

EU Law and Policy in Coastline Management

**MARE NOSTRUM
Kick-off-Meeting
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Overview

EU-Law and policy

- *The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) (1981)*
- Water Framework Directive (WFD) (2000)
- Habitats Directive (1994)
- Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008)
- REC of ICZM (2002)
- EGTC-Regulation (2006)
- Proposal for a Directive of MSP and CM (2012)

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REC ICZM

**RECOMMENDATION OF THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
of 30 May 2002
concerning the implementation of
Integrated Coastal Zone Management in
Europe
(2002/413/EC)**

REC ICZM

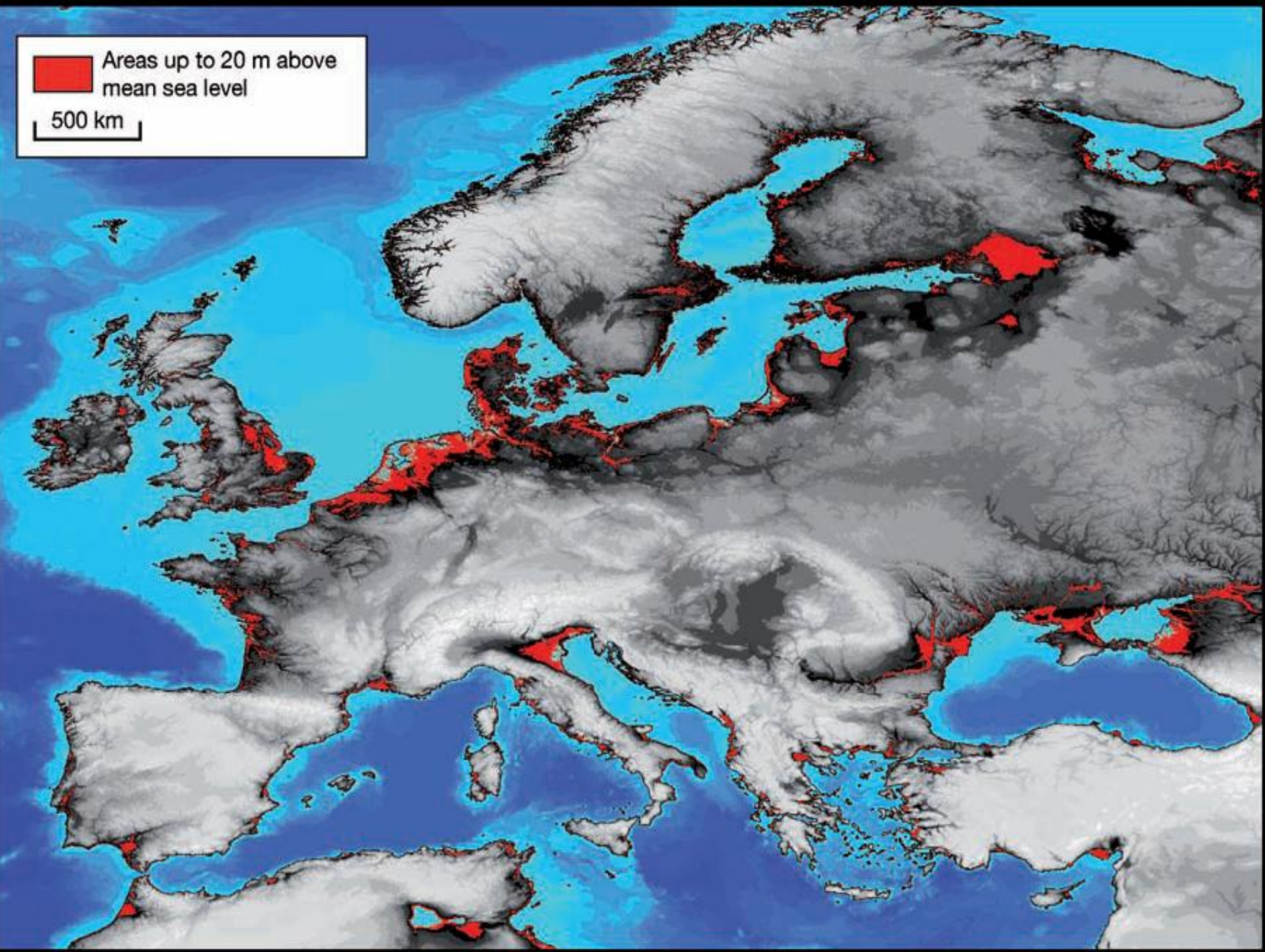
- The coastal zone is of great **environmental**, economic, social, cultural and recreational importance to Europe.
- Coastal zones possess a unique **biodiversity** in terms of flora and fauna.

REC ICZM

- The 1999 assessment report of the European Environment Agency indicates a continuing **degradation** of conditions in the coastal zones of Europe as regards both the coasts themselves and the quality of coastal water.
- Community coastal zones are further **threatened** by the effects of **climate change**, in particular rising sea levels, changes in storm frequency and strength, and increased coastal **erosion** and **flooding**.

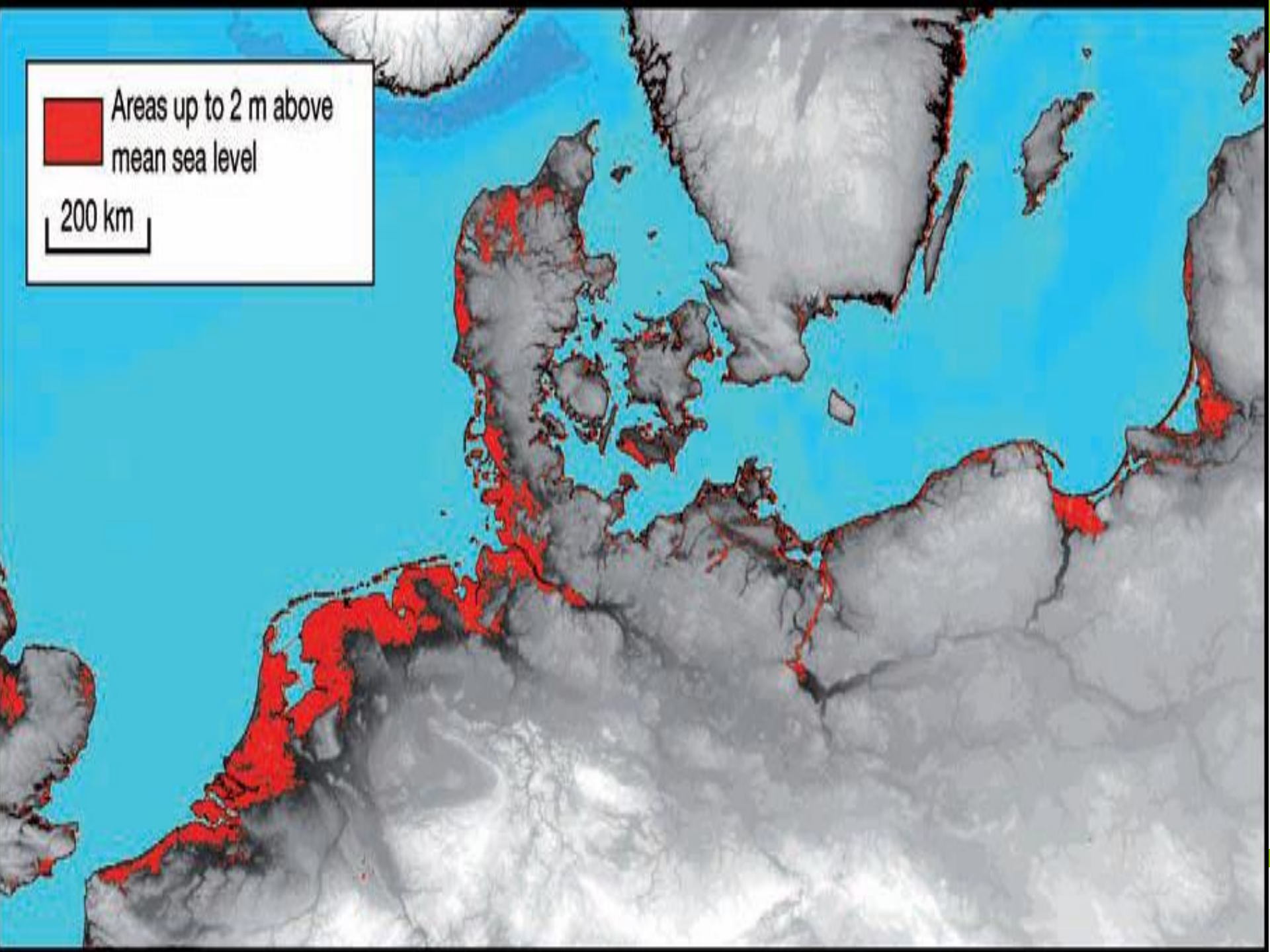
Areas up to 20 m above
mean sea level

500 km



Areas up to 2 m above
mean sea level

200 km



Baltic basin likely to achieve 3°C to 5°C warming this century

(Sächsische Zeitung, 7. März 2007)



Foto: dpa

REC ICZM

- **Population growth** and the development of economic activities are increasingly threatening for both the environmental and social equilibria of coastal zones.
- The decline of **fishing activity** and related employment makes many fisheries-dependent areas particularly vulnerable.
- Existing regional disparities in the Community affect the management and conservation of each coastal zone in a **different** way.

REC ICZM

- Integrated management of the coastal zone requires **strategic, coordinated** and **concerted action** at the **local** and **regional** level, guided and supported by an appropriate framework at the **national** level.
- An integrated coastal zone management involves multiple factors among which town and country **planning** and landuse are only accessorially concerned.

REC ICZM

- CHAPTER I
A strategic approach

- CHAPTER II
Principles

REC ICZM

■ CHAPTER II **Principles**

- a broad overall perspective (thematic and geographic)
- a long-term perspective
- adaptive management
- local specificity and the great diversity of European coastal zones
- working with natural processes and respecting the carrying capacity of ecosystems
- involving all the parties
- support and involvement of relevant administrative bodies at national, regional and local level
- use of a combination of instruments

REC ICZM

- **CHAPTER III National stocktaking**
 - Member States conduct or update an overall stocktaking to
 - analyse which major
 - actors,
 - laws and
 - institutionsinfluence the management of their coastal zone.

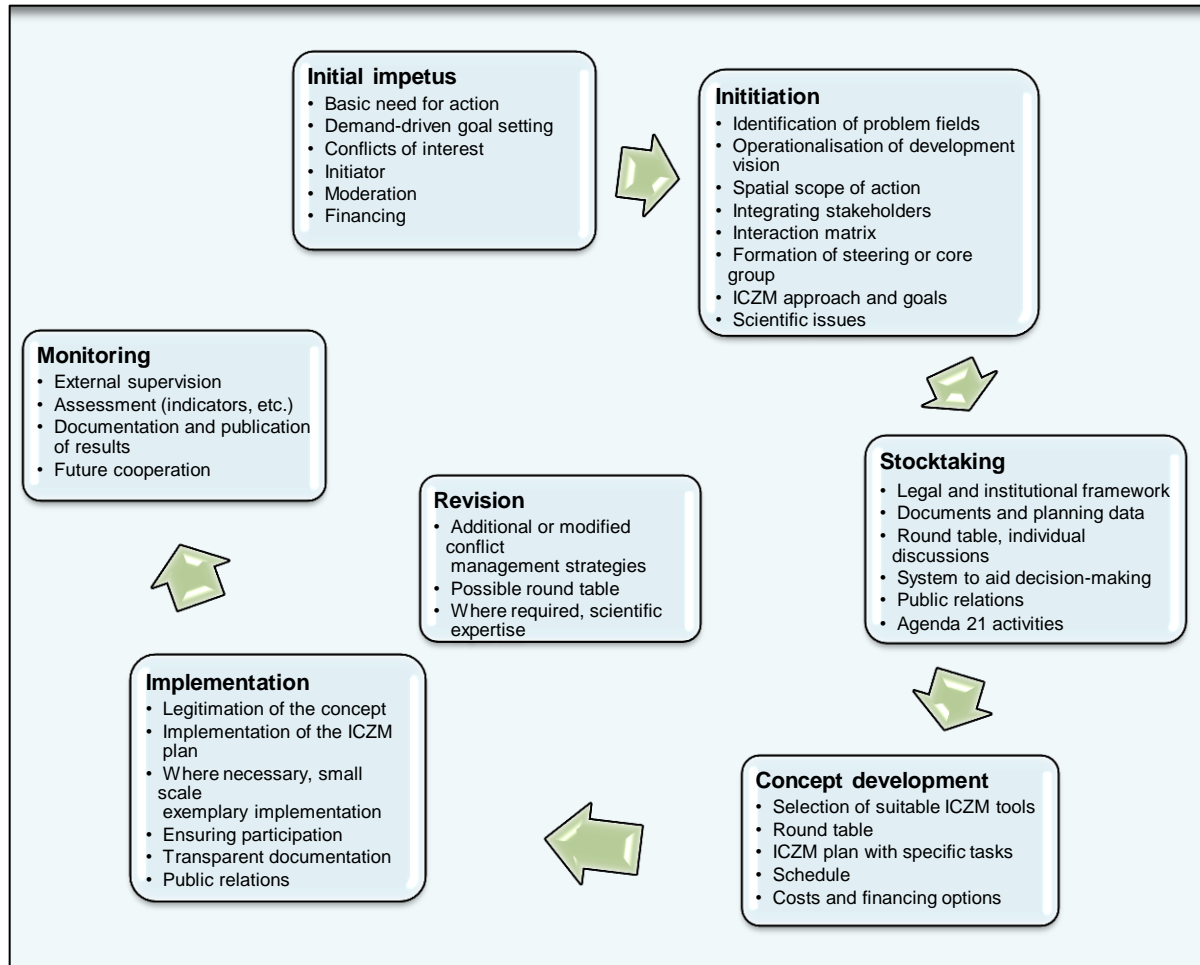
REC ICZM

- consider the following **sectors** and areas: fisheries and aquaculture, transport, energy, resource management, species and habitat protection, cultural heritage, employment, regional development in both rural and urban areas, tourism and recreation, industry and mining, waste management, agriculture and education;
- not be limited to this

REC ICZM

- cover all **administrative** levels;
- analyse the **interests**, role and concerns of citizens, nongovernmental organisations, and the business sector;
- identify relevant inter-regional **organisations** and cooperation structures, and
- take stock of the applicable policy and **legislative measures**.

ICZM model of proceeding



REC ICZM

The **ICZM-strategy** should

- identify the appropriate **mix** of instruments for implementation of the principles outlined in Chapter II, within the national, regional or local legal and administrative context.
 - developing contractual or voluntary agreements with coastal zone users, including environmental agreements with industry;
- develop or maintain national and, where appropriate, regional or local **legislation** or policies and programmes which address both the marine and terrestrial areas of coastal zones together;

REC ICZM / EGTC REG

■ CHAPTER V **Cooperation**

Member States should encourage, enter into or maintain dialogue and implement existing conventions with **neighbouring countries**, including non-Member States in the same regional sea, to establish mechanisms for better coordination of responses to cross-border issues

→ **EGTC-Regulation**

Future action on ICZM

Perspectives

- The **evaluation** of the EU ICZM Recommendation in 2007 showed twice:
 - First: the ICZM approach and principles are **valid** and could still support ICZM implementation in the immediate future,
 - Second: there is a need for a new or **revised** instrument:
- Because of the adoption of new sectoral instruments and policy initiatives like
 - Marine Strategy Framework Directive
 - maritime spatial planning
 - the Protocol on ICZM (Barcelona Convention)
 - adaptation to risks and climate change

Directive of MSP and CM (*Draft*)

Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing a framework for Maritime Spatial Planning and Coastal Management 2012

Directive of MSP and CM (*Draft*)

The Directive

- contains a list of **definitions** for terms (Art. 3) like
 - Coastal Management Strategy and
 - Maritime Spatial Plan
- deals with the **establishment** and the **objectives** of Maritime Spatial Plans and Coastal Management Strategies at Member State level (Art. 4, 5)

Directive of MSP and CM (*Draft*)

...

- specifies the minimum **common requirements** to Maritime Spatial Plans and Coastal Management Strategies (Art. 6)
- specifies the minimum requirements for **Maritime Spatial Plans** (Art. 7)
- specifies the minimum requirements for **Coastal Management Strategies** (Art. 8)
- deals with the provisions on public **participation** concerning the development of Maritime Spatial Plans and Coastal Management Strategies (Art. 9)

Directive of MSP and CM (*Draft*)

...

- deals with data **collection** and **exchange** of information in support of Maritime Spatial Plans and Coastal Management Strategies (Art. 10).
- deals with the **assessment** of environmental effects of Maritime Spatial Plans and Coastal Management Strategies (Art. 11)

Directive of MSP and CM (*Draft*)

...

- deals with bilateral and multilateral **cooperation** between Member States in order to ensure consistent implementation across **coastal zones and maritime regions** or sub-regions (Art. 12)
- deals with the cooperation with **third** countries (Art. 13)

Directive of MSP and CM (*Draft*)

...

- sets out the provisions for the designation of competent **authorities** (Art. 14)
- deals with the **reporting** obligations on implementation for Member States towards the Commission (Art. 15)

Recommendations

- **Landscape planning** can introduce stocktaking and evaluation of current conditions of ecosystem and landscape into the ICZM-process.
- Strategic Environmental Assessment (**SEA**) is particularly important with regard to the sparing use of land.
- In the context of the ICZM process, land **consolidation** can establish key conditions for realizing the concept.
- Integration of **participative** elements in the coordination and planning process before the formal planning process starts.
- Establishment of an **ICZM agency/ICZM commissioner** which/who is responsible for coastal related issues.

Überschriften in Grün oder Blau

Thank You for Your Attention!

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