




# Experiences of SEA Implementation in Germany at State level

A faint, light green leaf graphic with a detailed vein structure, positioned behind the text on the left side of the slide.

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## Legal framework for SEA at state level

- Main framework given by EU-Directive 2001/42/EG of 27 June 2001.

Transfer into German law:

- For plans and programmes regulated at federal level:
  - EIA/SEA Act amended in 2005
  - Construction Law amended in 2004
- For plans and programmes regulated at state level:
  - State EIA/SEA Act amended in 2007 for Schleswig-Holstein



## Main concept approach of EU-Directive

- Public plans and programmes
- Significant impact on environment
- Only for mandatory plans and programmes
- But: Not for military and budget plans
- Only for plans and programmes which set a framework for subsequent permitting procedures at project level or which have FFH impacts.



# Main concept approaches of German SEA

- SEA is integrated part of planning and decision-making process.
- Responsibility for SEA with plan elaborating authority.
- SEA has to be conducted in consultation with environmental authority.
- List of mandatory SEAs
  - Traffic plans
  - Flood plans
  - Landscape plans
- List of potentially relevant SEA
  - Noise abatement plans
  - Clean air plans
  - Waste management plans



# Main process elements

- Screening for ,non-listed‘ plans / programmes
- Scoping
- Elaboration of environmental report
- Consultations (authorities – general public – transboundary consultations)
- Plan decision
- Plan publication including justification
- Monitoring



## Main fields of application at state level

- Majority of plans at state / local level: Municipal zoning plans. First surveys available.
- All other plans quite rare – hardly any experiences so far.



# Survey on SEA for zoning plans

- Conducted in 2008 for Mecklenburg-Vorpommern
- Assessment of 23 Zoning / Construction plans
- Survey areas: One larger city (Rostock) and one county (Bad Doberan).





# Strengths / Weaknesses

## Strengths:

- Assessment of environmental impacts quite reliable

## Weaknesses:

- Potentials of assessment of alternatives not fully used
- Monitoring plan often unprecise: no clear concept, no clear responsibilities

 Potentials not fully used