

Uses of maritime space and main conflicts related to MSP implementation in Croatia



CROATIA IN FIGURES

Basic information (*Croatian Bureau of Statistics, 2011.*)



Total area: 87 661 km²

- Land area: 56 594 km²

- Surface area of coastal sea (internal sea and territorial waters): 31 067 km²

Total length of the sea coast: 5 835,3 km

- 1 777,3 km - 30,5 % mainland

- 4 058 km - 69,5% islands

Total number of islands: 1 185 (48 inhabited)

Total population: 4 290 612

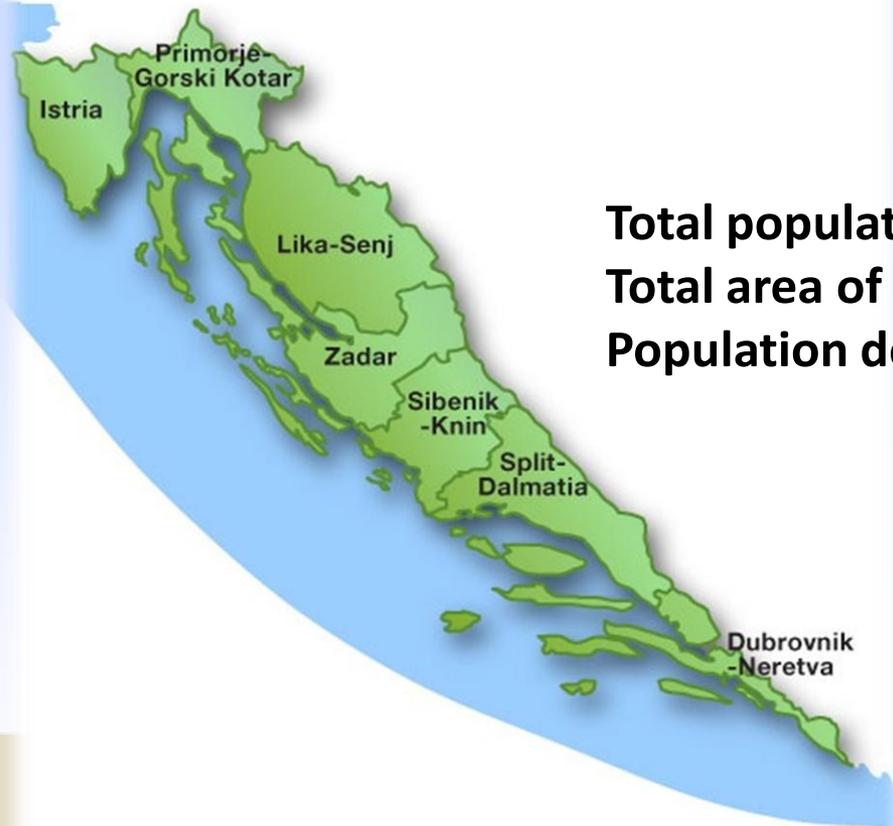
Population density: 75,8

Territorial sea of 12 nm;

Water depth: max. of 1 233 m

Territorial constitution:

Counties (21; 7 coastal); towns (127); municipalities (429); settlements (6 756)



Total population of Adriatic Croatia: 1 413 328 (33%)

Total area of Adriatic Croatia: 24 705 km²

Population density per km²: 57,2

13% of Mediterranean coastline

The Programme for monitoring the quality of bathing waters

Council Directive 76/160/EEC



County	Total	excellent	good	sufficient	poor
Dubrovnik-Neretva	101	95 94.06%	5 4.95%	0 0.00%	1 0.99%
Split-Dalmatia	144	134 93.06%	5 3.47%	2 1.39%	3 2.08%
Šibenik-Knin	90	84 93.33%	4 4.44%	2 2.22%	0 0.00%
Zadar	86	86 <u>100.00%</u>	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Lika-Senj	46	46 <u>100.00%</u>	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Primorje-Gorski Kotar	237	231 97.47%	4 1.69%	2 0.84%	0 0.00%
Istria	202	193 95.54%	5 2.48%	4 1.98%	0 0.00%
TOTAL (2011.)	906	869 95.92%	23 2.54%	10 1.10%	4 0.44%

The main maritime activities of marine areas in Croatia

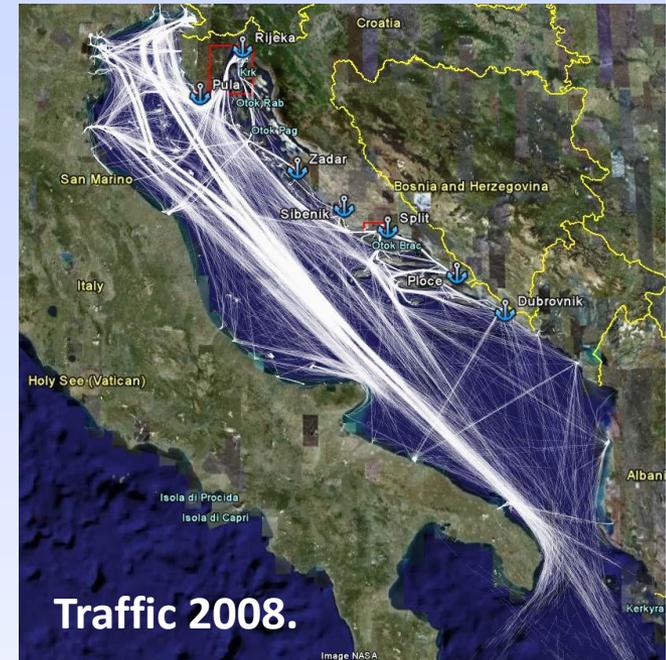
1. Maritime transport

Traffic routes:

- Main longitudinal route
- East longitudinal route (along the Croatian islands)
- West longitudinal route (along Italian coast)
- Transversal routes

Traffic load – East coast of Adriatic sea:

- Regular lines* - 56, up to 1.000 sailings every day
- Cruisers* – 300-600 sailings per day
- Smaller merchant ships* - up to 30 sailings daily
- Yachts & boats* - > 100.000



Maritime accidents

- Fire/explosion
- Collision
- Hull cracks
- Grounding
- Cargo shift
- Bad weather



Areas of increased risks

Sinking



Groundings



Collisions



The pre-accession Maritime Transport Strategy Republic of Croatia

- Modernisation of the port of Rijeka (increase the cargo and containerised volume and ro-ro cargos)
- Increase the volume of bulk and containerised cargos passing through the port of Ploče
- Modernisation and reconstruction of the passenger terminal in the port of Dubrovnik
- Building of the new passenger and ro-ro terminal in the port of Zadar
- Building of supplementary summer berths in the port of Split
- Encouraging the introduction of new cross-Adriatic shipping lines between the ports in the Adriatic sea and the ports in the Ionian Sea



New Container Terminal of Rijeka Port



Future ro-ro terminal in Zadar

2. Marine and coastal tourism

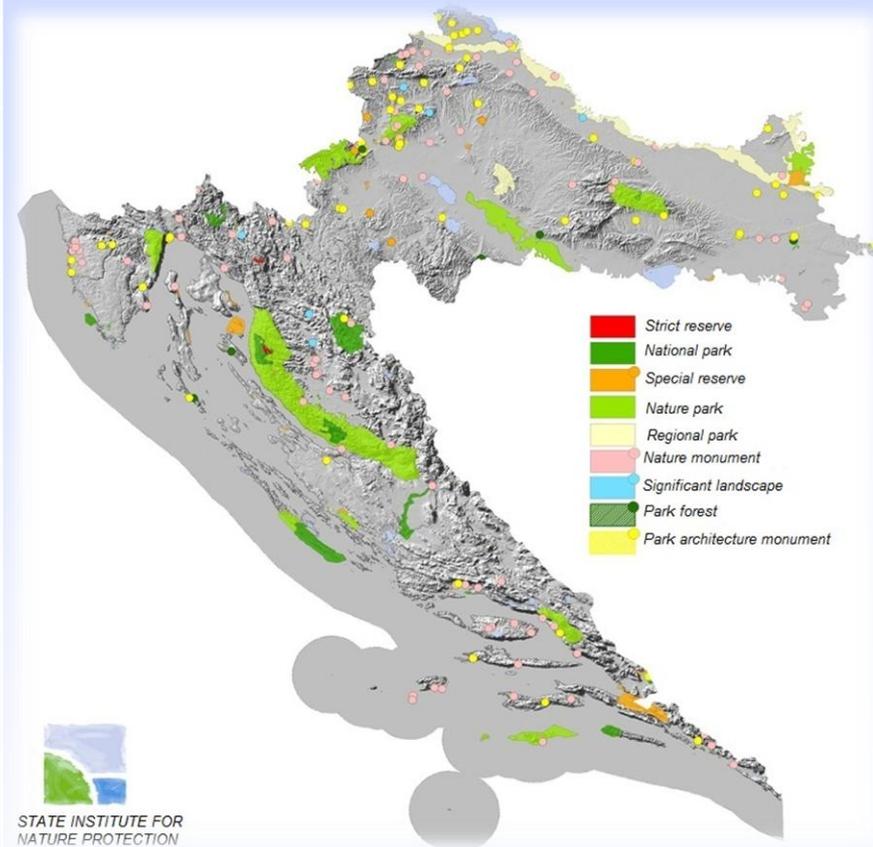
The largest coastal towns are: Pula, Rijeka, Zadar, Šibenik, Split and Dubrovnik



Total tourist arrivals in 2010.= 10.604.116
 No.of nautical ports (31.8.2010.)= 98 (60 marinas)
 Water surface = 3 313 110 m²
 Smaller ports and boat harbours= app. 250
 Number of moorings = 16 913
 Total vessels (stationes and in transit) = 220 459

3. Protected areas of nature, 2011.

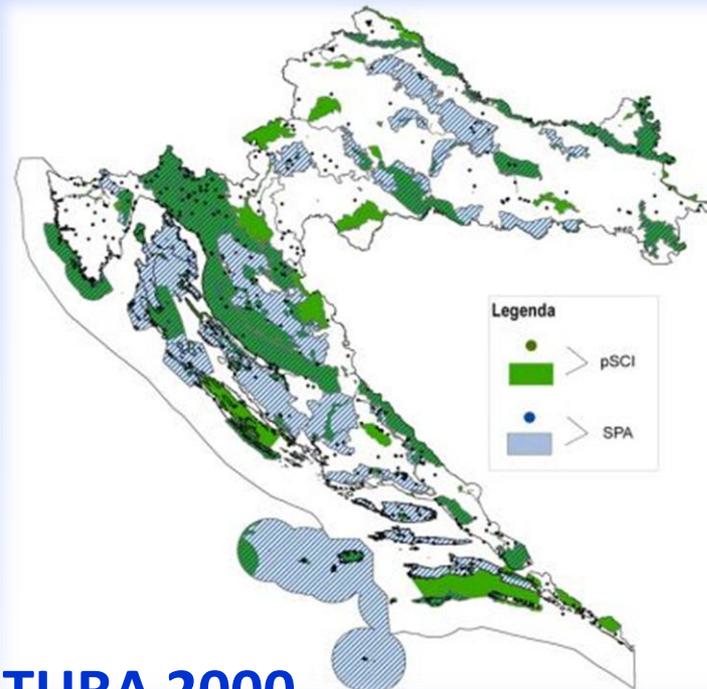
Protection category	Number	Mainland (km ²)	Sea (km ²)	TOTAL (km ²)
Strict nature reserve	2	23,95	-	23,95
National park	8	742,6	218,75	961,35
Special reserve	80	316,84	4,29	321,13
Nature park	11	4 014,27	179	4 193,27
Regional park	1	876,80	-	876,80
Natural monument	85	3,70	-	3,70
Important landscape	85	1 177,28	85,64	1 262,92
Forest park	35	34,45	-	34,45
Horticultural monument	122	9,46	-	9,46
TOTAL	440	6 209,50	489,39	6 692,89
Share of protection category in surface area of Croatia (%)		7,8	0,7	8,5



STATE INSTITUTE FOR NATURE PROTECTION

The Nature Protection Act

World Natural Heritage

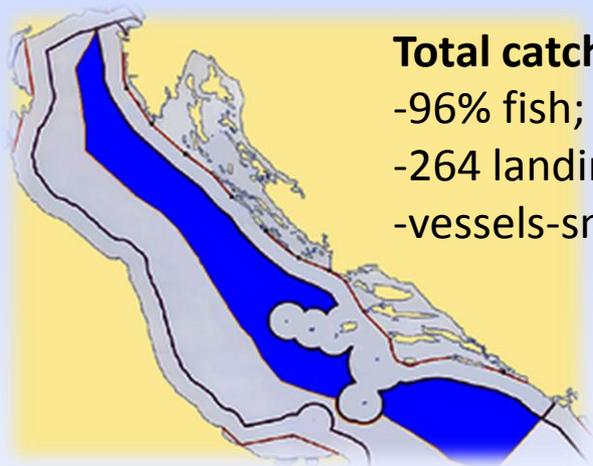


NATURA 2000

	Land/km ²	No. of area	% Land	Sea/km ²	% Sea
SPA	22101,5	38	39,05	10097,2	32,50
pSCI	14529,1	1099	25,67	4360,8	14,04
NATURA	25 373	1 137	44,83	12 107,5	38,97

4. Fisheries and Marine Aquaculture

Ecological and Fishery Protection Zone (EFPZ), 2003.



Total catches of RC in 2010: 52 360 tons (80% sardines and anchovy)
 -96% fish; 2% cephalopods; 2% crustaceans and shellfish
 -264 landing places (out of which 63 represent 95% of the catches)
 -vessels-small-scale multipurpose fleet



Marine aquaculture:

- finfish farming - 5 000 tons annually
- pelagic fish (tuna farming) - 4 000 tons annually
- shellfish - 4 000 tons annually

Zadar County-more than 50% of Croatian marine aquaculture

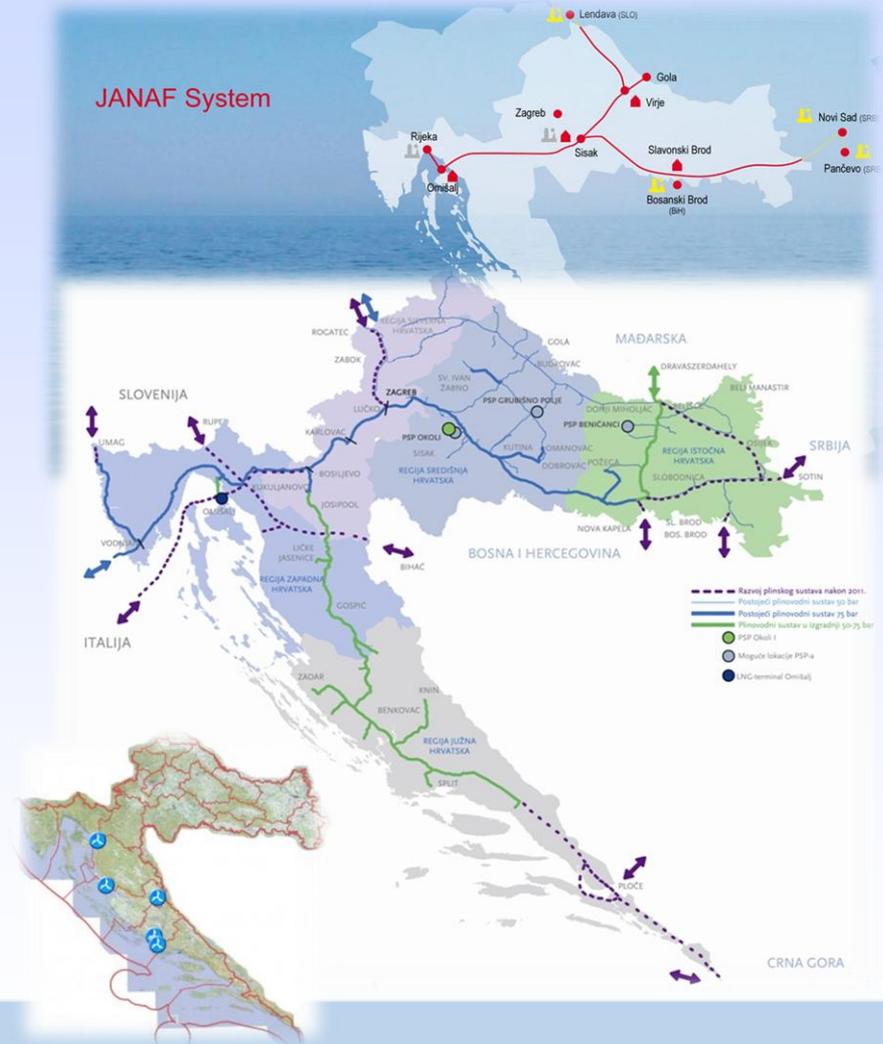
5. Energy

Electric power system: co-generation plants and hydroelectric power plants; built facilities



< 1% alternative energy sources

Pipelines transport – oil and gas pipelines



Major pressures in the terrestrial zones and marine areas

Coastal urbanisation - 15% of the total length are occupied by urbanisation, illegal urbanisation with non adequate water treatment facilities - **Population**-migration flow from inland areas towards the coast

Tourism, Agriculture, Quarries, Energy generation, Aquaculture



THERE IS NO SPECIFIC MARITIME SPATIAL PLANNING REGULATION OR COASTAL LAW IN CROATIA, ICZM STRATEGY HAS NOT YET BEEN DEVELOPED

- The Spatial Planning Strategy of the State (1997)
- The Spatial Planning Programme of the State (1999)
- The Physical Planning and Building Act (2007.)-*included the Regulation on Protected Coastal Area Development and Conservation (2004)-1000 m mainland
- 300 m maritime belt*

Adriatic physical plans (Adriatic I, II and III), developed by the United Nations in 1970, were the key documents for coastal development planning

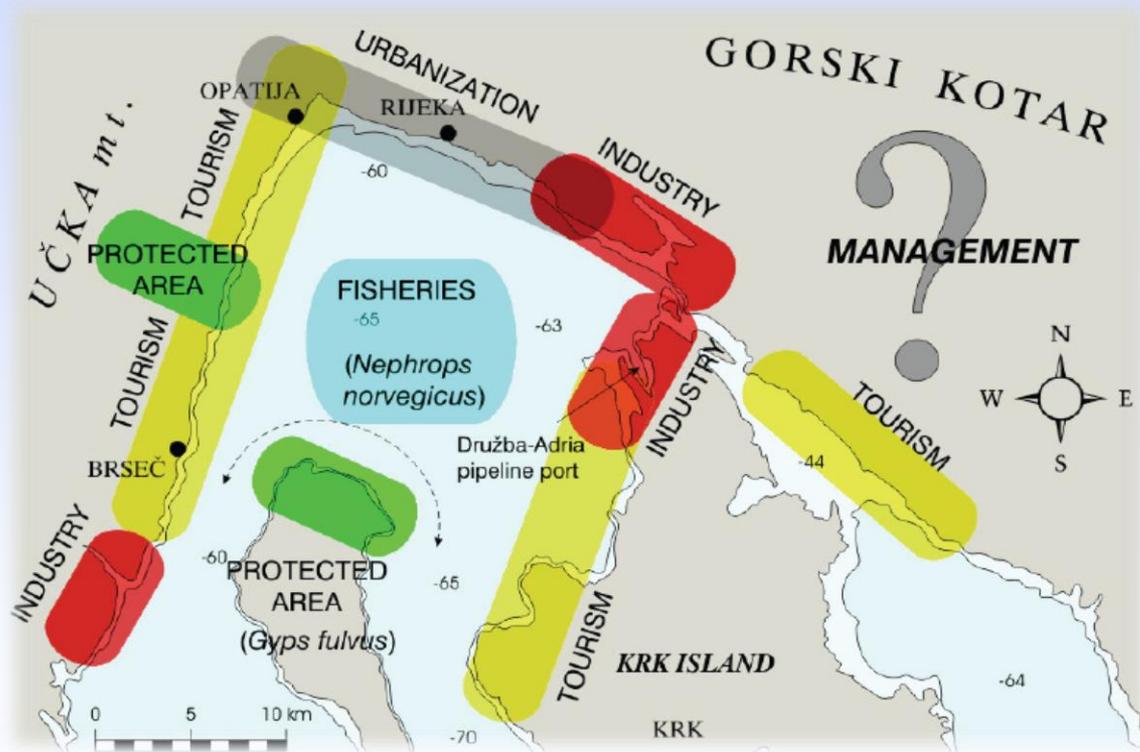
Adriatic I (1969-1971)-the coast between the Albanian border and the town of Split

Adriatic II (1971-1973)-the coast between the town of Split and the Italian border

Adriatic III (1973)-the project Protection of the Human Environment in the Adriatic Region

Conflicts, lack of ICZM and MSP

Many users, growing pressure, *cumulative impacts!!!*



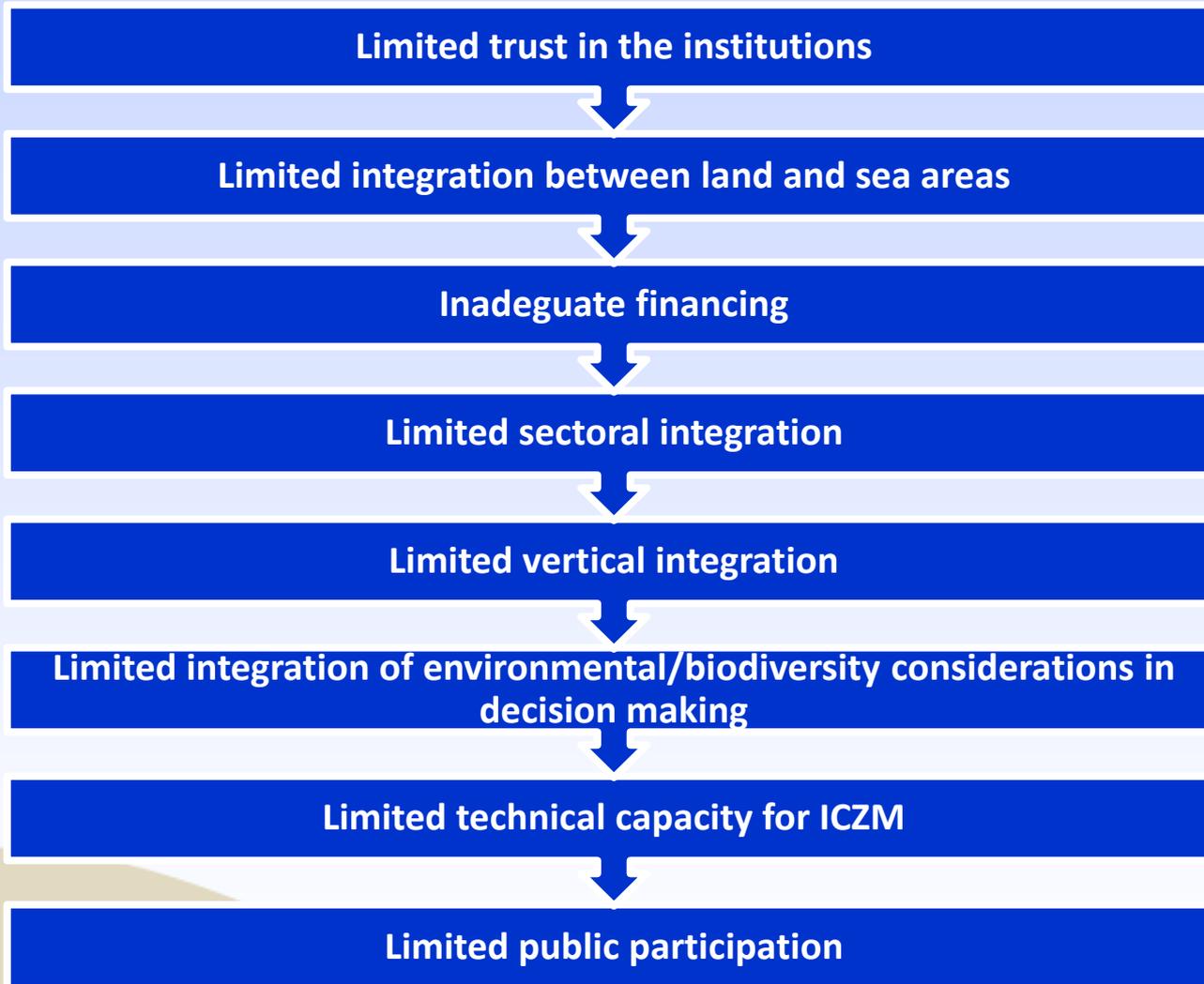
North Adriatic, Istria and Primorje-Gorski Kotar County

PROBLEMS

SECTORAL APPROACH



THE REGULATORY SPLIT



CONCLUSIONS:

- Definition of the national policy framework for the coast and adoption of specific coastal legislation*** (The Integrated Coastal Management Strategy, The Marine Environment Protection Strategy, The Ballast Water Management Strategy for the Adriatic Sea, The Act on the Marine and Submarine Areas, The landscape management plan for the Republic of Croatia)
- Institutional arrangement for ICZM***
- Application of the modern planning and management tools***
- Increase of the level of national financing to stimulate coastal management***
- Increasing the involvement of the public***
- Capacity building for coastal management and exchange of information***

Thank you!