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Atlantic Stakeholder Platform, 20 January 2015,

Maritime spatial planning in the Atlantic: learning from experiences and future opportunities

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2006 National Ocean Strategy 2006 - Minister Council Resolution n.º 163/2006 Three Main Pillars - the knowledge; the active promotion and protection of national interests and the planning and spatial management

2012 Portuguese Maritime Spatial Plan - Order n.º 14449/2012 publish the work of the multidisciplinary team

TPEA – Transboundary Planning in the European Atlantic (2012-2014)

National Ocean Strategy 2013 – 2020 - Minister Council Resolution n.º 12/2014, in the sequence of its public discussion and approval at the X meeting of the Interministerial Commission for Maritime Affairs (CIAM) held on 16 November 2013

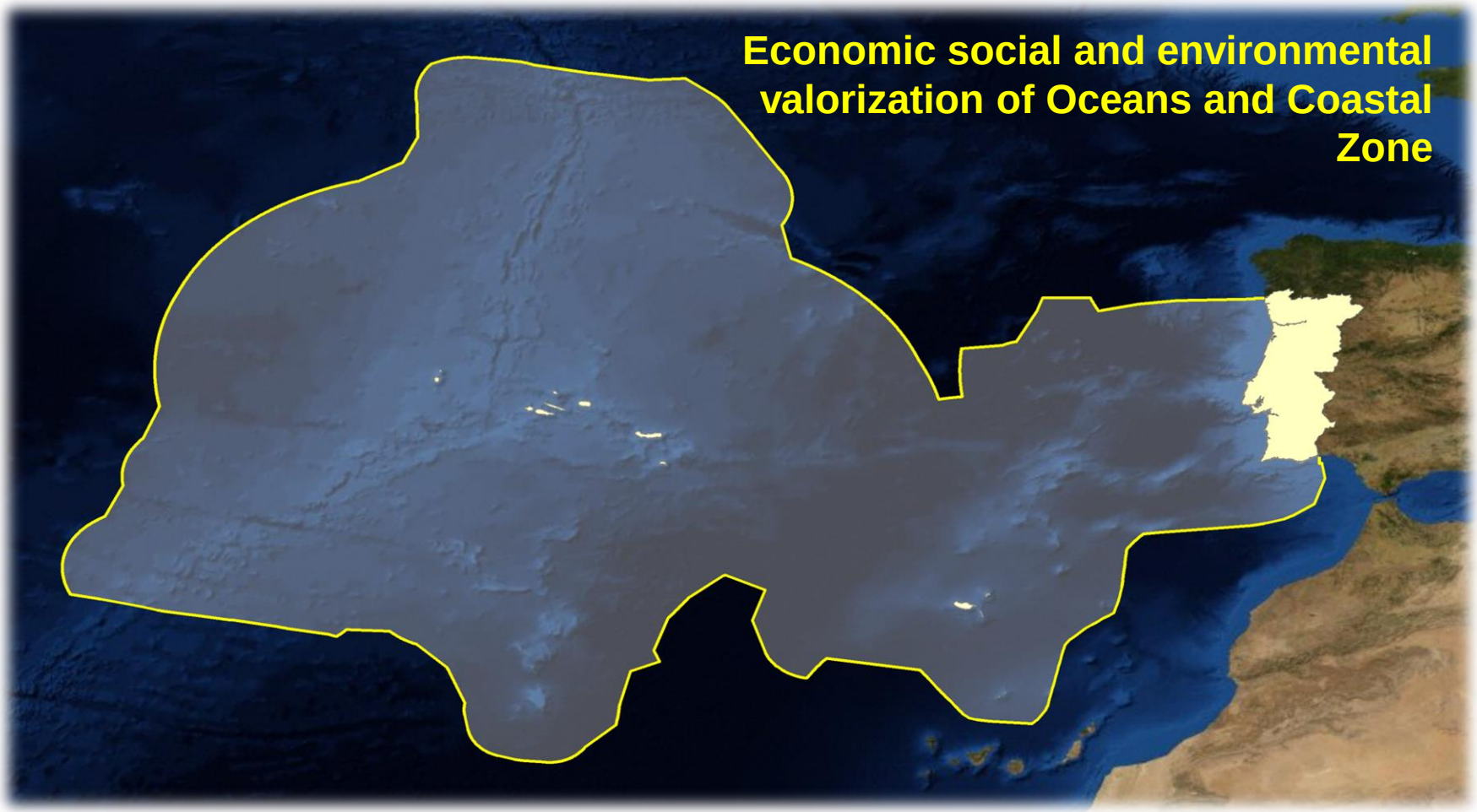
2014 Basis Law of Planning and Management of Maritime Space – Law n.º 17/2014, 14 Abril

DIRECTIVE 2014/89/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 establishing a framework for Maritime Spatial Planning

2015 Decree - establishing the regime of maritime spatial planning instruments, the regime for titles of private use of the national maritime space, the economic and financial system and the regime for monitoring and evaluation of plans

Transposition of the Directive

"… from base line to the external limit of the continental shelf behind 200 miles and according to UNCLOS definitions"



National Ocean Strategy 2013-2020
Action Plan

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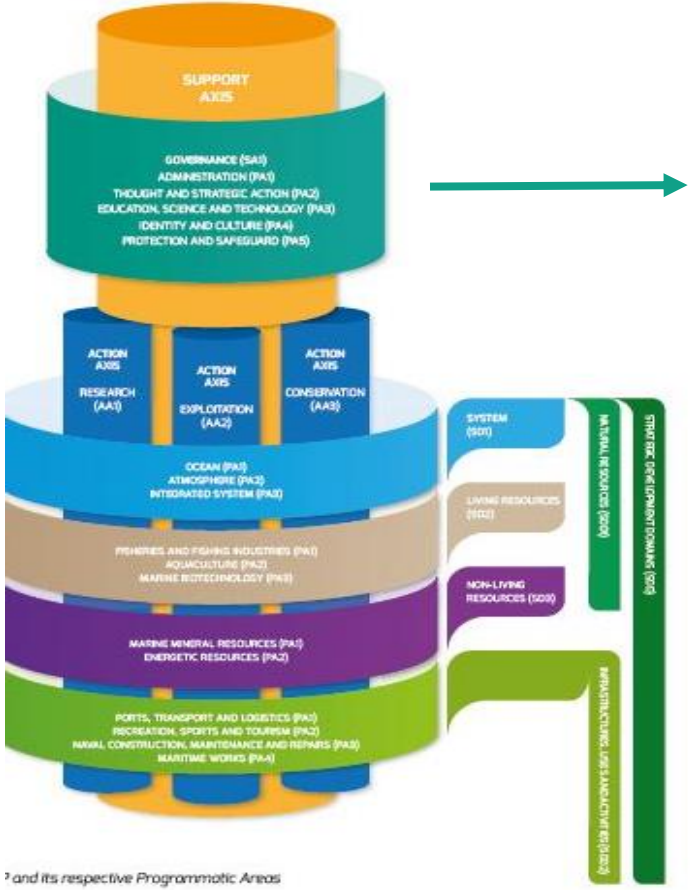
Mar Portugal®



GOVERNANCE (Support Axis)

ADMNISTRATION
THOUGHT AND STRATEGIC ACTION
EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
IDENTITY AND CULTURE
PROTECTION AND SAFEGUARD

Basis Law of the Planning and Management of National Maritime Space

Maritime Spatial Planning

Simplification of the procedural and administrative components of licensing, adopting the single interlocutor principle, for all stages of the licensing procedure

Data and Information

Developing a National Sea Data Policy

Basic Law Planning and Management of National Maritime Space and Blue Growth

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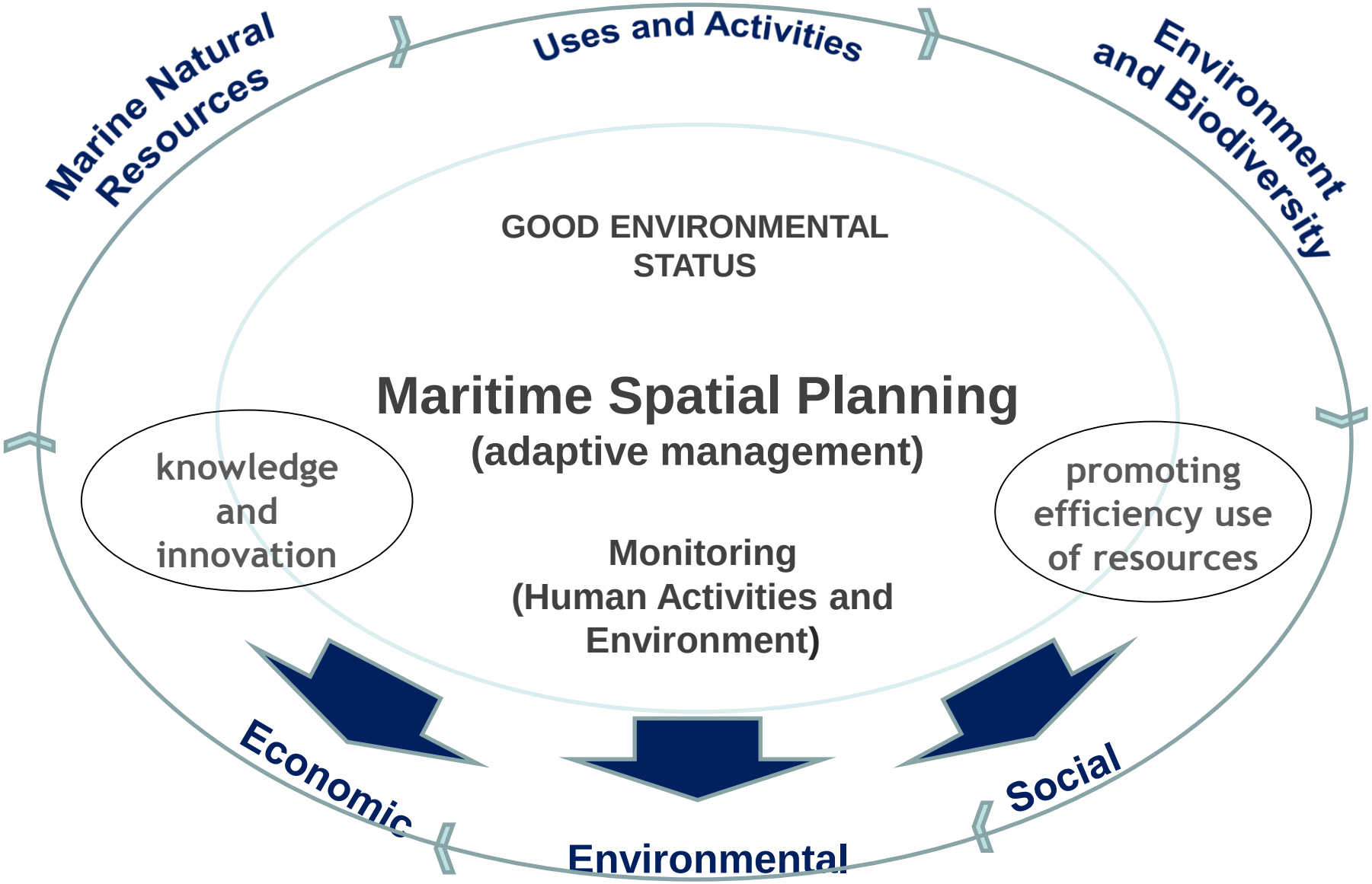

Basic Law
Planning and Management of National Maritime Space

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The Basis Law embodies a new vision and a new practice, which is intended integrated and simplified

A full valorization of the maritime space requires a framework that provides sustainability, and is support on three vectors of action: the use, preservation and exercise of economic activities.

Planning and management system:

Stratigic and political Instruments:

- National Ocean Strategy

Planning Instruments (Binding for public and indirectly for private):

- SITUATION PLANS from areas or volumes
- ALLOCATION PLANS from areas or volumes

Basic Law
Planning and Management of National Maritime Space

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Objectives:

- Promotion of the economic, rational and efficient exploitation of marine resources and the ecosystem services. Sustainable development and jobs creation
- Preservation, protection and restoration of the natural values and of the marine and coastal ecosystems
- Maintenance of good environmental status of the marine environment, as well as the prevention of risk and the minimization of the effects of natural disasters, climate change or human activities.

PROCESS

- Legal security
- Transparency of procedures for granting the titles of private spatial
- Right to information and participation

Maritime Spatial Planning Instruments

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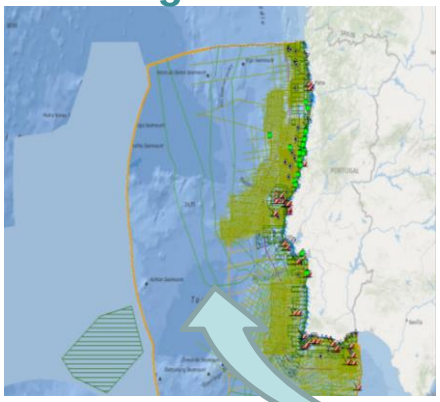
SITUATION PLAN (Public initiative) Approved by a Government decree
identification of marine environment protection and preservation sites and the spatial and temporal distribution of current and potential uses and activities

ALLOCATION PLANS (Public or private initiative) Approved by a Government decree
For different uses and activities of national maritime space areas or volumes (compatible or made compatible with the situation plans)
Evaluation of the effect of plans on the environment, in accordance with what is legally approved - Environmental Impact Assessment

SITUATION PLAN

Existing Potential



ALLOCATION PLANS

Use or activity
(proposals)

when the allocation plan is approved the permit shall be granted

Basic Law
Planning and Management of National Maritime Space

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Regulation and complementary legislation:

I. The legal regime applicable to the preparation, amendment, revision and suspension of the instruments of spatial planning of the national maritime space;
II. The legal regime applicable to titles of private use of national maritime space;
III. The economic-and financial regime (private use of national maritime space);
IV. The instrument for permanent monitoring and technical assessment of the maritime spatial planning;
V. The regime for private use of water resources in transitional waters for aquaculture
VI. Transposition of the DIRECTIVE 2014/89/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 establishing a framework for Maritime Spatial Planning

Articulation and compatibility with spatial planning instruments (land – sea interaction)
Cooperation and cross-border coordination
One-stop-shop

SOME EXEMPLES – AQUACULTURE

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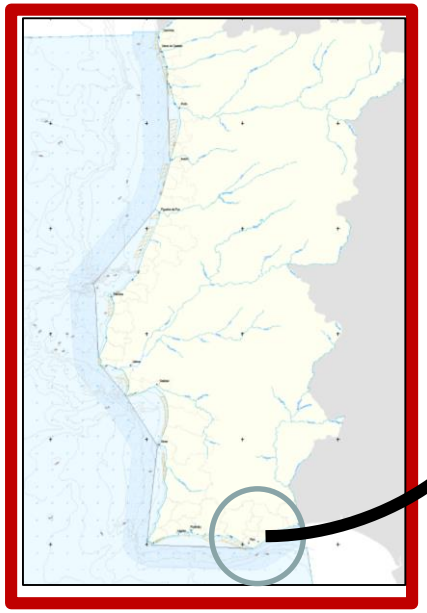
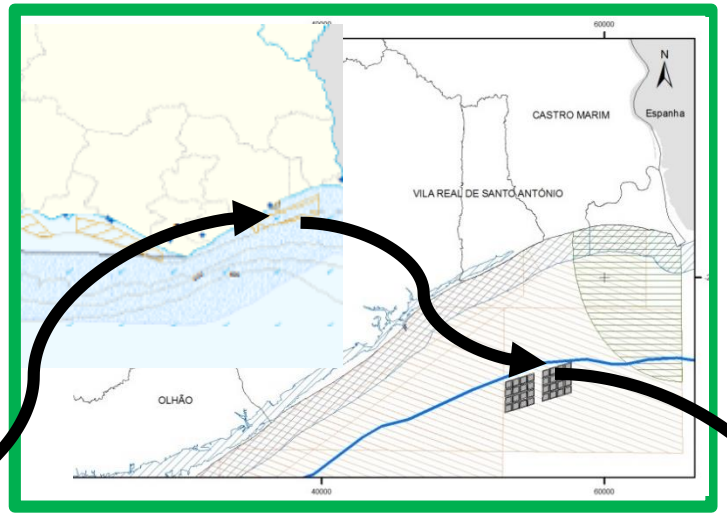
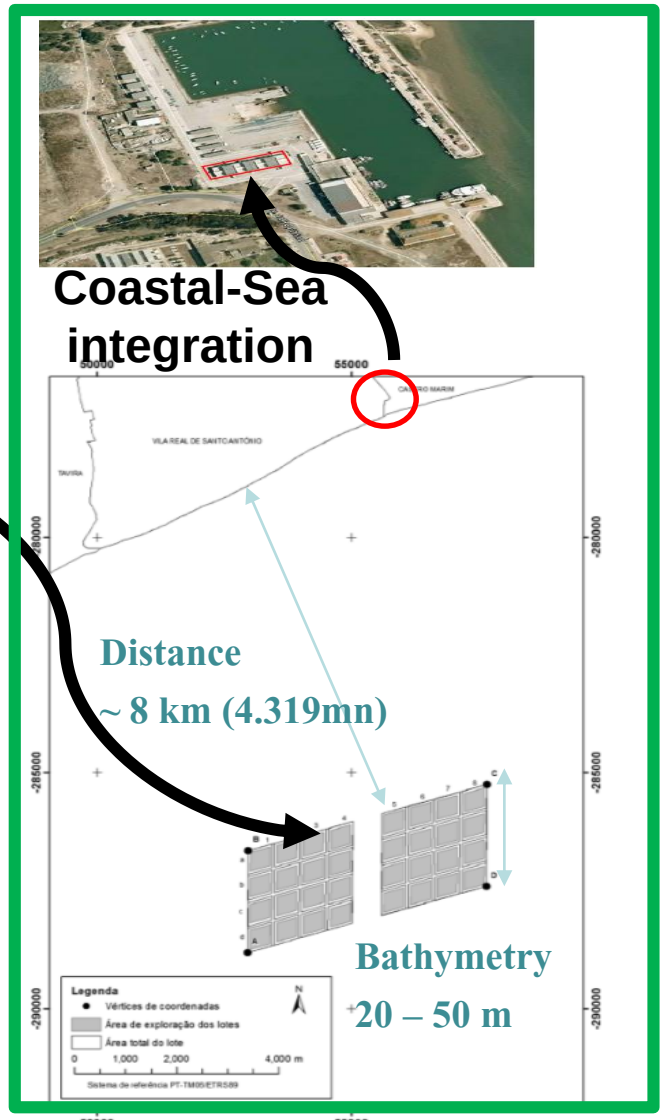
Public initiative or private initiative:

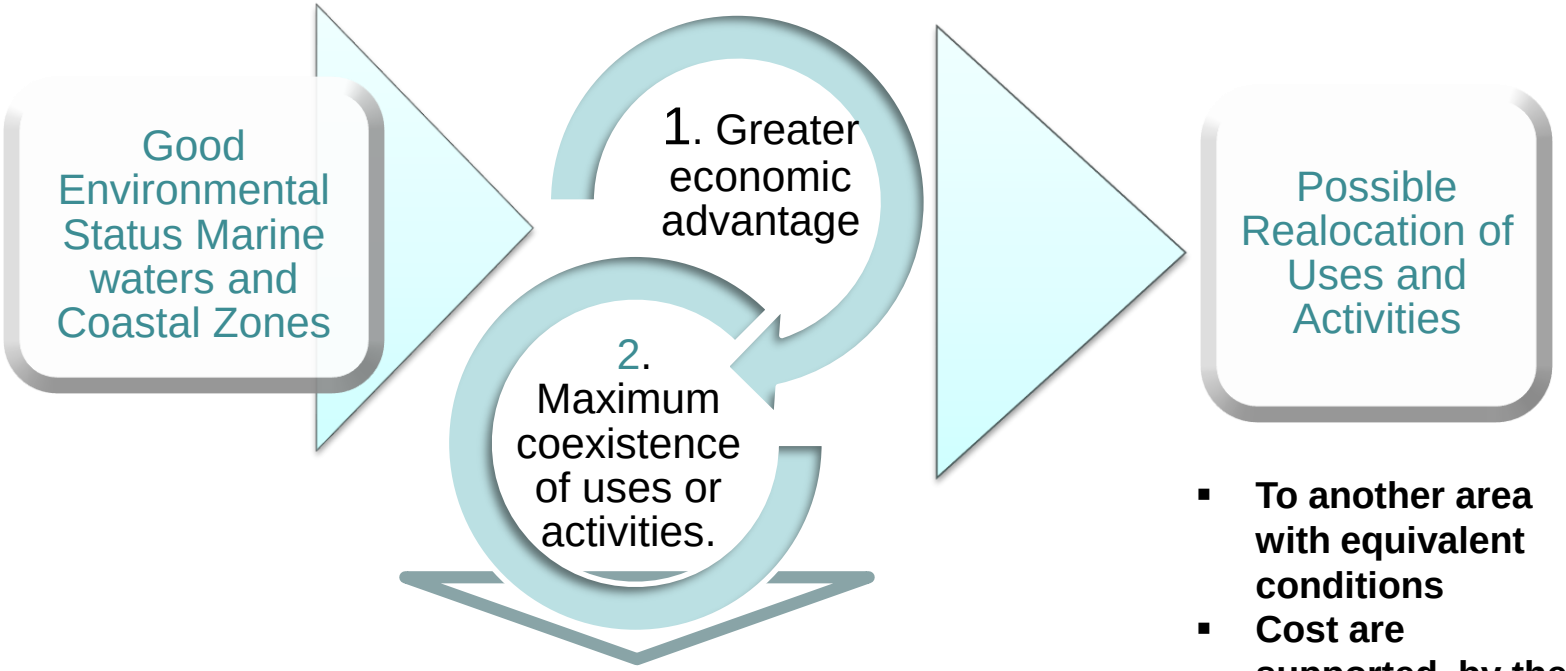






- Characterization of the area (oceanographic characteristics, physico-chemical, biological, sea floor, currents, tides, depths
- compatibility with other uses and activities (fishing, tourism, shipping, etc.).
- natural and cultural resources,
- environmental assessment impacts
- Land-sea interaction (land support áreas)

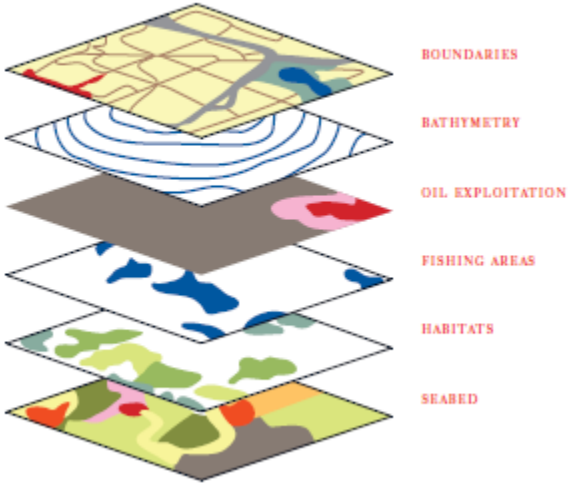
ALLOCATION PLANS
Conflict between uses or activities



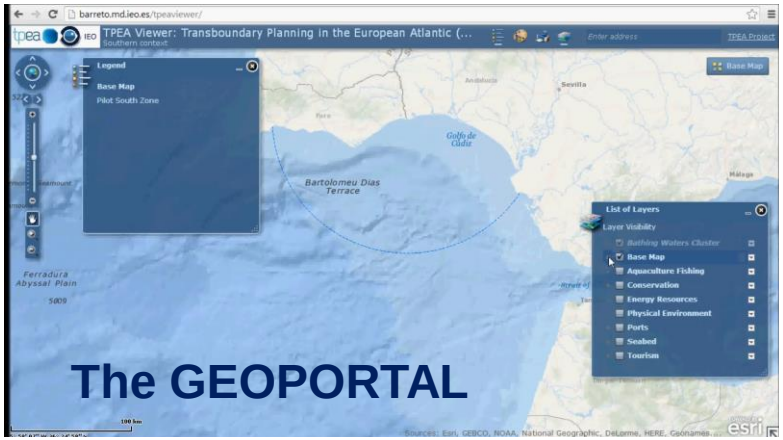
- **To another area with equivalent conditions**
- **Cost are supported by the responsible for the realocation**

Number of jobs;
Qualification of human resources;
Volume of investment;
Economic viability of the project;
Prediction of outcome;
Contribution to sustainable development;
Creating value;
Expected synergies in related activities;
Social responsibility of stakeholders

Organising Data Collection - Establish a transboundary data protocol in developing a common information system, it would be helpful to establish a protocol for data exchange between jurisdictions to improve consistency, harmonisation and standardisation of the information gathered



- **The selection of standard formats;**
- **unique geodetic reference system for all information from different jurisdictions;**
- **A unique coordinate system for storing information in the geodatabase;**
- **Specifying work scales;**
- **Requirements about data quality to ensure consistency in the information system;**
- **Criteria and process to harmonise attributes in similar layers for the whole transboundary area; and**
- **Metadata for corresponding geographic data.**



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THANK You!

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