

An overview of ICZM (policies) in the Baltic

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Sopot, PL – Picture: Mariusz Wroblewski

The Baltic Sea

Catchment area:

- 1.745.100 km² (about four times larger than Baltic Sea itself)
- Nearly 100 million inhabitants (20% in coastal area < 10 km)

Economic:

- about 6% of world wide net product
- about 7% of world wide maritime trade
- any time about 2000 larger ships on the Baltic Sea
- tourism: about 200 million overnight stays per year (Baltic21, 1998)



Baltic Sea = intensive cultural and economic exchange

The Baltic Sea

Ecosystems:

- heavy structured continental sea
- salt gradients & different geological materials
 - ↳ • diversity of ecosystems
- low tide, low tidal current
 - ↳ • low coastal erosion (but regional differences)
- sea level rise more important for southern Baltic



In total:

- rapid economic development, increased conflicts in beneficial use
- ICZM is a central concept for the Baltic area

Transnational activities

- UNCED, Rio de Janeiro, 1992 – sustainable development
- VASAB 2010, Karlskrona, 1992 – co-operation on spatial planning & development (including integrated development of coastal areas)
- Baltic 21, Nyborg, 1998 – regional co-operation & ecology influence on economic and social aspects of sustainable development
- HELCOM (since 1980) – 2003 recommendation 24/10 on ICZM
- Baltic Sea Region ICZM Platform, 2003 – ICZM is no new tool or instrument but the co-ordination and combination of existing instruments



National activities

- EC with recommendation 2002/413/EC is driver for ICZM in Europe
 - input for stocktaking and national strategies
 - cause for numerous activities in countries bordering on the Baltic Sea
 - Baltic Sea Region ICZM Platform gets less important
- Comparison on national level is difficult because
 - ICZM depends on regional characteristics
 - different definitions, spatial planning systems and responsibilities in each country
 - policies vary from coastal defense to waste water treatment
 - implementation by recommendations or by law

National activities

Principle problems of ICZM:

- Definition of costal zone: partly none official definition, often to small scale

Country	Definition
DK	No formal definition. There is a 3km inland planning zone from low water mark
EE	Protected coastal strip 100-200m with building forbidden
FI	No formal definition. Width varies from 50-200m
DE	No formal definition. 100-200m inland protected strip
LV	Protection belt of 300m, also 300m seaward. Belt of 5-7 km with limited economic activity
LT	No formal definition
PL	No formal definition
RU	Coastal protection zone of 100m, also 100m seaward. Further limited activity belt 2-3.7km wide
SW	Protection zone 100-300m inland, also offshore.

Pickaver (2003)

National activities

Principle problems of ICZM:

- Definition of costal zone: Partly none official definition, often to small scale

Country	Landward Protection (m)		Seaward Protection (m)
	Strict	Some restrictions	
DK	300	3000	100-1000
EE	100-200	None	None
FI	50-200	None	100-200
DE	100-200	None	None
LV	300	5000-7000	300
LT	None	None	None
PL	100-200 (up to 1000)	2000-5000	None
RU	100	2000-3700	100
SW	100-300	None	100-300

Pickaver (2003)

National activities

Principle problems of ICZM:

- Splitted responsibilities (main actors: Ministries for environment, spatial planning and transport)

Country	Ministerial Authorities
DK	Environment (ICZM); Defence (oil); Industry (tourism); Transport & Works (defence)
EE	Environment
FI	Environment (planning); Transport & Comm. (shipping); Agric & Forest (water resources)
DE	Transport, Building & Housing
LV	Environmental Protection & Regional Development
LT	Environment; Transport
PL	Environment; Housing & Urban Development Office
RU	Construction
SW	Environment; Agriculture (fisheries)

Pickaver (2003)

National activities

Principle problems of ICZM:

- Splitted responsibilities (central laws for ICZM)

Country	Legislation	Year
DK	Planning Act	1994
	Protection of Nature Act, Environmental Protection Act	1992
		1991
EE	Planning and building Act	1995
FI	Land Use & Building Act	2000
	Nature Conservation Act	1997
DE	Building Act	1997
	Spatial Planning Act	1998
LV	Law on Spatial Development Planning	1998
	Regulation on Physical Plans	2000
	Environmental Protection Law	1991
LT	Law on the Construction of Buildings in the Coastal Zone	1994
	Administrative law Violation Code	1995
PL	Physical Development Act	1994
	Environmental Law Act	2001
	Act on Nature Conservation	1991/2000
RU	Land Use Code	1991/96
	Urban Development Code	1998
SW	Planning & Building Act	1987
	Economic Zone Act	1993

Pickaver (2003)

National activities

- Detailed reports on ICZM on national level:
 - Alan Pickaver: ICZM in the Baltic States – State of the Art Report (2003)
 - <http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/iczm/>
(Evaluation of ICZM in Europe by End of 2006)

ICZM practice

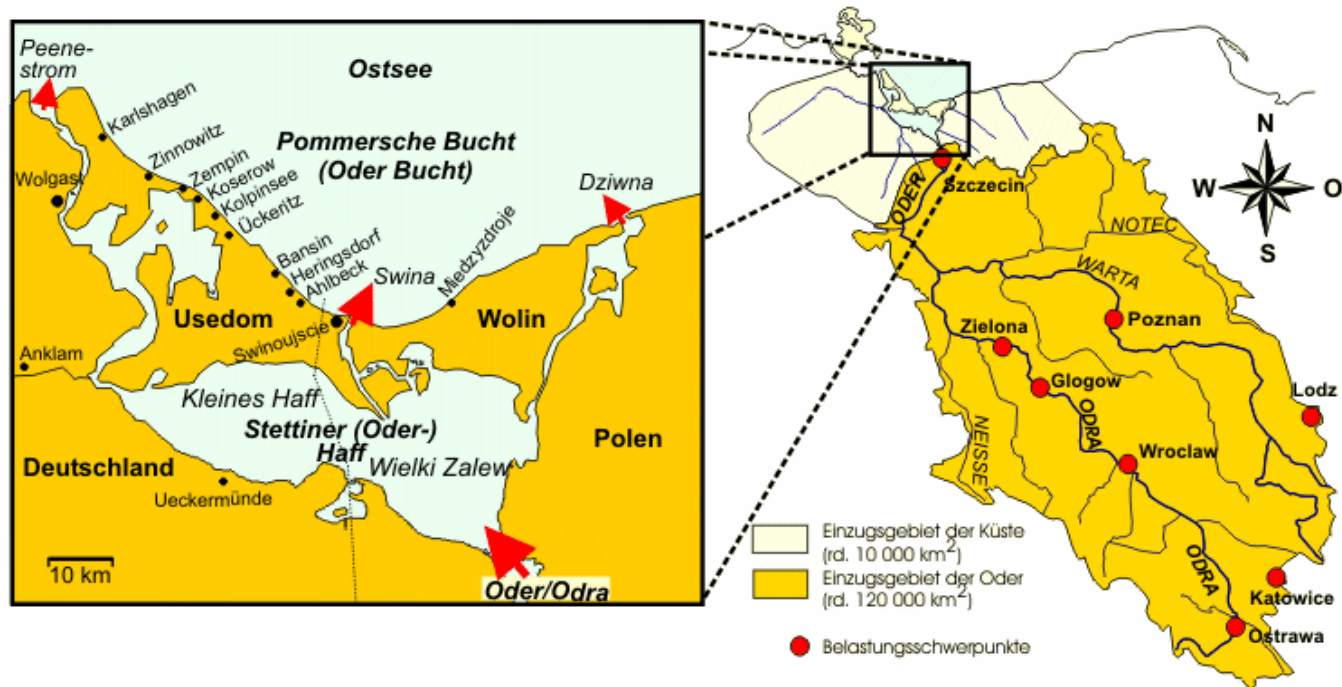
- Development of national strategies useful to achieve transparency in competences, responsibilities and legislation
- ICZM means a new point of view on existing structures
 - integration of horizontal structures
 - integration of vertical structures
 - integration of land and sea
- Spatial Planning is a main actor for this
- Awareness rising, information, participation is also work for science, societies and organisations, example: EUCC – The Coastal Union

ICZM practice

- ICZM needs a regional base
 - concrete conflicts in beneficial use become apparant on this level only
 - resolving of conflicts together with the region or in the region
- Example: ICZM Oder estuary region
 - German-Polish border region
 - varied coastal zone (flat coast, steep coast + sea coast, country coast
 - project region defined according to administrative borders (spatial planning)
 - main actor: project „Research on ICZM in the Oder estuary region“ (12 scientific institutions and companies, national reference project)

ICZM practice

ICZM Oder estuary region



ICZM practice

ICZM Oder estuary region

- regional ICZM offices
 - contact point in the region
 - driver for activities in the region
- Aims:
 - forum for actors in the region
 - research, based on regional needs
 - making data, facts, maps, information, results available
 - establish other regional projects
 - awareness rising

ICZM practice

ICZM Oder estuary region

- exchange of informations
 - between regions
 - between actors on regional and national level
 - international (case study of UNEP-ICARM, LOICZ and UNESCO-IOC)
- Regional information system to push communication between scientists, authorities and politicians on regional level
 - helps scientists to find regional problems
 - making scientific results available for the region

Thank you

for your attention!