

Transpozicija direktive INSPIRE i novi propis NIPP-a

Ljerka RAŠIĆ, Državna geodetska uprava, Gruška 20, Zagreb

Zakon o državnoj izmjeri i katastru nekretnina (NN 16/07, 124/10), u daljnjem tekstu: Zakon, prvi je propis koji definira uspostavu nacionalne infrastrukture prostornih podataka u Republici Hrvatskoj (NIPP). U vrijeme pisanja Zakona prijedlog direktive INSPIRE (u daljnjem tekstu: Direktiva) bio je objavljen, tako da su osnovna načela Direktive navedenim Zakonom prenesena u hrvatsko zakonodavstvo. Temeljem analize stanja u Hrvatskoj po pitanju prostornih informacija te preporuka koje je dala Studija o nacionalnoj infrastrukturi prostornih podataka u Republici Hrvatskoj iz 2005. godine, Zakonom je definiran i institucionalni okvir NIPP-a.

Kao što je već navedeno, Zakon predstavlja nepotpuni prijenos Direktive u hrvatsko zakonodavstvo. U to doba, donošenje takvog Zakona bio je veliki korak za Hrvatsku, a posebno i u odnosu na regiju pa čak i neke europske zemlje. Međutim, razvojem NIPP-a u Hrvatskoj koji je uslijedio nakon donošenja Zakona, ukazala se potreba za proširivanjem Zakona, detaljnijim definiranjem otvorenih pitanja. Potaknuti ulaskom Republike Hrvatske u Europsku uniju i preuzetim obvezama odlučili smo da se krene u izradu novoga zakona koji će detaljnije definirati NIPP, a ujedno biti i potpuni prijenos Direktive u hrvatsko zakonodavstvo. Sukladno Nacionalnom programu za preuzimanje i provedbu pravne stečevine Europske unije za 2011. godinu (NPPEU 2011), u 2011. godini započet će pripreme izrade novoga zakona o infrastrukturi prostornih podataka, dok se samo usvajanje toga zakona planira, sukladno NPPEU 2011, do ulaska Republike Hrvatske u Europsku uniju. Vijeće NIPP-a je u Plan rada za 2011. uvrstilo i aktivnosti na izradi nacrtu novoga zakona. Državna geodetska uprava, koja obavlja poslove tajništva Vijeća NIPP-a, pokrenula je niz aktivnosti u cilju izrade nacrtu toga novog zakona o NIPP-u.

Ključne riječi: zakon, INSPIRE, NIPP

[Prezentacija u PDF-u.](#)

[Go back](#)

Marine Pollution Risk and Sensitivity Assessments – GIS Option

Željko BRADARIĆ, Hydrographic Institute of the Republic of Croatia, Split, Croatia; Nenad MLADINEO, Faculty of Civil Engineering, Architecture and Geodesy, Split, Croatia; Marko MLADINEO, Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Naval Architecture, Split, Croatia

Risk and sensitivity assessments for marine areas (RSA) are made with the aim of achieving effectiveness of the Intervention Plan for Unexpected Pollution of the Sea (contingency plan) for the area of national jurisdiction of the Republic of Croatia at sea. The assessments are used in the process of setting priorities for the protection and recovery of marine environment, and defining the most adequate measures to prevent and contain sea pollution. According to the contingency plan, the responsibility of a competent county department is to produce a contingency plan for the area of its county. County contingency plan must include detailed risk and sensitivity assessments for areas within their competence. On the basis of detailed county assessments, the central government administration maritime authority prepares assessments of the risk and sensitivity of marine environments to pollution for the areas within the scope of the contingency plan, i.e. for the area of maritime jurisdiction of the Republic of Croatia at sea. Such assessments are presented in GIS under provisions of the contingency plan.

Analysis of relevant RSA-related provisions leads to the conclusion that contingency plan issues directly relate to the project and results of the project Places of Refuge for Ships in Distress, i.e. with the ADRIA GIS application being in operational use at the National Maritime Rescue Coordinating Centre. Following that conclusion, a research was carried out in order to achieve additional arguments and explanations of possible methods for resolving the issues of making RSA within the competence of coastal counties and the central government administration maritime authority. In this process, the principle of rationalization was followed in terms of examining the possibilities of upgrading the current ADRIA GIS application (already in use as decision-making support in urgent situations at sea) by adding new functions, as well as using and sharing the application with other contingency plan operators on regional and national levels. This paper presents the results of the above mentioned research, and proposes possible methods for making and visualizing RSA according to requirements of contingency plan provisions.

Keywords: risk and sensitivity assessment, contingency plan, sea pollution, Adria GIS application, decision-making support, urgent situation

[Abstract in PDF.](#)

[Go back](#)

