailed plans for areas and in the cases where detailed planning is mandatory and for the establishment of land use provisions and building provisions for areas where detailed planning is not mandatory.
- Detailed plan - establishing land use provisions and building provisions for cities and towns and for other areas and in other cases where detailed planning is mandatory.

Initiation of planning

- Anyone can make a proposal for the initiation of the preparation of a plan.
- NSP is initiated by the Government of the Republic
- County plan is initiated by a respective county governor.
- Comprehensive plan and detailed plans are initiated by a respective local council.

Adoption of plans

- National spatial plans submitted by the Minister of Regional Affairs is adopted by the Government of the Republic.
- A county plan approved by the Minister of Regional Affairs is adopted by the county governor.
- Detailed plans with regard to the preparation of which supervision is not exercised and comprehensive plans or detailed plans approved in the course of supervision are adopted by local governments.

Contestation of adoption of plans

Every person 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 has the right to contest the decision in court.

Every person who finds that an adopted detailed plan or comprehensive plan is in conflict with the Planning Act or other legislation or the decision to adopt the plan is in conflict with the Planning Act has the right to make a proposal to the authority which adopted the comprehensive plan or detailed plan to bring the adopted plan or the decision to adopt the plan into compliance with the Act or other legislation.

Review of adopted plans

- The Minister of Regional Affairs shall review an adopted national spatial plan not later than within six months after regular parliament elections are held.
- The local government shall review adopted comprehensive plans not later than within six months after regular local government council elections are held.
- There is no obligation to review county plans and detailed plans.