#### Access to justice in cases related to spatial planning

Fourteenth meeting of the Task Force on Access to Justice under the Aarhus Convention / UNECE 27-28 April, 2022

Geneva Switzerland



Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia

# *Guarantees of access to justice in the spatial planning*

- *Constitution of Georgia (1995);*
- > Spatial Planning, Architectural and Construction Code (2018);
- Resolution N260 on the Rules of Spatial Planning and Urban Development Plans(2019);
- Resolution N261 on the Basic Provisions of Territorial Use and Development Regulation (2019);
- Local Self-Government Code (2014);
- *Environmental Assessment Code (2017);*
- Law on Environmental Protection (1996);
- General Administrative Code (1999);
- Administrative Procedure Code (1999);
- *Civil Procedure Code (1997);*
- ≻ etc.



## Brief overview of spatial planning field

- Spatial planning is a geographical reflection of the economic (including agrarian, industrial, transport, etc.), social, cultural and ecological policies of a society, which develops within a multifaceted and multidisciplinary approach and ensures balanced development and physical organization of space in accordance with overall strategy.
- *Spatial planning and urban planning hierarchy in Georgia:*
- A) spatial planning plans and b) urban planning plans.
- Spatial planning and urban planning are carried out through:
- A) Integrated plans and B) sectoral plans.



# *The initiating authorities for the development of planning plans*

- Spatial planning plan and / or a plan identified by a historical-cultural and / or an economic characters

   Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure.
- Spatial planning plan of the Autonomous Republics
   Responsible body / ministry of relevant Autonomous Republic.
- Spatial planning plan of the municipality
   Executive body of respective municipality.
- Multi-municipal spatial planning plan
   Executive bodies of the relevant municipalities.



# Georgian Spatial Planning Plan - Review and approval

*Stage I - review and approval of the <u>concept</u> of spatial planning and general plans.* 

*Stage II - review of the draft spatial planning and general plans and approval of the <u>plans.</u>* 

Only after the positive decisions made in the first stage of the development of spatial planning plans /urban development plans, it is possible to move to the second stage



### Role of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

Competent authorities: responsible Ministries for a) environment and b) health

#### SEA includes:

- Scoping
- > Preparation and review of an SEA report
- > Public participation and consultations;
- *Consideration of:* 
  - Information included in SEA report
  - Recommendations issued by responsible Ministries (MEPA & MIDPOTLHSA) with respect to the draft strategic document
  - Public participation results
- Provision of information on final decision to the public and interested agencies



### Procedural issues of appeal

*Every interested party/person has the right to appeal:* 

✓ To a higher administrative body/senior official:

An administrative complaint must be filed within <u>1 month</u> from the date of publication of the administrative-legal act or official notification, unless otherwise provided by law (Administrative Procedure Code of Georgia, Article 180).

✓ *To a court:* 

<u>1/3 months</u> time period for appeal to a court (Administrative Procedure Code of Georgia, Article 22).



### Case law – main findings

- *Cases of appeal are rare*
- *Litigation process and decision-making often take a long time*
- Insufficient number of judges
- Absence of the parties

## **Ongoing Activities & Current Plans**

- Electronic environmental assessment system is being developed;
- Delegation of spatial and urban development directions to the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development – is planned.





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