

REGIONAL SYNTHESIS

This subsection presents brief characterisation based on national responses to each theme and question of the audit questionnaire. For more insight, Appendix 2 and the filled questionnaires should be consulted.

Coastal Zone boundaries

The landward and the seaward limits of the coastal zone in the ICZM context have been formally defined essentially in only the two EU countries and even here, landward (RO) and seaward (BG) extents are very limited. Two countries (GE, UA) seem to have proposed adequate definitions for Coastal Zone (CZ) boundaries, but their legislation is not yet under consideration. The Shore Law of TR defines boundaries for shoreline management, insufficient for ICZM. At regional level clearly there is room for harmonization of CZ definitions based on few km inland and 12 nm territorial sea seems plausible.



Figure⁴ 1. Coastal zone boundaries appropriately defined

ICZM and/or coastal legislation

Only one country (RO) has legislation in force directly concerned with ICZM. Others either have certain sets of ICZM principles in place through spatial planning legislation (BG), or have developed draft legislation for ICZM (GE, UA), but political will is required to adopt and enforce the proposed legal measures. Certain principles of integrated management are provided in the Urban Planning Code of RU, but at federal level the work on the ICZM legislation is currently not being done. There is an effective Shore Law, but a comprehensive law for ICZM is not available in TR for the time being. None of the existing or draft legislation is ideal and therefore, a regional level legal instrument would be an indispensable mechanism in harmonizing approaches and principles.

Coordination

The proliferation of consultative committees or councils is not fully helpful yet. Streamlining is required. The collation of all existing or contemplated consultative fora concerned with marine and coastal affairs into a single, representative national forum with strong institutional memory and respected membership expertise would provide a solid foundation for rational decision-making in marine and coastal domains. Only one country (RO) reports, that intersectoral national committee for ICZM, despite infrequent meetings, is still functional. Some other countries describe past institutional efforts and difficulties with maintaining the national fora for ICZM coordination. International partnership at the regional level is facilitated by the BSC ICZM AG (see its terms of reference at http://www.blacksea-commission.org/_ag-tor-iczm.asp) with lead institutional support of BSC PS.

⁴ On all maps the green line highlights the Black Sea Catchment.

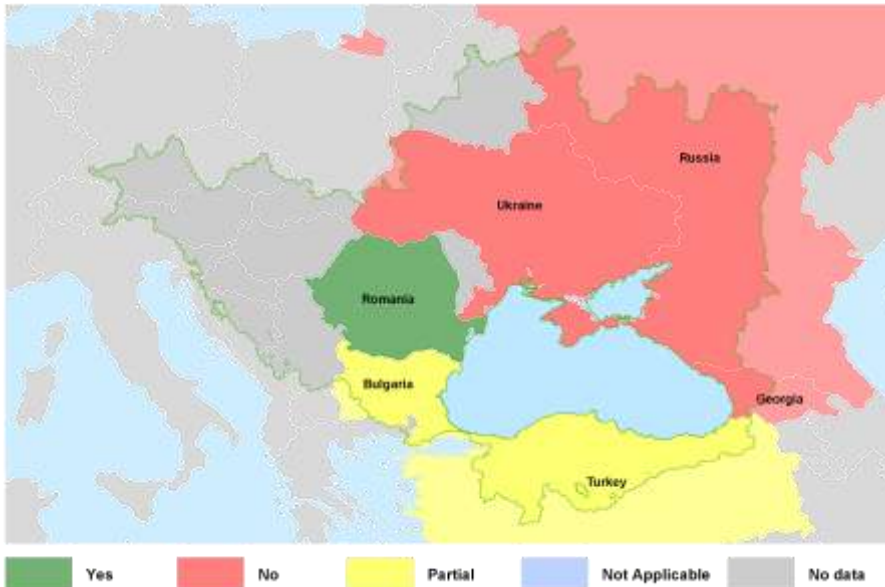


Figure 2. Coordination/integration mechanisms in place (horizontal)

Protection and sustainable use of the Coastal Zone

Perhaps TR has the best defined system for managing coastal setbacks through its Shore Law. In other Black Sea countries no universally applied coastal setback distances are established as such, though some countries report no-construction areas prescribed through coastal legislation (BG, RO). NATURA 2000 sites and protected areas are used in BG and RO to set an interesting precedence of safeguarding much of the coastal zone from urban sprawl and artificialisation, though coastal land and ecosystem accounts are clearly needed to monitor performance in space and time. Freedom of access to and along the coast is 'guaranteed' in the same EU member countries and in TR by its Shore Law. Per Water Code of RU the public access is granted to public water bodies, except as otherwise provided in legislation. Access to the coastline by vehicles and vessels remains mostly unregulated beyond coastal protected areas, with only RO and TR reporting some rules.



Figure 3. Setback zones for coastal development control claimed

Economic activities

There are no specific economic indicators related to sustainable use of the CZ applied and used in any of the Black Sea countries, except for the general economic development indicators applicable elsewhere, such as GDP, etc.

Coastal ecosystems, landscapes & cultural heritage

Strong progress is reported in all countries in the designation, protection and management of wetlands of international importance (RU has no designated wetlands in the Black sea coastal zone). TR has a by-law dealing solely with protection of wetlands. However, this does not seem to provide irreversible restraint against the major development projects (like the Kulevi oil terminal built next to Ramsar site and National Park in Kolkheti, GE) or other infrastructure, energy and transportation sectors projects in all countries (such as a major highway along the southern-eastern Black Sea coast of TR), threatening the viability of coastal ecosystems around the Black Sea. Experience with restoration of degraded wetland habitats is not a significant part of management practice. Progress with Marine Protected Areas (MPA) designation is lagging behind as well. All countries cited the Bucharest Convention, its Protocol on Black Sea Biodiversity and Landscape Conservation (except GE and RU) and provisions of the Strategic Action Plan for the Environmental Protection and Rehabilitation of the Black Sea, see BS-SAP (2009), as the international cooperation framework for marine conservation in the Black Sea, but still much needs to be done in terms of national implementation. The visibility and statutes of the Regional Activity Centre on Conservation of Biological Diversity (Georgia) essentially needs revival to enable it to support MPA work under the direction of BSC and PS. More efforts are also needed to establish and implement effective mechanisms for coastal heritage, landscape and seascape protection at the national and local levels.

Participation

Consultative bodies and their role in streamlining land-sea, vertical and horizontal integration of the governance were described above. The concept of ICZM partnerships is not practiced yet in the countries from the region. Mediation and conciliation procedures are still not part of the culture and regulations as well. Public participation and formal consultation mechanisms were used in GE when developing the national ICZM strategy with the support of the EuropeAid ECBSea project, but it seems that neither approaches motivated the Government to adopt the strategy. EU member Black Sea countries are obliged to implement public participation through EU Directives on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). Public rights to seriously challenge inadequacies in coastal plans and development projects are limited only to the combination of ecological expertise and EIA mechanisms in the former Soviet countries. EIA and SEA mechanisms for genuine participation are underutilised in TR as well. International consultations at the regional level are facilitated by the ICZM AG, and its role should probably be enhanced by including ICZM NFPs in the mechanisms of meaningful communication with regard to the strategies, plans, programmes and projects of transboundary nature.

Awareness raising, training, education & research

Countries report that training and education in ICZM is not systematic and mostly implemented on an *ad hoc* basis within the framework of some international funded projects, with education initiatives downscaling as projects close. Awareness raising is not targeting decision-makers and stakeholders at various levels, but rather addressed to general public and not specifically to ICZM needs. Research projects on ICZM governance are supported by the EU within its framework programmes, such as FP7 Pegaso (<http://pegasoproject.eu>) and enviroGRIDS (<http://envirogrids.net>), FP6 SPICOSA (<http://spicosa.eu>), INTERREG PlanCoast (<http://plancoast.eu>) and other projects. A centre with ICZM research capability exists in RO, where a marine research institute is serving as the secretariat to the National Coastal Zone Committee and its thematic working groups; while MEDCOAST of TR plays prominent role providing national and international ICZM conference series, research network and training programmes for both Mediterranean and Black Seas. TR has a National Committee for Coastal Zone Management since 1993 established under the Higher Educational Law. This committee has been organising national ICZM conferences bi-annually since 1997 in addition to networking and

consulting services. There are no ICZM capability centres in other countries. It is noticeable that even an ICZM lead country such as RU discontinuously supported the ICZM Regional Activity Centre (RAC) despite its successful operation in the past, due to the strong international function and wealth of ICZM experience accumulated in the Research Institute of Applied Ecology (Krasnodar, RU). The experience of PAP/RAC in the Mediterranean clearly suggests that a regional centre of excellence in ICZM in the Black Sea region is undoubtedly needed to ensure the progress.

Monitoring & review

The first national level assessment, including inventory of institutions and legislation was provided in the National ICZM Reports prepared by the ICZM NFPs with the support of GEF/UNDP Black Sea Environmental Programme (BSEP) in 1996. Since 2001, annual updates on ICZM activities are being prepared for the BSC by NFPs. Some Black Sea countries performed recent comprehensive national assessments of ICZM as part of international (GE) or national (UA, RO) funded projects, or as part of the Mediterranean efforts (TR). But all countries need to revisit their assessments regularly taking into account the ever changing conditions in the coastal zone and those in the governance framework. The countries also agreed on the necessity to introduce a common set of coastal indicators addressing socio-economic, environmental and governance dimensions.

National coastal strategies, plans and programmes, transboundary cooperation

All Black Sea countries developed national ICZM policies & strategies documents as early as in 1997 as part of the BSEP, and it might be worth reviewing the progress against these documents. Up to date, only two Black Sea countries (GE, RO) reported the availability of valid national ICZM strategies, but their approvals are delayed due to various reasons, primarily the lack of political will and the ongoing uncontrolled development agenda for the national coasts. TR is currently engaged in the preparation of the National ICZM Strategy and Action Plan. As for the pilot projects, non-EU Black Sea countries have acquired some experience with ICZM at local implementation level, mostly through support of GEF and EU funding. These pilot projects (Gelendzhik-RU, Akçakoca-TR and Tskaltsminda-GE) have applied with quite positive feedback the Black Sea ICZM spatial planning methodology developed earlier by the ICZM RAC (Yarmak, 2004). TR has carried out integrated planning projects at the local scale for important bays that have been severely pressurised by unsustainable use. There were no ICZM pilot projects implemented in EU member Black Sea countries (CASES under FP7 PEGASO cover the Danube Delta, RO, but there is no partner from BG).



Figure 4. National ICZM strategy prepared

Environmental and strategic assessments

EU member countries report that EIA procedures include all traditional stages of assessment process, and that both EIA and SEA legislation and practices should comply with respective EU Directives. EIA process in GE, RU and UA are established as the so-called "ecological expertise procedure", inherited from the earlier Soviet system. There is no SEA system in place in these countries and even modest reference to plans and programs in national EIA legislation was removed after recent reforms in the spirit of uncontrolled development (GE), while in RU plans and programs are subject to ecological expertise, which provides for public hearing. UA signed in 2003 but not yet ratified the Espoo SEA Protocol. TR has been utilizing the EIA since 1993 and has also prepared a draft by-law recently for SEA in the EU accession process. None of the countries report on specific guidelines for EIA or SEA in the coastal context. A certain level of harmonization of EIA process in the transboundary context could be achieved with the adoption of the Black Sea regional EIA recommendations, prepared in cooperation with the Espoo Convention Secretariat and recommended by the ICZM AG for consideration of the BSC in 2010. A Protocol on EIA/SEA seems less feasible given the reservations of some countries.

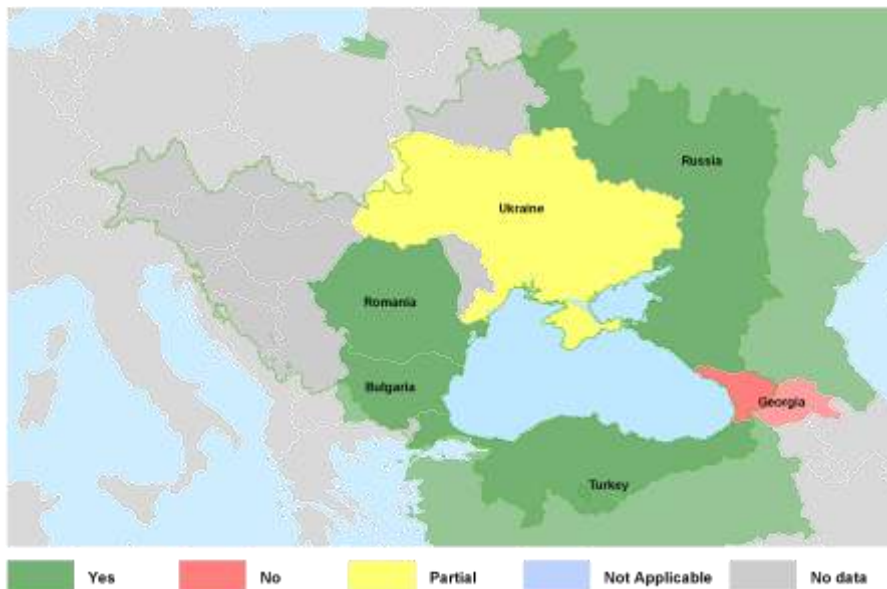


Figure 5. Environmental assessment procedures in place and adequate

Land policy

All countries have expropriation instruments for public works projects, but none has acquisition systems in place specifically for coastal preservation (in the spirit of the Conservatoire du Littoral, <http://conservatoire-du-littoral.fr>), and for providing the public with access to and along the coast/coastline. No data is available on land acquisitions even into public domain. No examples were cited for either private or non-governmental organizations being in charge of preservation of coastal lands through protective ownership. Land management functions are generally distributed among multiple governance levels and agencies, with the ministries of environment usually being the least influential in decision-making. The existing public (State) land ownership in all the countries could be converted from legacy into opportunities for coastal conservation if parties decide to opt for modern models of public acquisitions in support of coastal conservation, mentioned above.

Economic, financial & fiscal instruments

Economic instruments used in the countries are of command and control nature (like fees/penalties for environmental or land use violations) and economic and financial incentives in support of ICZM are clearly not applied. Some governments (GE) are creative in establishing blunt tax breaks to stimulate rapid development of the coastal tourism with no safeguards set for protecting coastal heritage, lands and environments. Countries

should learn from experience of TR with setting biased incentives in support of tourism development in the Mediterranean, rectified subsequently.

Natural hazards & coastal erosion

Preference is given to expensive investments (like combating rather than preventing coastal erosion and flooding) instead of management measures (such as spatial and contingency plans). BG mentioned only landslide protection plan, while in UA emphasis is on coastal resilience through coastal conservation and protected areas. In RO the focus is on feasibility studies for coastal protection works. Some countries either participate (BG), or plan to attract (GE) projects of adaptation to climate change induced hazards (such as floods) in coastal areas and the implementation of early warning systems.

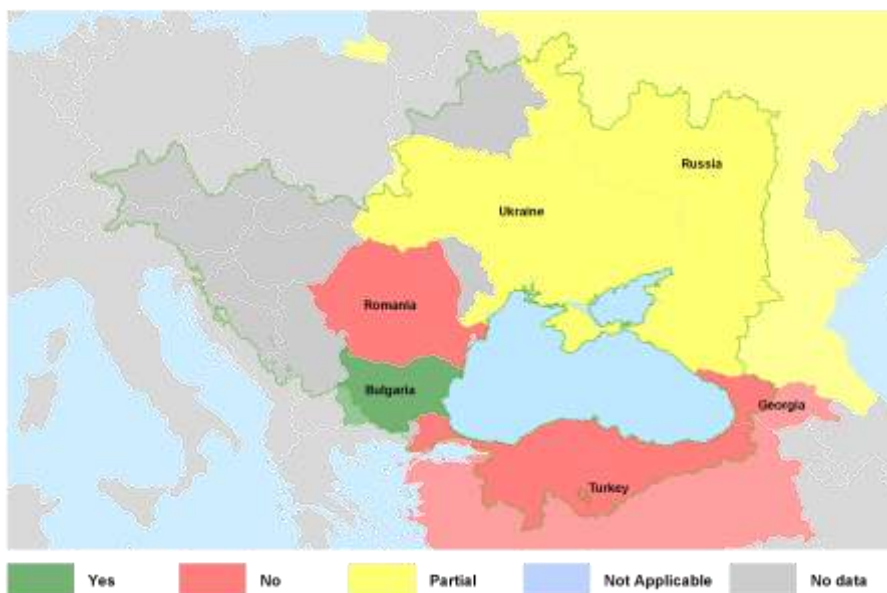


Figure 6. Coastal hazard prevention, mitigation & adaptation measures

Exchange of information and activities of common interest

Indicators for measuring ICZM progress in a format, compatible with EEA (2006) and Pickaver (2004), were defined and carried out by Black Sea NFPs within the ICZM AG work. These were reported to the BSC by including them into the 5-yearly BSC Report on the Implementation of the Strategic Action Plan for the Rehabilitation and Protection of the Black Sea 2002-2007 (http://www.blacksea-commission.org/_publ-BSSAPIMPL2009.asp). In addition, NFPs report annually to the BSC by statistical compilations on the state of the Black Sea coastal zone, covering various indicators: the general parameters of population and geography, energy, water and wastewater, biodiversity, coastal erosion, economy, tourism, health, solid waste management, agriculture, industry, transport, and climate, as well as basic facts about the ICZM coordination mechanisms, legislation, permitting and access to information. These figures were also reproduced in the BSC report cited above. However, NFPs report in the stock-taking that these indicators are not used in national coastal management practice, except for the EU member states, which have ICZM reporting obligations to European Community as well. Upgrading and harmonizing ICZM indicator sets are envisaged under the FP7 Pegaso project, which is a key ongoing ICZM activity at present.

Transboundary cooperation

BSC and its ICZM AG are the key instruments for regional coordination of ICZM efforts of the Black Sea coastal states. Non-exhaustive list of outputs and activities of ICZM AG since its inception in 1996 (see Antonidze, 2009) include mostly GEF/UNDP BSEP, BSERP⁵ and EU supported projects results/actions such as: regional

⁵ Black Sea Environment Recovery Project.

ICZM training (1996); National ICZM Reports (1996); National ICZM Policies & Strategies (1997); Coastal Code of Conduct (2000), Regional ICZM Strategy (2003) (not endorsed yet), ICZM Spatial Planning Methodology (2004), ICZM Pilot Projects (RU 2000, UA 2000, TR 2007, GE 2009), Feasibility Study for the ICZM Instrument to the 1992 Bucharest Convention, Vinogradov (2007), ICZM Progress Indicators (2008), ICZM Stock-taking under FP7 Pegaso (2010, 2012, ongoing).

As for the transboundary cooperation on EIA, the ICZM Advisory Group, after several iterations, recently finalised the Recommendations on EIA in a Transboundary Context for the Black Sea Region, submitting the document for BSC consideration. The document was developed in cooperation with the Espoo Convention Secretariat (UNECE), as mentioned above and, if adopted by the BSC, it would provide guidance for transboundary EIA cooperation by means of notification, exchange of information and consultation. Actually, the only earlier example of bilateral cooperation in relation to EIA was cited by UA for the Project on Development of the Deep-water Navigable Channel Black Sea – Danube (2004-2009).

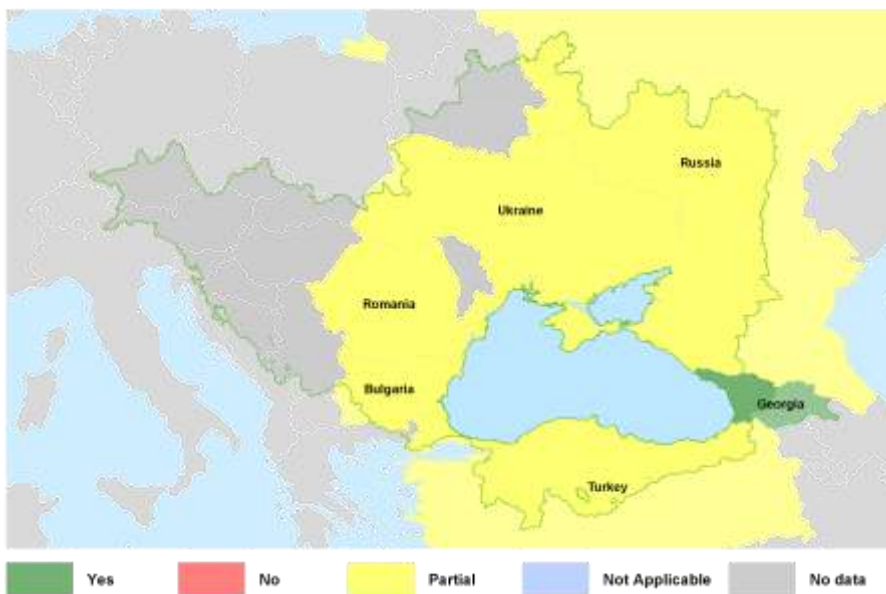


Figure 7. Coastal zone management and sustainability indicators

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Analysing the national ICZM stock-taking responses, taking into consideration also the regional dimension, the following (non-exhaustive) set of issues can be drawn from the qualitative assessments provided above in this report (see Abaza *et al.*, 2011):

Stock-taking themes and key issues

- A harmonized delimitation of Coastal Zone boundaries is required.
- Defining common principles would assist national initiatives to legislate ICZM.
- Consultative fora should contribute into integration rather than dilute the focus.
- Coastal development control, setback regulations and practical mechanisms for guaranteeing cross-shore and long-shore access provisions are required.
- More attention needs to be paid to marine protected areas, wetland restoration and the protection of coastal landscapes as part of the ICZM agenda.
- Participation should be seen as integral part of the ICZM governance process with genuine opportunities and mechanisms for the public to challenge the strategies, plans and projects prior to key decision-making steps.
- ICZM centres of excellence are missing in the countries and at the regional level.
- More effort is required to develop and deliver training and education in ICZM.
- Monitoring & reviewing the progress with ICZM should be built in into the administrative arrangements.
- Regional arrangements could prescribe common format to guide national ICZM strategies and plans.
- Pilot projects and cases should be pursued to apply ICZM at all levels.
- Some Black Sea countries need to upgrade their EIA systems to bring them in line with the best international practice, as well as to introduce SEA. Regional arrangements for EIA in transboundary context should be pursued and agreed for the Black Sea marine region.
- Sound economic and financial instruments are evidently missing in the region.
- Assessment and preparedness for climate change induced and other coastal hazards need advanced planning and time to start acting is now.
- An easy to use and upgraded common set of coastal (including socio-economic) indicators and ecosystem accounts are warranted to monitor changes (statistical, spatial) in the coastal zones, as well as to observe the outcomes of the management efforts. Use of ICZM progress indicators should be continued on permanent basis.
- International cooperation within the BSC framework is the key driver for ICZM in the region. More visibility and functionality would support the process.
- The Black Sea countries should use the opportunity of TR being the only Mediterranean & Black Sea country and promote, adapt and adopt the best management solutions available in the partner marine region, such as the ICZM Protocol.

As can be seen, the issues are multiple and interlinked, therefore priority should be given to integrated responses packaged into clearly identifiable and comprehensive actions, among which the following priorities could be recommended:

Governance priorities

- Legal and institutional analysis and stakeholder consultation process at all levels in support of the development of the coastal governance legal instrument (protocol) for the Black Sea.
- Support research and monitoring capacity in the Black Sea region enabling compilation of statistical, spatial and progress indicators for ICZM.
- Adapt, develop and deliver comprehensive set of ICZM training and education packages, oriented towards the decision makers and practitioners in the region.
- Extending the application of Shared ICZM Governance Platform towards the Southern European Enclosed Seas (Black, Caspian, Mediterranean) based on key recommendations of FP7 Pegaso.
- Establish an operational observation system for the Black Sea, its coastal zones and wider catchment basins, following the key recommendations of FP7 Pegaso, enviroGRIDS and other projects of relevance.

Above priorities were reflected in SEAS-ERA's Strategic Research Agenda for the Black Sea Basin report, under chapter entitled 'ICZM, links with MSP & IRBM, coastal sciences & engineering' (TÜBİTAK, 2011).

Black Sea ICZM Visioning Workshop held in Istanbul in December 2012, in the format of the stakeholder validation, identified and confirmed the following priority action areas, which indeed resonate well with the above described considerations based on stock-taking themes and issues. Namely, the Visioning Workshop for ICZM in the Black Sea came up with the following conclusions on priorities with regard to coastal governance in the region:

Vision of Working Group 1

- ICZM Regional Legal Act
- ICZM Regional Activity Centre/Advisory Group with sustainable support
- ICZM Governance Framework/Platform (Forum etc.) for the Black sea with legal mandate
- Public participation/communication set up
- Education of coastal managers
- Informal education
- Public access to data and information
- Economic and social incentives for sustainable development
- ICZM Pilot Projects

Vision of Working Group 2

- Situation regarding different issues varies according to countries. Coastal issues that require more regional attention and government level initiative are:
 - Problems of marine litter and better waste management on land;
 - Network of marine protected areas (MPAs) for nature conservation;
 - Assessment of coastal vulnerability and management of coastal risks;
 - Promoting SEA for large investments in the region.
- Need to raising the awareness on coastal governance at different levels:
 - High level officials, in order to maintain support as changes at this level are inevitable;
 - Medium level public officials, by raising awareness and knowledge through demonstration projects;
 - Develop expertise in coastal management, through various modes of training for practitioners.
- A lot of (scientific) expertise available in entire Black Sea region, but there is a need to standardise monitoring methodologies (not only ecosystems monitoring, but in addition to monitoring environmental parameters, monitoring human activities, monitoring governance and management efforts such as ICZM, promoting sharing data and information and making it more readily available and user friendly, etc.).
- Need for institutional capacity reinforcement, not only in terms of training, but in terms of more institutional effort dealing with marine and coastal matters, thinking not only on new centres of excellence, but building on existing institutions. Related to these are the issues of why UNEP is not directly involved in the Black Sea? Or why activities of GEF subsided in this region? There is a need for the Black Sea Commission to engage with UN initiatives (such as global water partnership, large marine ecosystems, etc.). These should not be purely research initiatives, but policy oriented initiatives.
- As for research oriented initiatives, EU is playing increasingly important role in the region through policies such as Horizon 2020, or neighbourhood cooperation. While next EU research agenda is being defined, BSC is advised to leverage ERANET type joint programming scheme specifically for policy and management oriented coastal research.
- Promote ICZM among the public by
 - Organizing conferences, workshops, communicate in media
 - Train the media in what is ICZM
 - Organize Coast Day for the Black Sea (similar to Mediterranean initiative), to separate the coastal issues from purely marine or catchment areas, highlight the coast as a distinct system. Use Coast Day events to nominate Ambassadors of the Coast among visible decision makers, personalities.

Experience with stock-taking and suggestions for future iterations

2nd Virtual Conference (VIC2) was organized by Pegaso in October 2012 to discuss issues with stock-taking, SDI, tools and regional assessment. Opportunities provided by this platform was used by BSC PS to share with Mediterranean colleagues some experiences, first with regard to filling the questionnaire, as well as thoughts on use of SDI tools in support of filling, visualizing and disseminating stock-taking results. These considerations are reproduced here to report experiences gained and to provide suggestions for next iterations of stock-taking.

1. Considerations with regard to ICZM Audit questionnaire:

- The question on ICZM legislation and coastal legislation could be split in two to assess the progress with ICZM legislation specifically.
- The question "Have other existing measures been adapted in a manner consistent with the objectives and principles of integrated management of the coastal zone?" was bit indirect, because needed interpretation of Protocol text to establish what kind of other existing measures were asked for. Consequently, the responses sometimes were not quite comparable with each other.
- Similar was the issue with all questions under PROTECTION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF THE COASTAL ZONE: critical words of the Protocol 'outside protected areas' was omitted and many reported here on protected areas, while question was more concerned with the protection of coastal resources, falling 'outside protected areas'.
- The issue of islands is critical for the Mediterranean, but not of that much importance for the Black Sea. This question might be expanded to include barrier sand bars enclosing limans and bays, as these are extensive and extremely valuable coastal assets around the Black Sea (mostly in Romania, Russian Federation and Ukraine).
- The question on ICZM partnerships was responded by varying interpretations. Would be good to briefly define the notion of ICZM partnership (Protocol is vague on this, mentions word twice but does not define).
- Same comment with regard to 'Mediation or conciliation procedures' as well: definitions and probably examples are needed to avoid variable responses.
- One question was concerned with 'Research centres for ICZM', another question later referred to 'centres of specific ICZM scientific capacity'. The distinction between these questions was not clear to respondents.
- After the questions on national inventory of coastal resources and activities, as well as on institutions, legislation and planning, comes the question 'Are there up-to-date assessments of the use and management of coastal zones?' It was not always clear how to respond to this question as it sounded as covered under earlier set of questions.
- There is a question 'Are there specific guidelines for SEA for coastal zones?' Would probably be logical to have the similar question with regard to EIA.
- The question 'Who is responsible for the management of the land?' could not be easily rated Y/N/P/NA.
- The question 'What is the area or percentage of land acquired in the country?' does not fully explain what kind of 'acquisition is meant, therefore responses received were mostly positive (assuming *eminent domain* type acquisition for public infrastructure needs), while in reality question, originating from the Protocol needs, was probably concerned with different issue (quote "acquisition, cession, donation or transfer of land to the public domain and institute easements on properties" quote again "For the purpose of promoting integrated coastal zone management, reducing economic pressures, maintaining open areas and allowing public access to the sea and along the shore..."). With Protocol interpretation of 'acquisition' negative response would be more pertinent, at least in case of the Black Sea countries.
- There are two questions with regard to incentives: 'in support' and 'counter' to the objectives of the ICZM. The second question was mostly misunderstood. Besides, Y/N rating logic is reversed in the second question and this probably needs to be indicated with the question (i.e. if there are national incentives, which work counter to ICZM principles, this should probably be considered as negative development).

Despite above observations, overall experience with ICZM stock-taking questionnaire was very satisfactory, as it provides excellent tool to take snapshot of implementation progress, including for the Black Sea countries as well, despite not being party to the Mediterranean ICZM Protocol.

2. Potential use of SDI tools to simplify stock-take data entry, visualization and dissemination.

Some Pegaso partners support the idea of the potential use of SDI tools in organizing the stock-taking. Tedious work is involved in converting responses of all countries into simple GIS database, linked to polygon layer of the Mediterranean and Black Sea country boundaries to produced maps demonstrated in this report. It is even possible to split county polygons into catchment basins, making distinction between lands draining into different sea basins (such as in case of Turkey, Russian Federation and Georgia, for instance). In this regard, it would be desirable to organize web entry forms, so that NFPs could deploy results directly in the intranet (with allocated passwords and user name credentials). One could set automatic limit on textual inputs (2000 characters), and provide for image uploads (such as maps), as well as additional information sheets, whenever required. Designated NFPs could have access to update information during reporting period (for 2 months on an annual basis, or some other agreed time schedule). This could set a precedence of using SDI tools to collect and periodically update regional stock-taking for both basins. PAP/RAC and BSC PS could administer allocation of credentials to NFPs and monitor inputs into stock-taking forms and responses. Entered data could automatically 'generate' maps and stock-taking results, which could even be disseminated to the wider public, once validated by NFPs and endorsed upon quality check and review by PAP/RAC and BSC PS, respectively. Such an SDI tool would be a very visible output of Pegaso, useful for other regional seas as well.

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Appendix 1

Quantitative Summary of ICZM Stock-Taking for the Black Sea Countries

Item Heading	Number	ICZM Instrument / Issue Item	Bulgaria	Georgia	Romania	Russia	Turkey	Ukraine
Boundaries	01	Coastal zone boundaries legally defined (landward, seaward)	1	0	0	-1	-1	0
Legislation	02	ICZM legislation or a coastal law approved	0	0	1	-1	1	0
Coordination	03	Coordination / integration land and sea parts	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1
	04	Coordination / integration horizontal	0	-1	1	-1	0	-1
	05	Coordination / integration vertical	0	-1	1	-1	0	-1
Protection and sustainable use of the Coastal Zone	06	Setback zone for coastal developments	0	-1	1	-1	1	0
	07	Other measures for coastal protection and sustainable use	1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1
	08	Urban coastal development restrained outside protected areas	-1	-1	1	1	1	0
	09	Linear coastal (transport) development restrained	-1	-1	1	0	-1	0
	10	Long-shore and cross-shore access for the public	1	-1	1	0	1	1
Economics	11	Limiting vehicle and vessel access to fragile coast	1	-1	1	0	0	0
	12	Economic indicators	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Coastal ecosystems, landscapes & cultural heritage	13	Protection of coastal wetlands	1	1	1	na	0	1
	14	Restoration of coastal wetlands	1	-1	1	na	1	0
	15	Protection of marine habitats	1	0	1	0	0	1
	16	International cooperation in marine protection	1	0	1	-1	0	1
	17	Protection of coastal landscapes	-1	-1	0	0	1	0
	18	Islands	0	na	na	na	0	1
Participation	19	Coastal cultural heritage protection	0	-1	0	1	1	0
	20	Consultative bodies	1	-1	1	1	0	-1
	21	Public rights on inquiries & hearings (plans, projects)	1	-1	1	1	0	0
	22	Coastal partnerships	1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1
	23	Mediation or conciliation procedures (plans, projects)	1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1
Awareness, training, education & research	24	Rights to challenge coastal plans, projects	-1	-1	1	1	1	1
	25	Education, training, awareness (national)	0	0	-1	0	0	-1
	26	Education, training, awareness (regional)	0	0	0	0	-1	0
	27	Education, training, awareness (local)	0	0	0	-1	0	0
	28	ICZM research centres of excellence	-1	-1	1	0	0	-1

Item Heading	Number	ICZM Instrument / Issue Item	Bulgaria	Georgia	Romania	Russia	Turkey	Ukraine
Monitoring & review	29	Observation / inventory of coastal resources and environments	0	0	0	0	0	1
	30	Stock-taking / inventory of institutions	0	0	1	0	-1	1
	31	Stock-taking / inventory of legislation and planning	0	0	0	0	-1	1
Strategies, plans and projects	32	National ICZM strategy	-1	0	0	-1	-1	-1
	33	Coastal use and management assessments	1	0	-1	0	0	1
	34	ICZM projects	0	1	1	0	1	0
EIA/SEA guidelines	35	EIA applied to coastal projects	1	-1	1	1	1	0
	36	SEA applied to coastal plans/programs	1	-1	1	1	0	-1
	37	SEA guidelines established for coastal plans/programs	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Land policy	38	Land acquisition into public domain for coastal preservation	1	-1	0	0	-1	0
	39	Area or percentage of land acquired into public domain?	na	na	na	na	na	na
	40	Who is responsible for the management of the land?	na	na	na	na	na	0
	41	Land acquisition into private domain for coastal preservation	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Economic instruments	42	Economic, financial, fiscal incentives for ICZM	-1	0	0	-1	-1	0
	43	Economic, financial, fiscal disincentives for ICZM	1	-1	1	-1	-1	0
Natural hazards & coastal erosion	44	Coastal vulnerability and hazard assessment	1	0	1	0	0	0
	45	Coastal hazard prevention, mitigation and adaptation measures	1	-1	-1	0	-1	0
	46	Measures to maintain and restore natural capacity of the coast	1	-1	0	1	-1	0
	47	Contingency plans to respond to coastal hazards	0	-1	1	1	0	0
Exchange of information	48	Coastal management indicators	0	1	0	0	0	0
	49	Up-to-date coastal use and management assessments	-1	0	0	0	-1	0
	50	ICZM demonstration projects	-1	1	0	1	1	1
	51	Centres of ICZM specific capacity	0	-1	0	0	0	0
Trans-boundary	52	Bilateral or multilateral cooperation in ICZM (plans, strategies)	-1	0	0	0	-1	0
	53	Transboundary EIA mechanisms	1	0	1	0	-1	0
TOTAL	#	Score	9	-25	17	-5	-8	-3

Note: "1" is Yes, "0" is Partial, "-1" is No, "na" is Not Applicable.



Appendix 2

Qualitative Summary of ICZM Stock-Taking for the Black Sea Countries

This appendix contains in a narrated form responses to stock-taking questionnaire received from each coastal country. For more precise treatment and for further details the filled questionnaires should be consulted.

Coastal Zone boundaries

- BG: Approved Law for Spatial Planning of the Black Sea Coast defines zones A and B on landward side and 200 m seaward from the line of the lowest tide. Zone A includes landward area of 100 m from the sea coast and the seaward coastal zone (i.e. 200 m). Zone B – 2 km from the border of Zone A, excluding the urban areas.
- GE: Draft Law on ICZM proposes tiered approach with seaward and landward coastal planning areas extending to max 3 km and to 12 nm territorial sea, respectively, and near-shore and shore-land areas extending both seaward and landward to a min 25 m and a max 500 m from the coastline. Coastal protected areas are considered integral part of the CZ.
- RO: Defined by the Governmental Emergency Ordinance 202/2002 on ICZM as a government delineated (a) foreshore zone between the maximum and minimum waves action area for the strongest storms registered and (b) backshore zone with non-consolidated deposits of sand, gravel, rocks and dunes, formed by action of the sea. The territorial sea, the EEZ natural resources and the continental plateau are considered as the public property integrated into CZM.
- RU: Delineation of coastal zone boundaries for the purposes of ICZM is not legally provided, but Water Code (2006) defines water protection zones (for seas extending 500 m inland) to prevent contamination, littering, silting, water depletion; protection of aquatic species and habitats. Seaward side includes water use district as well as sanitary zones per "Sanitary-epidemiological requirements to the protection of the coastal sea waters against pollution in areas of public water use" (2010).
- UA: Current legislation does not provide for the definition of CZ, however, Land Code and Water Code of Ukraine define "Coastal Protected Zone" (CPZ) as 2 km land strip along the coastline (seaward part not included). Draft Law on Marine Coastal Zone (not under consideration) defines the limits of CZ landward as coastal administrative districts. As for the sea, if a resort sanitary protection zone is established beyond the limits of the coastal waters, the coastal zone is proposed to follow external limits of the resort sanitary protection zone.
- TR: No information provided regarding coastal zone boundaries.

ICZM and/or coastal legislation

- BG: There are two legal acts which regulate the coastal zone management, the Law for Spatial Planning of the Black Sea Coast (2008) and the Law of Spatial Planning (2001). Although there is no special Law on ICZM, main ICZM principles are reflected in the Law for Spatial Planning of the Black Sea Coast. There is no lead agency in charge with implementation of this law.
- GE: The draft Law on ICZM was prepared with support of the World Bank/GEF Georgia ICM Project (GICMP). The preparation was mandated by the Decree of the Government of Georgia No 15 of April, 2004. The final draft of the Law was submitted by GICMP to the Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources of Georgia in April, 2005. Decision of the Ministry to initiate interagency consultation process is still pending. (The Law of Georgia on Regulation and Engineering Protection of Sea, Water Bodies and Rivers of Georgia (2000) serves the sole purpose of handling coastal erosion along the Black Sea coastline and riverbanks.)
- RO: Governmental Emergency Ordinance no. 202/2002 on ICZM was approved, with further modifications and amendments through the Law no. 280/2003. The legislation serves to integrate sectoral activities, regulate ICZM and spatial planning, establish duties and responsibilities of various agencies.
- RU: Certain ICZM principles are taken into account in the Urban Planning Code of the Russian Federation (2004), but this legislation does take account for specificity of natural features of the land and marine parts

of coastal zone with due regard to control development. At the federal level the work on the draft ICZM law is currently not done.

- UA: There is no specific legal act regarding ICZM in Ukraine, however the Law of Ukraine on the Approval of the State Program of Protection and Rehabilitation of the Environment of the Black and Azov Seas (2001) includes section of the Program on the Establishment of the System of Integrated Natural Resources Use in the Marine Coastal Zone. Legal mechanism for the implementation of key provisions of the Program was provided in the Draft Law on the Marine Coastal Zone, however, this law is not under consideration and therefore some of the key tasks of the Program are still on the agenda.
- TR: Shore Law, first enacted in 1984, significantly changed in 1990, amended in 1992, 2003, 2005 and 2008. No legislation for Integrated Coastal Zone Management. Within National ICZM Strategy and Action Plan for Turkey, a proposal of legal, administrative and institutional structure of ICZM for Turkey will be developed.

Coordination

- BG: No special body has been established at national, regional or local levels for vertical, horizontal and land-sea integration and coordination for the sole purpose of ICZM. However, Basin Council to the Black Sea River Basin Directorate was established in 2003. The Basin Council still exists but its task has been modified from formulating the Black Sea River Basin Management Plan into monitoring its implementation. In parallel, Consultative and Coordinating Council for the Protection of the Environment in Marine Waters of the Black Sea and Management of the Implementation of the Marine Strategy and Action Programme was established with a Ministerial Order No. 273 (2010).
- GE: Decree of the President of Georgia 608 (1998) On Establishment of State Consultative Commission for Integrated Coastal Zone Management established and mandating interagency ICZM forum with consultative powers. ICZM SCC was dissolved shortly before the closure of the World Bank funded GICMP project. Despite many *ad hoc* ICZM related councils and working groups formed, no institutional mechanisms exist specifically to provide for ICZM-type coordination between marine and land parts of the coast, as well as vertical and horizontal integration.
- RO: National Committee of Coastal Zone (NCCZ) has been installed in June 2004 by the Government Decision 1015/2004 to ensure ICZM. The Secretary of State for Water of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (Ministry of Environment and Climate Changes since January, 2013) chairs the committee in which approximately 40 central, local and regional authorities, institutions and stakeholders (including NGOs) are represented. The National Institute for Marine Research and Development "Grigore Antipa" (NIMRD) is the technical secretary of the Committee. The institutional structure also includes several thematic working groups. Despite infrequent meetings NCCZ provides land-sea and vertical-horizontal integration.
- RU: There is no specific mechanism or body for the purposes of ICZM. In general terms horizontal coordination between different departments and other organizations at the regional level is performed by the Department of Architecture and Urban Planning of Krasnodar Region. Vertical coordination is the function of the Ministry of Regional Development of the Russian Federation, however, the structure of the Ministry does not include specific department setting out regional policies with regard to coastal zones.
- UA: After entering into force the Law of Ukraine "On the Approval of the State Program of Protection and Rehabilitation of the Environment of the Black and Azov Seas", intersectoral Commission on the Protection of the Black and Azov Seas was established by the Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP) in 2001. Due to substantial changes in the governmental structures and intensive turnover of top-level managers, Commission's activity was paralyzed. There were also attempts to establish ICZM Councils at local levels in the framework of demonstrative pilot projects. Soon after projects were phased out, such Councils declined their activities.
- TR: No information provided regarding land-sea integration. As for horizontal integration, there exists a week communication among different ministries in the form of asking opinions about a plan or a development idea. This communication is not specific to the coastal areas or issues, but applied generally. In terms of vertical integration, the Turkish administrative system is highly centralized, with three levels (national, regional, local) linked to each other by law in a hierarchal manner. Despite certain decentralization at regional level, municipal administration is still connected strongly to the regional and

national administrations. There is no established mechanism for vertical coordination for the purposes of ICZM. Turkish National Committee for Coastal Zone Management exists since the start of 1993. Although this committee is dominated by the academics, several individuals from the governmental services, NGOs and private sector are also involved in its activities.

Protection and sustainable use of the Coastal Zone

- BG: In zone A (100 m landward and 200 m seaward from coastline) legislation prohibits discharging untreated wastewater and hazardous substances, placing landfills, applying agrichemicals, any construction activities on beaches (whereas it is allowed in the coast strip of 100 m outside the beaches). Bulgarian protected areas prohibit and NATURA 2000 sites heavily restrict construction and development activities. There are no legislative mechanisms directly limiting the linear expansion of urban development and the construction of new infrastructure along the coast, but almost 90 % of the coastal area is protected or carries Nature 2000 status, with very limited space therefore left for urban development. Legislation also provides the rights for free access by the public to the sea coast and freedom to utilize the beaches, sand dunes and islands, lagoons, lakes, limans, and wet zones. All the public state or regional properties are open to the public. The legislation does not restrict or prohibit the traffic and parking of vehicles.
- GE: There are some legislative and planning instruments, which are supposed to regulate coastal setbacks, but rules are either subject to frequent change, or enforced selectively. Current spatial planning system is mostly inconsistent with the specific objectives and principles of ICZM. Certain opportunities exist there to introduce ICZM type spatial planning, protect green areas and limit urban sprawl, but these provisions are not specific to coastal zone needs. There are no mechanisms in place either to limit the linear expansion of settlements or the creation of new transport infrastructure along the coast. There are no effective arrangements for public access to and along the coastline. There are no regulations in place to safeguard unprotected coastal resources (on land, such as beaches and dunes, or at sea) from access by vehicles and vessels.
- RO: According to the provisions of the ICZM Emergency Ordinance no. 202/2002 with modifications and amendments through ICZM Law no. 280/2003 within the 50-150 m width strip from highest wave mark sea line permanent construction is not allowed (although there can be exemption granted against an impact study). Same legislation prohibits sand, gravel and rock extraction from the coastal zone or from the buffer-area (100 m); discharges of harmful substances from land and sea based sources. The license for the construction of new roads on the 50-150 m littoral strip, parallel to the shore line, is also forbidden. Utilization of the state public property of the coastal zone is free for any activities, for which no works or structures of any kind are required. The motor boats and jet-ski navigation zones should be delineated and arranged in areas where the maritime habitat and tourists' safety are not affected. The access of vehicles outside the designated areas on dunes, beaches and other sensitive areas is forbidden.
- RU: Construction is prohibited within the first zone of sanitary protection of resorts (Law on Resorts 1995) and near protective belts of water objects (Water Code, 2006), but there is no universal coastal setback distance established. The legislation on spatial planning provides for functional zoning, however, the assessment methodology for coastal zone is not yet approved. Territories where urban construction and development is prohibited or restricted are defined in municipal spatial plans, but these provisions are not specific for coastal zones. Regulations limiting the linear extension of urban development and the creation of new transport infrastructure specifically along the coast do not exist. Public in general has the right of access and use to public water bodies, but access to the sea coast is not regulated separately. There are no specific restrictions for access by vehicles and vessels outside the formally protected areas, exceptions being water protection zones and near-shore protective belts mentioned above.
- UA: Land Code declares prohibition of any construction works (except hydrotechnological, hydrometrical and linear objects) in coastal protective zone (i.e. min 100 m from the coastline). Some coastal regions have approved decisions regarding setting up borders of coastal protected zones; however, these decisions are being implemented only for isolated parts of coastal zone. Freedom of access by the public to the sea and along the shore is declared by the changes in Water and Land Codes (2011) regarding coastal protected zones. Movement and parking of land vehicles are restricted or fully prohibited within the natural protected areas, but there are no specific restrictions along the coast outside the protected areas.

- TR: There are some restrictions on land use within the 100 meter wide coastal strip. An article in the Turkish Shore Law does not allow construction on the shore (beaches, dunes, wetlands etc) and in the first 50 meters of the adjacent shore band, which is protected. In the remaining part of the shore band (at least another 50 meters wide), construction of public infrastructure (like roads, treatment plants) and facilities supporting public use of the shore for recreation (like pubs, kiosks etc) without accommodation units are allowed. Private constructions like houses are not allowed. Other measures include by-law on the territorial plans/high scale physical plan, Fisheries Law, Environmental Law, Law for Protection of Cultural and Natural Wealth. Fisheries Law and the By-law of the Shore Law are specific to the coastal zone. There are no strong mechanisms for limiting urban growth or linear infrastructure development in the coastal zone outside the protected areas (worst example is the hundreds of km of new coastal highway built in early 1990s along the south-eastern Black Sea coast of Turkey). Article 43 of Turkish Constitution, the Shore Law and the By-Law provides for freedom of access by the public to the sea and along the shore; provides that coasts can not be owned privately and that they are open to the benefit of all equally and freely. Managing the anchoring of marine vessels (basically pleasure and recreation vessels) in protected areas is a recent effort; however, the practice is not present in marine areas that do not have a protection designation.

Economic activities

- There are no specific economic indicators related to sustainable use of CZ applied and used in any of the countries of the Black Sea, except general economic development indicators applied elsewhere, such as GDP, etc.

Coastal ecosystems, landscapes & cultural heritage

- BG: Management plans were prepared for 7 coastal wetlands designated as Ramsar sites. At least two wetland restoration projects were implemented in partnership with nature protection NGOs. There are 2 marine protected areas and 14 NATURA 2000 sites with marine parts. There are no adopted measures, irrespective of their classification as protected areas, to protect specific aesthetic, natural and cultural values of the coastal landscape. There are 5 small islands, all of them designated either as protected areas, or as cultural heritage tourism destinations. There is legislation on cultural heritage with a clause dealing with chance finds.
- GE: Georgia joined Ramsar Convention designating Wetlands of Central Kolkheti and Ispani II (1996). Law on Establishment and Management of Kolkheti Protected Areas was adopted creating Kolkheti National Park (KNP, 45,447.4 ha) and smaller Kobuleti Protected Areas (770.0 ha) and approving management plans. Despite much progress with conservation, there are no examples of restoration of degraded wetlands. KNP includes marine part – the only designated MPA in the country. Legislation provides for such a category of protected area, but as of to date, there are no Protected Landscapes established in coastal areas. There is only one small island in Rioni delta (part of Ramsar site), potentially threatened by nearby Port of Poti development. There are provisions in legislation on cultural and archaeological heritage protection, but weak enforcement fails to provide sufficient safeguards even for important archaeological sites.
- RO: In addition to large protected areas and Ramsar status since 1991, emergency ordinance on ICZM no. 202/2002 with modifications and amendments by ICZM Law no. 280/2003 further stipulate that wetlands declared as protected areas may not be subject to any change of the land-use, except for those aiming at improvement of the quality of the environment. Several wetland restoration and reconstruction projects were implemented as well. In order to stimulate marine conservation Romania ratified several international conventions and agreements and introduced several marine Natura 2000 sites. There are certain provisions in ICZM Law for taking care of coastal landscapes, aesthetic character of tourism facilities and calls for establishment of coastal or maritime parks. Black Sea Biodiversity and Landscape Conservation Protocol to the Bucharest Convention was ratified as well as BS-SAP 2009 signed. Legislation provides for protection of cultural heritage but there are no provisions for underwater heritage.
- RU: There are no designated wetlands in the Black sea coastal zone of Russia. Wetland restoration activities are not considered applicable either. There is only one marine protected area in Russian Black

sea coastal zone – "Utrish" reserve. It was established as Federal Reserve in 2010 (before 2010 it was reserve of regional importance). Documentation is under development now and should be approved in 2012. Russia still has not signed Protocol on Black Sea Biodiversity and Landscape Conservation to the Bucharest Convention. At present there are no international programmes in the field of marine habitats protection for the Black sea. Coastal landscapes are protected within the protected areas only, such as Sochi National Park and landscape reserves of regional importance - Abrausskiy, Utrish, etc. Protecting the cultural heritage is regulated by Federal Law on Objects of Cultural Heritage (2002). It is reported, that there are no underwater cultural and historical monuments in the coastal zone.

- UA: Wetlands, which are part of natural reserves and other protected areas, are described in the Law of Ukraine on Natural Reserve Fund (1992). Wetlands of international importance are protected as Ramsar sites since (1996). There is no specific regulation of activities influencing other wetlands. Important coastal wetlands are subject of conservation and protection and thus natural restoration, but engineered restoration of wetlands is not practiced as yet. Marine protection areas are integral parts of Danube and Black Sea Biosphere Reserves and other protected areas. In 2008, first exclusively marine protected area Zernov's Philophora Field was established and in 2012 Small Philophora Field in Karkinitsky Golf. Law on National Environmental Network Development for Years 2000-2015 (approved in 2000) envisages conservation and protection of marine habitats as well. Ukraine has signed and ratified in 2007 the Black Sea Biodiversity and Landscape Protocol. Number of international projects were recently implemented in the field of conservation and protection of marine biodiversity and habitats (EuropeAid, Matra, CoCoNet, etc.), including development of the Black Sea marine protected areas. Landscapes protection and use (including coastal landscapes) are regulated by national and international legal base, however on the practice, issues, related to the landscapes protection and use, are not considered as important ones. Islands are not abundant but most have status as part of the protected areas. Protection of the cultural heritage (including underwater) are regulated by number of laws and through membership in various international conventions, but there are no specific coastal heritage regulations.
- TR: Wetlands are protected through the Environmental Law and the Wetland Protection By-Law (2005). There is no legislation for protection of estuaries. No wetland restoration project quoted for the Black Sea coast. Marine use planning and zoning are not yet practiced. It is reported that many coastal archaeological sites along the Black Sea coast of Turkey are protected by the Law for Protection of Cultural and Natural Wealth.

Participation

- BG: A Consultative and Coordinating Council for the Protection of the Environment in Marine Waters of the Black Sea and Management of the Implementation of the Marine Strategy and Action Programme was established with a Ministerial Order No. 273 (2010), chaired by the Minister of the Environment and Water and represented by decision-makers from transport, agriculture; public works; economy; energy; tourism; health; oceanology sectors. The Black Sea River Basin Management Plan was subject to public hearings before it was adopted in 2010. The Bulgarian Marine Strategy (draft expected in 2012, approval 2014), will be subjected to SEA and public consultations. These consultation mechanisms have the potential for developing into ICZM partnerships as well as facilitating mediation and conciliation mechanisms. Neither a marine strategy, nor an ICZM strategy have been included in Annex I or II of the Regulation on the Conditions, Procedure and Methods for Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programs, issued by Council of Ministers (2004), therefore legal and administrative rights to challenge them are not yet in force.
- GE: State Consultative Commission for ICZM (ICZM SCC), the interagency ICZM forum with consultative powers established by the Decree of the President of Georgia in 1998 was dissolved in 2005. Now there are no functioning consultative bodies for ICZM. Working Group created in 2004 reconvened its functioning in 2008 to facilitate preparation of the ICZM Strategy. Non-statutory public hearing was conducted to discuss the draft ICZM Strategy, which was prior disclosed publicly. Informal partnerships are established only on *ad hoc* basis around certain issues (such as certain coastal project EIA critique). There are neither mediation or conciliation procedures in place, nor examples available. Despite serious deficiencies by not applying recognized EIA standards (including weak provisions for public participation, etc.), the Law of Georgia on Environmental Impact Permit (2007) in practice remains the only regulation allowing at least

some mechanism to challenge environmental concerns of development projects, including those in the coastal zone.

- RO: National Committee of the Coastal Zone is the consultative forum established by ICZM Law, though more regularly meetings would be warranted. Plans, programmes or projects that are likely to have a significant effect on environment, are required, according to the EIA and SEA Directives provisions, and according to the Romanian legislation. ICZM partnership would be considered fully functional once all 6 legislated Working Groups (CZ delineation, coastal erosion, legislation, policies/strategies/plans, environment monitoring and public information) are operational. There are no statutory requirements for mediation or conciliation, whereas in addition to SEA and EIA legislation, the process of drafting legislation should comply with the procedure of transparency in decision-making in public administration, according to the Law no. 52/2003. Administrative Litigation Law no. 554/2004 provides the administrative right to challenge plans, programmes or projects.
- RU: There are no ICZM consultative fora or coastal partnerships. Public inquiries are limited to ecological expertise of projects. There are some mediation and conciliation mechanisms for the purposes of urban planning, and according to respective procedure a rights to challenge plans and projects is foreseen, but details are not specified. Influential mechanism for public participation is considered provided by the permanent Public Ecological Council established with the Decision of the Governor of Krasnodar Krai.
- UA: There is no national consultative forum in the field of ICZM, only few councils were established at local level in the framework of pilot project on ICZM (e.g. Ovidiopol District Council for Coastal Management). Local communities have in general right to arrange public hearings regarding the issues of special importance for community, such as development of programs/plans/strategies, preparation of policies or legal acts, project ecological expertise and EIA, permits on resource use and waste disposal, transparency of public expenditures, but recent Law on Regulation of the Urban Construction Activity (2011) has significantly restricted application of EIA and public participation. Practice of use of partnership opportunities (especially on coastal zone) is very restricted (only some pilot projects). There is no data available with regard to the mediation or conciliation procedures in the issuing of authorizations. General right to challenge plans, programmes or projects are envisaged by the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Violation of the Law (1984) with regard to substantiated proof of negative impact on the environment and human health, or illegitimate land and natural resource use.
- TR: No consultative bodies quoted, except that the views of some professional chambers and national NGOs are sought from time to time. EIA documents are made available to public and public concerned from both central and provincial level and "Public Participation Meeting" is being organized by provincial directorate at the project site. No experience with coastal partnerships mentioned, as well as with mediation and conciliation mechanisms. Professional bodies like the Chamber of City Planners, Chamber of Architects and local and national NGOs challenge plans and projects in the coastal zone from time to time by starting a legal action against the plan or the project.

Awareness raising, training, education & research

- BG: There are no systematic activities related to awareness-raising, educational programs, training and public education on ICZM, but some universities have included ICZM in their curricula and some governmental institutions have incorporated the ICZM principles in their planning documents. Black Sea Basin Directorate organizes ecological campaigns on different topics, including wetlands, water, biodiversity, desertification, the Black Sea. There is no special ICZM Centre in Bulgaria but the Black Sea Basin Directorate has activities related to scientific monitoring and research activities and environmental projects.
- GE: Certain awareness-raising, educational and training activities were undertaken on national, regional and local levels and study tours organized within the World Bank/GEF supported and other international funded ICZM projects, covering themes such as oil spill modelling, wetland management, video documentaries, various studies, GIS, etc. At least two FP7 projects (Pegaso, enviroGRIDS) support Georgian partners. ICZM Centre was set up by the Decree of the President of Georgia No. 144 (1999), but in 2005 it was reorganized in 2005 into non-ICZM specific organization.

- RO: National Institute for Marine Research and Development "Grigore Antipa" in cooperation with local authorities and environmental NGOs organizes public awareness events mostly in relation to international Black Sea Day. This institute is the secretariat of the National CZ Committee and centre of excellence in the field of ICZM.
- RU: One university introduced into curriculum ICZM theme, while in some universities education is performed on related subjects (such as landscape architecture). Courses in coastal policy and ICZM strategy were introduced to the Kuban State University (Black sea region of Russia) in 2006-2009 with the support of EuropeAid project. Curricula recently were revised and these courses excluded. There are no educational or training ICZM programmes on the local level. The Kuban State Agrarian University in Krasnodar hosts the Research Institute of Applied and Experimental Ecology, which is directed by ICZM Focal Point to the Black Sea Commission.
- UA: Awareness-raising activities, educational programmes and training focused exclusively on ICZM have not been undertaken at least during last 5 years at national level, while there were number of activities at the regional and local level implemented in the framework of some national and international programs and projects. In Ukraine, there are no specific ICZM centres, however, there are research and development institutions possessing capacities, which are necessary for ICZM or for particular issues related to ICZM, contributing into the monitoring, inventorying, planning and management activities in coastal areas as well as into public information and education.
- TR: International Black Sea Day activities can be mentioned at the national and regional levels, as well as the activities of City Councils and local NGOs at the local level. There are no research centres that deal solely with ICZM, but the subject has been taken as one of the top undertakings by several university and research centres. Turkish National Committee for Coastal Zone Management and MEDCOAST Secretariat that has been operating from Middle East Technical University in Ankara since early 1990s have contributed significantly to advancement of ICZM research on one hand, and public and private decision making.

Monitoring & review

- BG: An annual report on the ICZM activities is prepared each year by the National Focal Point for Bulgaria in the Advisory Group on ICZM. It refers to institutions and legislation, but there is no special national coastal inventory of institutions and legislation.
- GE: The first national coastal assessment was provided in the National ICZM Report for Georgia prepared with support of the GEF BSEP to inform the initiating phase of the ICZM implementation in Georgia. Subsequent comprehensive national ICZM assessment of resources, activities, institutions and legislation was implemented within the framework of the WB/GEF funded national GICMP project, including the preparation of ICZM Policy Note for decision makers. Annual ICZM updates to the BSC ICZM AG are reported by the ICZM NFP.
- RO: Integrated national coastal inventory hasn't been prepared, but Romania, through its national focal points, reports to the Black Sea Commission core indicators related to coastal zone, such as pollution, biodiversity, fisheries and ICZM. Ministry of Environment and Climate Changes has an inventory covering the existing coastal zone institutions, legislation and planning issues within various scientific and technical studies.
- RU: First ICZM National Report was prepared in the Russian Federation in 1996 within the BSEP framework. Since 2002 the assessment is carried out annually as part of the reporting to the Black Sea Commission.
- UA: Planning Scheme of the Black and Azov Seas' Coast for using in Donetsk, Zaporizhzhia, Kherson, Odessa, Mykolaiv Regions, and AR Crimea (2006) comprises comprehensive document with data about natural resources, economic activities, settlements, demography etc. of coastal regions of Ukraine. Regretfully, these materials were not published yet. There is no separate specific inventory of coastal / ICZM institutions, however, this issue was reflected in the above mentioned reference. Comprehensive overview of national legal, management and, in particularly, planning system was prepared in the framework of the EU funded PlanCoast Project (2006-2008). Spatial Planning of the Development of

Marine Coastal Zone of Ukraine report is publicly available (in Ukrainian only). Due to significant restructuring in 2010 there is a need to revisit this subject.

- TR: There is not a yet a national inventory of coastal resources and activities, though a few thesis works were performed for gathering and presentation of coastal resources and activities along different seas of Turkey.

National coastal strategies, plans and programmes, transboundary cooperation

- BG: A Marine Strategy is on the way of preparation, but not an ICZM strategy. Marine Strategy will have some relevance to the coastal zone. Coastal management and use assessments are based on annual reports prepared for the BSC ICZM Advisory Group. EU PlanCoast aimed to develop the tools and capacities for an effective integrated planning in coastal zones and maritime areas. In spite of all efforts and the good will, the project has not fulfilled completely its final goal to prepare an ICZM strategy for the Bulgarian Black Sea Coast.
- GE: Non-statutory national ICZM policy document was first developed with support of the GEF BSEP to guide initiating phase of the ICZM implementation in Georgia (1997). The national Strategy was upgraded with EU ECBSea project support. The final draft, consulted and cleared central agencies and local authorities, was submitted to the Ministry of Environment for subsequent approval by the Ordinance of the Government of Georgia, but submission decision of MoE is pending. The pilot ICZM project was also implemented to develop action plan and functional zoning for Tskaltsminda coastal community, Guria region, adopted by local council. The World Bank/GEF funded Georgia Integrated Coastal Management Project contributed into implementation of many strategic ICZM actions, including the development of the draft Law on ICZM for Georgia.
- RO: In 2006 a draft of ICZM national strategy has been developed, but it hasn't been public debated and adopted yet. At least two EU projects contributed into the development of ICZM strategy (MATRA), tools and capacities (INTERREG PlanCoast).
- RU: ICZM national strategies or plans are not developed at present. Spatial plan for Krasnodar region is developed and under approval. It could be used during the ICZM strategy or program preparation. There are number of projects developed by Research Institute of Applied and Experimental Ecology (lead by ICZM Focal Point) that could be used during the preparation of ICZM Strategy.
- UA: There is no national strategy for ICZM prepared or being in development. Strategy of National Environmental Policy of Ukraine (approved by the Law in 2010) comprises comprehensive list of important measures, but does not reference ICZM. General assessment of the use and management of coastal zones is presented in the Planning Scheme of the Black and Azov Seas' Coast for Using in Donetsk, Zaporizhzhia, Kherson, Odessa, Mykolaiv Regions, and AR Crimea. Recently, number of projects were implemented in coastal regions (supported by DFID, DEFRA, EU and implemented in Odessa, Donetsk regions, etc.). These projects help the development of the national ICZM strategy and introduction of the ICZM principles in management practice.
- TR: Call for tenders were issued and proposals were collected for preparation of National ICZM Strategy and Action Plan for Turkey in 2011. It is planned to be implemented between 2012-2013 by the Ministry of Environment and Urban Development. The purpose of the project is to prepare the national strategy document which includes legal, institutional and administrative structuring, short, medium and long-term priorities, objectives and implementation programme, to determine the principles and standards for the use of coastal zones and to raise the awareness on ICZM in order to ensure rational and sustainable management of coastal zones. Main project outputs will be: (i) National ICZM Strategy Document; (ii) ICZM Standards, Principals and Implementation Tools; (iii) Spatial Strategies for the coasts and essentials, principals and goals for the planning of coastal zones in the scope of ICZM; (iv) Impact Analysis for ICZM Protocol; (v) Guideline for the implementation of standards. There have been not so many ICZM projects in the Black Sea area: Akçakoca was the only pilot project, implemented in 2007.

Environmental and strategic assessments

- BG: The EIA and the SEA processes in Bulgaria are synchronised with EIA Directives 85/337/EC and 2001/42/EC. Both procedures include traditional stages of the assessment process: initial notification,

- screening, scoping, public consultations, public hearing and decision making. There are no EIA or SEA guidelines for coastal zones.
- GE: Serious omissions are evident in national EIA system (absence of scoping and screening stages, insufficient provisions for access to information and right to challenge decisions, weak enforcement during implementation, etc.). There are no provisions in the Georgian legislation for Strategic Environmental Assessments. There are no specific guidelines for EIA or SEA for coastal zones.
 - RO: Government Decision no. 1076/2004 for establishing a procedure for carrying out environmental assessment for plans and programs is transposing the SEA Directive 2001/42/EC to Romania. Several legal acts approve procedure for carrying out environmental assessment for plans and programs, list of concerned plans and programmes, and SEA methodology handbook. There are no EIA or SEA guidelines for coastal zones.
 - RU: In accordance to the Law on Ecological Expertise (1995) EIA is envisaged for all projects that could have significant environmental impact, while plans and programmes are subject of ecological expertise. There are no guidelines for EIA and SEA in the coastal zone.
 - UA: EIAs for projects likely to have significant environmental effects are obligatory as required by the Law on Ecological Expertise (1995), but there can be indeed significant exemptions expected per recent Law on regulation of the Urban Construction Activity (2011). There is no legal act in force, which would require SEA of strategies, plans and programmes. In 2003, Ukraine has signed the Protocol on SEA to the Convention on the EIA in transboundary context; however this Protocol is not ratified yet. There are no guidelines for EIA and SEA in the coastal zone.
 - TR: The By-law on EIA has been implemented since 1993 in Turkey. In the revised by-law on EIA (2008 revision), public participation procedure was further strengthened and it has become harmonized with the EU EIA Directive except the EIA application in a transboundary context. EIA implementation is required both public and private projects. A draft by-law on SEA has been prepared and the opinions and comments of the related institutions have been received and reflected to the draft. It is going to enter into force in the near future. As Annex I of draft legislation on SEA includes ICZM plans, it is going to be mandatory to implement SEA to the ICZM plans in Turkey when the draft is adopted and enforced. There are no specific EIA and SEA guidelines for the coastal development projects.

Land policy

- BG: Law for Spatial Planning of the Black Sea Coast provides that coastal systems can not be privatized (beaches, coast protection structures, lakes, wetlands, lagoons, dunes and islands). Bulgaria has the procedure for expropriation of private land property for purposes of utmost public importance, though, there is no statistical data available on such land acquisitions. There are no examples of private or non-governmental organizations acting for preserving the coastal lands through protective ownership. The use of land is regulated by the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Welfare, while many other ministries and governmental agencies have certain responsibilities in land use and management.
- GE: There are no coastal management specific mechanisms to institute easements on properties in the coastal zone through acquisition, cession, donation or transfer of land into public domain. However, infrastructure projects financed by international lending institutions inevitably require acquisition of the land into public and even private domain. There are no figures available for land acquisitions, including in the coastal zone. Land management responsibilities are shared among several agencies, but role of Ministry of Environment declined drastically since 2011. There are no examples of private or non-governmental organisations established for the preservation of coastal land through protective ownership.
- RO: There is a legislation regarding public lands, but no specific provisions regarding the coastal zone. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Regional Development and Tourism and Ministry of Environment and Climate Changes (for forest areas) are in charge of land management. There are no examples of private or non-governmental organisations established for the preservation of coastal land through protective ownership.
- RU: Land Code (2001) sets mechanisms for transfer of land into public domain. There is no official assessment of land acquisitions. Federal, regional and local authorities are responsible for land management depending on the type of land. There are many examples of land acquiring for the

preparation of Sochi-2014 Olympics through special mechanism approved by Federal Law. No examples of private or non-governmental organisations established for the preservation of coastal land through protective ownership. Preservation of lands of ecological importance is performed only through establishment of protected areas.

- UA: Land Code of Ukraine, which defines responsibilities for land management, also contains general provisions for acquisition, cession, donation or transfer of land into public domain and this is applicable to coastal protected lands (belonging to water fund lands). There are regulations to institute these expropriations and to compensate private owners. No data is available on land acquisitions into public property, as well as with regard to examples of private or non-governmental organisations established for the preservation of coastal land through protective ownership.
- TR: Land management responsibility, at the central level, rests with the authorities responsible for high scale physical plans. For example, Development Agencies are responsible for regional plans, Ministry of Environment and Urban Development for spatial strategies and territorial plans, at the local level Special Provincial Administrators and Municipalities are the authorities preparing the implementation plans.

Economic, financial & fiscal instruments

- BG: No economic, financial and/or fiscal instruments adopted except the legal responsibilities and penalties inherent to possible violations of the Bulgarian Law for Spatial Planning of the Black Sea Coast. There are no economic or financial incentives counter to the objectives to ICZM.
- GE: Economic and fiscal incentives in the spirit of ICZM are not applied. Financial support of ICZM provided through the World Bank/GEF funded project. Some other smaller scale ICZM initiatives were funded mostly through EU regional projects as well. Recent tax breaks and other incentives to free touristic zones set precedence of developments in the coastal zone, which may rapidly consume available undeveloped green spaces along Georgia's Black Sea coast.
- RO: Governmental Emergency Ordinance on ICZM no. 202/2002 with modifications and amendments by ICZM Law no. 280/2003 provide for the financing of the investments in coastal erosion abatement and wetland restoration. It is reported that there are no disincentives against ICZM objectives.
- RU: There are no economic, financial or fiscal instruments in support of ICZM.
- UA: National regulations include various economic and financial instruments, such as penalties for violations of coastal protective zones and other land regulations; fees for non-compliance with pollution and waste permits, etc., however, there is no data available regarding measures adopted specifically in support of ICZM.
- TR: Economic instruments were not addressed in the national audit report.

Natural hazards & coastal erosion

- BG: Bulgaria has National Action Plan for Strengthening Landslides 2007-2015. Two projects under INTERREG IVC are being implemented related to adaptation to climate change hazards in the coastal area with partners from the Bulgarian coastal area (Varna municipality): F:ACTS! and REGIOCLIMA. Some projects to maintain and restore natural capacity are proposed by combating landslides and coastal erosion. Flood Risk Management Plan is being initiated.
- GE: Georgia's national communications to UNFCCC contain some vulnerability assessment for the Black Sea coastal zone. Strong emphasis is made on major and unfeasible coastal erosion abatement projects. There are no contingency plans for natural disasters affecting the coastal zone, but important project is under appraisal by UNDP through Adaptation Fund to develop climate resilient flood management practices to protect vulnerable communities, including early warning system.
- RO: Several projects contribute into coastal vulnerability and hazard assessments, such as COSTEROSION, JICA project (feasibility study for South Mamaia and North Eforie coastal protection), and other technical assistance, mostly dealing with coastal erosion as well as flooding. These technical assistance projects will end in 2012 aiming to prepare investment projects. At the level of each county (including for the Tulcea and Constanta), there are Emergency Plans for floods, droughts, and meteorological adverse phenomena.

- RU: Coastal vulnerability and hazard assessments are normally undertaken within spatial plans for municipalities. As for the prevention, mitigation and adaptation, there are mostly measures against flooding and coastal erosion. It is reported, that due to the lack of stable data on climate change, measures in this field are not implemented. Measures to restore natural capacity are undertaken for the Black Sea Basin, as well as by combating coastal erosion. There are national, regional and local contingency plans in implementation of the Federal Law on Protection of Population and Territories from Natural and Man-caused Emergencies (1994).
- UA: General assessments of vulnerability and hazard of entire marine coastal zone along Azov and Black Seas are presented in the national report State of the Black Sea Environment, 1996-2000. Prevention, mitigation and adaptation measures in coastal areas mostly relate to fighting erosion and flooding. As for climate change impacts, this was addressed by the project Improving Opportunities for the Sustainable Management of the Ukrainian Azov-Black Sea Wetlands and the Mitigation of the Effects of Climate Change (2004-2005). Protected areas is the commonly used approach in Ukraine for maintaining or restoring natural capacity of coastal ecosystems. There is no special national contingency plan for natural disasters affecting the coastal zone, but Ukraine has comprehensive legal framework for prevention, response, and liquidation of the consequences of natural and technological disasters for the entire country, including the coastal zones.
- TR: Assessments of sea level rise and tsunami impact for certain segments of the coast have been made by academic teams, but not in a comprehensive way and not for the whole length of the coast. As for the prevention, mitigation and adaptation measures, a recent GEF funded project dealt with the climate change issue, but very unfortunately, the coastal zone was not picked up as a primary sector. Measures to maintain or restore the natural capacity of the coast have not been adopted yet. Contingency plans exist only for navigational safety and ship accidents, undertaken by the Coastal Security General Directorate. There is also Disaster Management General Directorate, however, their mandate is not coastal, but general.

Exchange of information and activities of common interest

- BG: There are no specific coastal zone management indicators. Assessment of the use and management of coastal zone is annually done within reporting to the Black Sea Commission. There are no ICZM demonstration projects in Bulgaria. There is no organization with specific ICZM scientific capacity, but some research institutes (oceanology, fisheries) could provide elements for such expertise.
- GE: ICZM Progress indicators for Georgia were compiled in 2008 by the national focal point with retroactive coverage, starting from 1993, and it is being updated annually, with formal reporting scheduled for each BSC Ministerial Meetings (1993, 1996, 2002, 2009). ICZM NFP is also reporting annually to BSC with the statistical compilation of the state of the Black Sea coastal zone for Georgia, but there is a need in more specific sets of indicators describing the state of the coast. ICZM spatial planning methodology was applied in the implementation of the pilot ICZM project for Tskaltsminda coastal community, Georgia. The plan was endorsed by local council. Georgian CASE Site was added to FP7 Pegaso. ICZM Centre was set up by the Decree of the President of Georgia No. 144 (1999), but due to certain institutional reforms it was reorganized in 2005 into non-ICZM specific organization.
- RO: Indicators for Measuring Progress in the Implementation of ICZM are used now within the frame of ICZM Advisory Group of the Black Sea Commission, but these are not defined and established at national level by a legal document. Statistical assessment of the use and management of coastal zone is annually done within reporting to the Black Sea Commission, but these also are not defined and established at national level by a legal document. There were no ICZM pilot projects implemented in Romania, but several projects contribute(d) to ICZM process (such as PlanCoast and Pegaso). The National Institute for Marine Research and Development "Grigore Antipa" is the centre of excellence in ICZM, serving as the Secretariat to the National CZ Committee.
- RU: Indicators for Measuring Progress in the Implementation of ICZM are used now within the framework of ICZM Advisory Group to the Black Sea Commission. Assessment of the use and management of coastal zone is performed annually within reporting to the Black Sea Commission. Research Institute of Applied and Experimental Ecology of the Kuban State Agrarian University is appointed by the Ministry of Natural

Resources and Environment as ICZM Focal Point of the Black Sea Commission ICZM Advisory Group. Specialists of the Institute took part in development of TACIS and EuropeAid ICZM projects in the Black sea region in 1998-2004 (including ICZM pilot project in Gelendzhik, regional methodology for ICZM spatial planning, drafted Black Sea ICZM Regional Strategy, etc.).

- UA: Indicators for Measuring Progress in the Implementation of ICZM, adopted by the ICZM Advisory Group, are not used in national coastal management practice. At the same time, strategies and programs of coastal regions include activities to be measured by indicators, which can be considered as indicators of coastal management. General assessment of the use and management of coastal zones is presented in the report Planning Scheme of the Black and Azov Seas' Coast for using in Donetsk, Zaporizhzhia, Kherson, Odessa, Mykolaiv Regions, and AR Crimea (2006). Regular assessment of the use and management of coastal zone is annual mandatory procedure of reporting to the Black Sea Commission. The list of activities of common interest related to ICZM is pretty restricted for Ukraine (implementation of several ICZM pilot projects). There are several institutions which can be considered as having certain ICZM scientific capacity.
- TR: Proposal for Environmental indicators of Turkey has been prepared by EU funded projects namely, "Institutional Building and Access to Environmental Information, Turkey" and "TEIEN" Project. Some of the indicators in these lists are related with coastal zones but there is not a special list of indicators for coastal zones. ICZM spatial planning pilot project was implemented in Akçakoca with UNDP-GEF support. Samsun Bay Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan has also been prepared by the Ministry of Environment and Urban Development. There are no research centres that deal solely with ICZM, but the subject has been taken as one of the top undertakings by several university and research centres. Turkish National Committee for Coastal Zone Management and MEDCOAST Secretariat that has been operating from Middle East Technical University in Ankara since early 1990s have contributed significantly to advancement of ICZM research on one hand, and public and private decision making.

Transboundary cooperation

- BG: For the time being, Bulgaria is not a party to any bi-lateral or multi-lateral strategies and programmes related to the Bulgarian Black Sea coast. In August 2005 a Guidance document was prepared for Bulgaria and Romania, named Methods and Tools for Practical Application of the Espoo Convention, to assist authorities in both countries implement the legal procedures related to notification, exchange of information and consultation in assessing the environmental impacts of plans, programmes and projects affecting the environment and the population on both sides of the borders.
- GE: ICZM AG to the BSC is considered in Georgia as the important instrument for multilateral regional coordination in coastal management. There are no examples of bilateral coordination of coastal strategies, plans or programs yet. In this context worth mentioning is the coordination between Turkey and Georgia regarding downstream impacts of hydropower dams on coastal erosion along the Black Sea coast, but ICZM focal points / experts had never been involved in this coordination. With regard to transboundary exchange of information, Georgia disclosed through ICZM Advisory Group and BSC Permanent Secretariat its draft ICZM Strategy, inviting regional partners in writing for consultations.
- RO: Romania considers Bucharest Convention and its Protocols, BS-SAP 2009 and activities of the Black Sea Commission as the basis for cooperation, including in the field of ICZM. As for EIA in transboundary context, country has ratified Espoo convention in 2001. Currently ICZM AG to the Black Sea Commission is debating the recommendations on EIA in a transboundary context for the Black Sea region, while certain transboundary EIA mechanisms were established with neighbouring countries.
- RU: Transboundary cooperation in ICZM field at the Black Sea regional level is done within the activities of the ICZM Advisory Group of the Black Sea Commission. There are two examples of transboundary environmental impact assessment for two projects: Gas pipeline Russia-Turkey (Blue Stream, 2002) and Gas pipeline Russia-Bulgaria (South Stream, 2010). Documents are not published.
- UA: No data available regarding transboundary cooperation on ICZM plans, programs and strategies in contiguous coastal zones at local level. Regional cooperation in the ICZM area is coordinated by the ICZM Advisory Group of the Black Sea Commission. Cooperation on transboundary EIA is envisaged under the Convention on EIA in Transboundary Context (Espoo, 1991), ratified by Ukraine in 1999. Example of such

cooperation is the Ukraine-Romania relations during the implementation by the Government of Ukraine of the Project on Development of the Deep-water Navigable Channel Black Sea – Danube (2004-2009), during which national and international EIAs were conducted, meetings of Joint Inter-Governmental Commission, public hearings and other activities took place.

- TR: In the Negotiation Position Paper of Turkey, it is stated that Turkey will conclude all legislative work fully harmonizing the Directive two years before the ascertained date of Turkey's accession to the EU with the aim of full implementation by accession. Adherence to the UNECE Convention on EIA in a Transboundary Context (Espoo Convention) and its implementation will also start with the accession. Turkey is continuing the evaluation of possible bilateral agreements on EIA for cooperation in a transboundary context.