



The Maritime Spatial Planning in Portugal

BALTIC MARITIME SPATIAL PLANNING FORUM Riga, 18 June 2014

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FIRST PERIOD

National Ocean Strategy 2006 Three Main Pillars - the knowledge; the active promotion and protection of national interests and the planning and spatial management

Interministerial Commission for Maritime Affairs (CIAM)

2007 Blue Book- Integrated Maritime Policy - IMP

Portuguese Maritime Spatial Plan - decision of the plan (Order n.º 32277/2008)

2010 | Portuguese Maritime Spatial Plan - completed the first exercise



MARITIME SPATIAL PLAN 2008 – 2010 - PROPOSAL

Developed according the Land Planning System



Integration of all the Sectors from the beginning of the Process

- Identify the present and future uses and activities integrated with the ICZM
- Mapping Activities and determining the maritime space settled for each activity.
- Ensure the sustainable use, conservation and regeneration of the maritime resources
- Promote the economical, social and environmental importance of the sea
- Establish a set of indicators to evaluate the sustainable performance of the activities and their monitoring.





MARITIME SPATIAL PLAN 2008 - 2010 - PROPOSAL

MSP

Document Content

Guidelines
Characterization studies
Diagnosis
Summary of Workshops
Characterization

Vision, Mission, Guidelines, Strategic Alternatives and Options Preliminary proposal of spatial plan

Spatial representation (Proposal)
Proposed Guidelines for the
Management (or the Implementing
Rules)
Proposal of Action Program
Proposal of Monitoring Program
Maritime Spatial Plan

<u>Thematic Workshops – Stakeholders</u> Participation

Maritime Transport and National Defence –
Navigation, ports and transpots
Safety and Security

Fishing, tourism and other uses of the Coastal Zones

Fishing and aquaculture

Nautical Tourisms

Other Uses and Activities + Coastal Zone

Environment and Energy Research

Nature Conservation and biodiversity

Energy

Mineral Resoirces

Fisheries and other Marine Resources



9 Meetings with the multidisciplinar team

Public Discussion

SEA

Document Content

Report of the Critical Factors for Decision

Informal inputs to the SEA planning process

Report of preliminary assessment of strategic options

Informal inputs to the SEA planning process

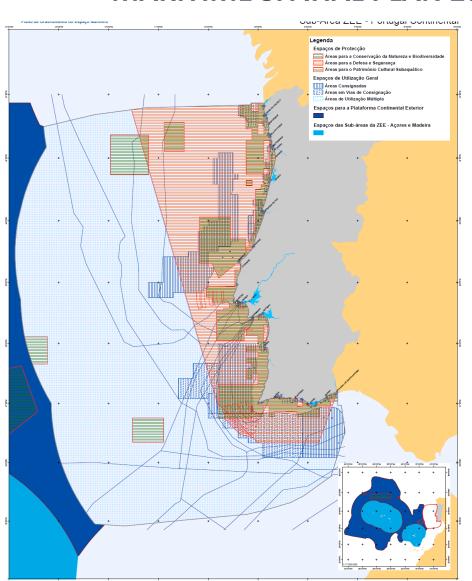
Environmental Report







MARITIME SPATIAL PLAN 2008 – 2010 - PROPOSAL



http://www.dgpm.mam.gov.pt/Documents/POEM

Protection spaces

Conservation and biodiversity Area

Defense and sovereignty Area

Nautical Archaeology Area

General use spaces

Reserved area

Reserve on going Area

Differents uses Area

Outer limits of the extended continental shelf

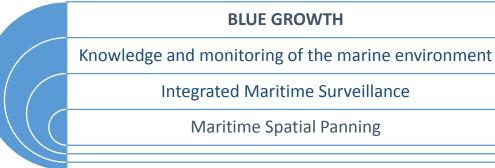
Economic Exclusive Zone (Açores and Madeira



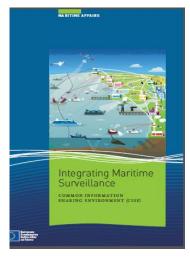


INTEGRATED MARITINE POLICY











GOVERNO DE PORTUGAL NIMISTRY OF AGRICUATURE

BLUE GROWTH - 5 STRTEGIC DOMAINS:

BLUE ENERGY, AQUACULTURE, TOURISM, MINERAL RESOURCES, E A
BLUE BIOTECHNOLOGY



SECOND PERIOD



TPEA – Transboundary Planning in the European Atlantic

National Ocean Strategy 2013 — 2020 — Minister Council Resolution n.º 12/2012, 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

Basis Law of Planning and Management of Maritime

Space — Law n.º 17/2014, 14 Abril

MSP Directive

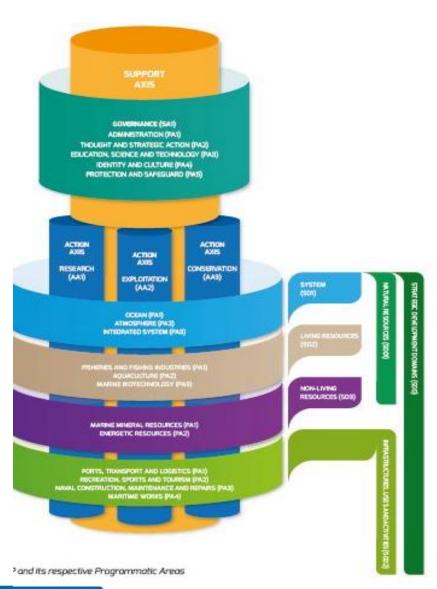






The *Mar-Portugal* is a national goal, the potential of which will be realized by the economic, social and environmental value of the ocean and the coastal areas, for the benefit of all Portuguese





ACTION PLAN Mar-Portugal

Support Axis - GOVERNANCE

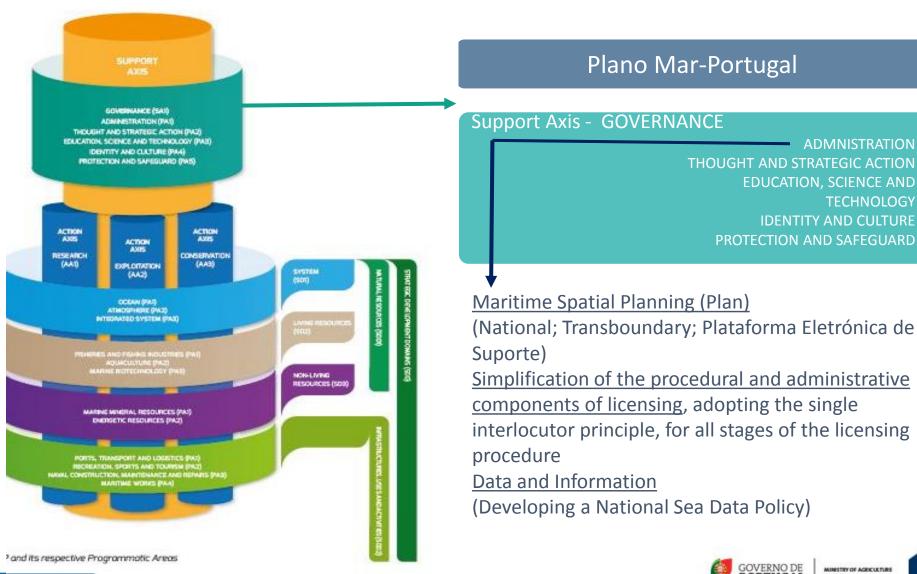
ADMNISTRATION
THOUGHT AND STRATEGIC ACTION
EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY
IDENTITY AND CULTURE
PROTECTION AND SAFEGUARD

3 x Action Axis (RESEARCH, EXPLOITATION, CONSERVATION) 12 x Programatic Areas:

OCEAN
ATMOSPHERE
INTEGRATED SYSTEM
FISHERIES AND FISHING INDUSTRIES
AQUACULTURE
MARINE BIOTECHNOLOGY
MARINE MINERAL RESOURCES
ENERGETIC RESOURCES
PORTS, TRANSPORT AND LOGISTICS
RECREATION, SPORTS AND TOURISM
NAVAL CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS
MARITIME WORKS





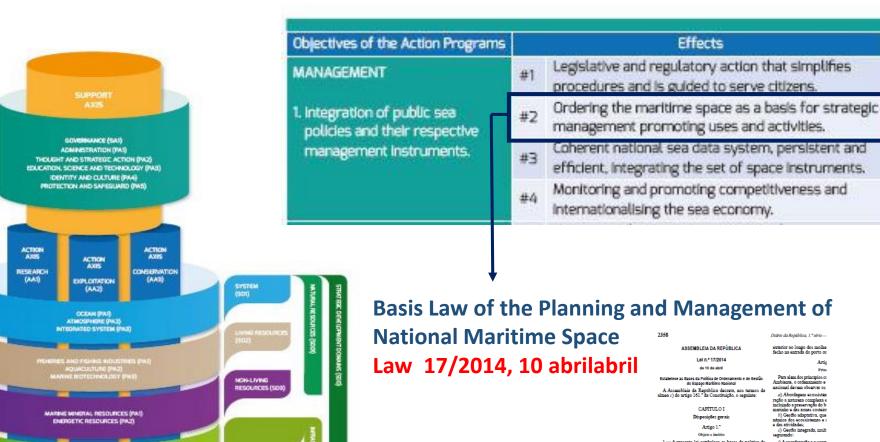


TECHNOLOGY



GOVERNANCE

NATIONAL OCEAN STRATEGY 2013-2020



Basis Law of the Planning and Management of

A presente lei estabelece as bases da política de ordenamento e de gestão do espaço martimo nacional identificado no artigo seguinto.

 A política de ordenamento e de gestão do espaço.

2 — A pointes de ordenamento e de gestão do espaço martimo nacional define e integra sa ações promovidas pelo Estado portugade, visando assegurar uma adequada organização e utilização do espaço martimo nacional, na perspetira da sua valorização e salvagurarda, tendo como finalidade contribuir para o desenvolvimento sustentivel

3 — Sem prejuizo do disposto no mimero seguinte, a resente lei não se aplica a atividades que, pela sua natureza presente sia mo se spoci a fa trontaneo que, pois nos atrantemente e atendando so seu objeto, viame accinivamento a de-fessa ancionad ou a segunza interna do Estado portuguela. 4— No exercício das atrividades referidas no sumero antesiro. o Governo data em condomidade com os princi-pios e o objetivo do ordeamento o da guestido do espaç-martimo maccional previsto on presente lai e respectiva legislação complementar.

Para alám dos princípios co Ambiente, o ordenamento e nacional devem observar os

Abordagem ecossisten
ração a antureza complexa e
incluindo a preservação do b
marinho e das zonas costeira
b) Gestão adaptativa, que
nâmica dos ecossistemas e :
e das stividades;

 Costá internada multi-

c) Gostão integrada, mult /) A coordenação e a com

e da gestão do espaço maritir de desenvolvimento económ ordenamento do território; ordanamento do territorio;

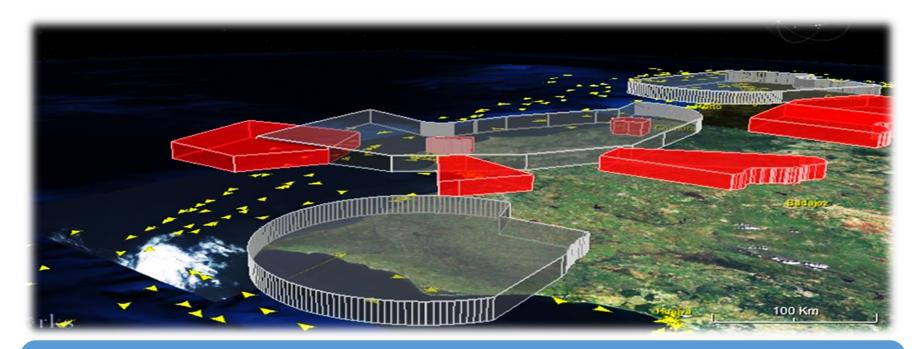
#i) A coordanação e a com;
e da gestão do espaço mariti:
sectoriais com incidância n
ponderação dos interesses pr
#ii) A coertacia estre o orda
nacional e o ordenamento do

d) Valorização e fomen numa perspetiva de longo pri efetiva das faculdades atribui

GOVERNO DE PORTUGAL

and its respective Programmatic Areas





A sustainable model and valorization of maritime space – integration of three different vectors: the use of space and the economics activities, the environmental issues and the safety - a common integrated system environment

Basic Law for Spatial Planning and Management of National Maritime Space promote a new vision and a new pratice, creating a fluid, streamlined and effective governance structure





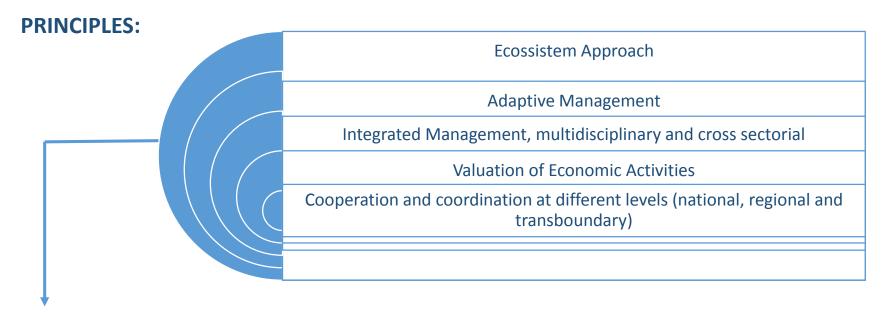
Basic Law - Planning and Management of National Maritime Space

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





Basic Law - Planning and Management of National Maritime Space



- Coordination and compatibility of national maritime space planning and management with the economic and social development policies;
- Coordination and compatibility of national MSP with sectorial policies which have an impact on it, ensuring the proper balance of public and private interests;
- Consistency between the national maritime spatial planning and the terrestrial spatial planning, including the coastal zone;



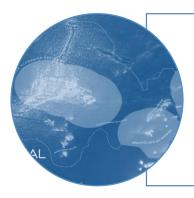
Basic Law - Planning and Management of National Maritime Space INSTRUMENTS:

National Ocean Strategy

SITUATION PLANS from areas or volumes

ALLOCATION PLANS from areas or volumes





SITUATION PLANS (promoting by public institutions)

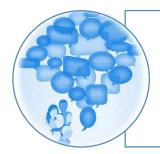
identification of marine environment protection and preservation sites and the spatial and temporal distribution of current and potential uses and activities

Binding for public and indirectly for private





Fonte: ordenamento do espaço marítimo, Despacho n.º 14449/2012

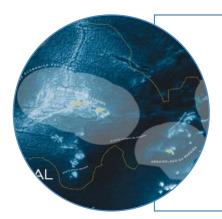


Information and Participation rights

- Participation of all the public entities, autonomous regions governing bodies, municipalities;, Associatins (professional, research, etc.)
- All stakeholders have a right to be informed and to participate in procedures
- Public Discussion







ALLOCATION PLANS (Public or private initiative)

- 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



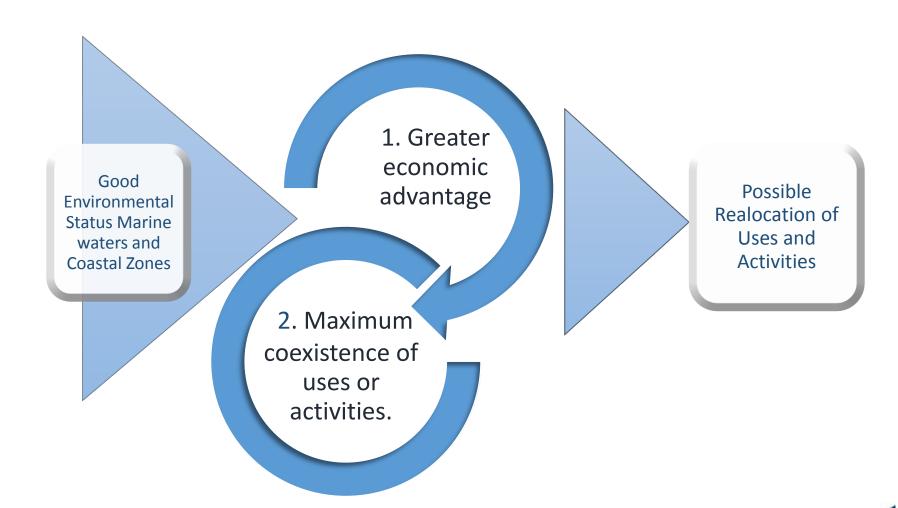




Maritime Spatial Planning Order n.º 14449/2012



Conflict between uses or activities- ALLOCATION PLANS





The MSP Benefits

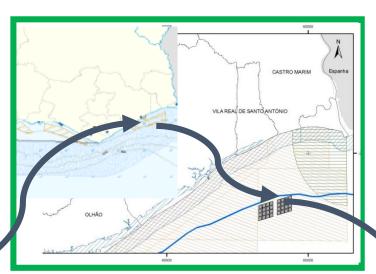
- Reducing Conflicts between sectors and promoting synergies between activities;
- Promoting the Investment more predictability and transparence and clear rules
- More Coordination between public entities due to an integrated approach
- Promoting the transboudary
 cooperation between states (i.e. off shore structures, linear infrastructures,
 etc.)
- Protecting the Environment –
 promoting the multi use and uses and
 activities monitoring as part of the
 national monitoring program (good
 environmental state)

Énvironmental **Sociocultural Approach Approach** .ny ecosystem that is resilient to The Bartic Sea region is an attractive pio with a healthy Baltic Sea a source of enjoys climate-related change. A network of arine Protected Areas is one of the and employment. The Baltic Sea connects peo, , this resilience. People and the ecosystem the region a distinct Baltic identity. Innovations a. one another in that a healthy, resilient marine ed based on traditions, and there is close interchang am forms the basis for the sustainable use of between the Baltic Sea states. There is a general cultu. cooperation and solidarity, and marine assets and sea Atem goods and services across the Baltic. understood that environmental assets such as clean space are shared fairly in the sense that advantages and ter or healthy marine resources (e.g. fish) have disadvantages are shared evenly conomic benefits, and a range of ecosystem services payment schemes have been introduced to acknowledge this. **Economic Approach** The Baltic Sea generates high uality employment. Both green and blue 'hnologies are pursued. Port locations with from new offshore uses and offer a ange of industrial production facilities. c Sea is important for safe, efficient nmentally friendly interregional connects the entire region to the such it makes an essential region's competitiveness ₹hy Baltic Sea is a reating jobs an



SOME EXEMPLES – AQUACULTURE – Public initiative



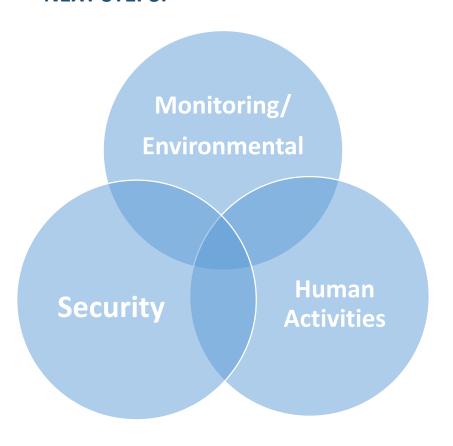


- oceanographic characteristics, physico-chemical, biological, sea floor, currents, tides, depths
- compatibility with other uses and activities (fishing, tourism, shipping, etc.).
- natural resources, environmental impacts
- Onshore/land support areas





NEXT STEPS:



- ¬ Regulation of the Basis Law
- ¬ Developed, implementing and evaluation of MSP instruments

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- ¬ Integrated Approach
- ¬ crossborder cooperation
- ☐ Common Information System Environment (CISE)

+

─ European Founds (i.e. EMFF)





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