

ON TRANSLATIONS OF PLANNING TERMINOLOGY

Challenges in describing national planning systems in common transnational languages

Purpose: To explore institutional structures in analysing differences and similarities

- Between planning systems as well in
- Selecting and defining contents of planning terms

The problem: How to describe relevant national planning terminologies in a common (translation) language?

Material:

- 11 Baltic Sea related countries
- 11 planning systems rooted in different political systems and planning traditions
- 11 national languages and several (3) groups of languages
- Translation into one common language, English (US)



Assumptions:

- Planning systems are constructs of national languages
- Presentations in the translation language will be a representation of the respective national terminologies, but expressed in a common understandable wording
- Planning systems are embedded in the respective national constitutional systems
- Certain institutional structures represent key-factors for translating the national terminologies into a common language

Organisational-institutional setting:

- The national planning system – how is planning defined?
- Interconnecting structures of the planning system – how is planning organised and what are the rules of public intervention through planning?
- Public intervention versus civil rights – how do planning meet requirements from the civil society?

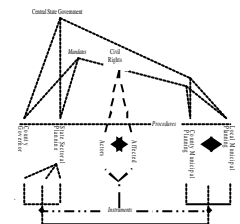


Figure: Linguistic and functional relationships for searching relevant Norwegian planning terms

The national planning system – how is planning defined?

Constitutional planning assumptions relating to:

- Responsibilities between state versus local government
- Relationships between tiers – e.g. central state, regional and local
- Sectoral planning versus comprehensive planning

Competing systems for public intervention:

- The public works system
- The system for real property taxation

Interconnecting structures of the planning system – how is planning organised and what are the rules of public intervention through planning?

- Planning organisation at different tiers – decision organisation, cooperation between authorities
- Mandating – power hierarchy, rights to plan, requirements for public handling
- Procedures – statutory requirements, adopting procedures
- Instruments – types of documents/plans, binding force, implementation instruments

Public intervention versus civil rights – how do planning meet requirements from the civil society?

The property regime

- The issue of compensation
- Land acquisition
- The use of property rights and negotiative instruments in planning

The aspect of participation

- Disseminating of information
- Access to information
- The right to express opinions

A tentative summing up:

<i>Institutional structures</i>	<i>Cross-national comparisons</i>	<i>Identification of description of planning terms</i>
<i>National setting</i>		
• Constitutional planning assumptions	Highly relevant	Lesser relevance
• Competing systems	Highly relevant	Lesser relevance
<i>Interconnecting structures</i>		
• Organisation	Highly relevant	Highly relevant
• Mandates	Highly relevant	Highly relevant
• Procedures	Lesser relevance	Relevant
• Instruments	Highly relevant	Highly relevant
<i>Civil rights</i>		
• The property regime	Highly relevant	Relevant
• The participatory aspect	Highly relevant	Highly relevant