MarSP. Macaronesian Maritime Spatial Planning

EC Grant Agreement N° EASME/EMFF/2016/1.2.1.6/03 SI2.763106

WP6 Macaronesian Crossborder Cooperation

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NOTE

By indication of the representatives of the Spanish and Portuguese Administrations in the project, the maritime jurisdictional boundaries of the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles have not been mapped. These boundaries corresponding to delimitations between states and between them and maritime spaces beyond national jurisdiction. The maritime jurisdictions corresponding to the internal waters, the territorial sea and the contiguous zone of each island territory are represented. Consequently, the transboundary dimension, which is one of the central elements of the project, is not adequately represented in this version. Regardless of this document, a full version with all maritime jurisdictional boundaries is available.

CITATION

Rodríguez-Mateos JC, Martínez I, Palacios JL, Suárez-de Vivero JL. 2019. Macaronesian Geopolitical Atlas. Deliverable - D.6.9., under the WP6 of *MarSP: Macaronesian Maritime Spatial Planning* project (GA nº EASME/EMFF/2016/1.2.1.6/03SI2.763106).

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DISCLAIMER

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this document do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the authors concerning the legal status of any country, territory, area, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

The representation and use of the boundaries, geographical names, and related data shown on the map and included in the lists, tables, documents, and databases in this website document are not guaranteed error-free and do not necessarily imply official endorsement or acceptance by the authors or the institutions to which they belong.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

- Measurements included in this Atlas are indicative. All sources managed for the realization of measurements are official. The difference in data is the result of using different spatial reference systems, each of them suited to the different needs and scales of this Atlas. *Please take this into account, we recommend you not doing excessive and thorough analyses.*
    - The main Reference Coordinate System (RCS) managed for the representation of the Planning Scope area in a wider context is ***World Geodetic System 1984***, except for the measurement of major territorial divisions. In this case the RCS projected was a cylindrical equal area projection provided by ESRI (WKID: 54034 Authority: Esri)
- For the representation and measure of archipelagos under study the RCS managed were the indicated below:
    - Azores:
        - Azores Oriental 1995 UTM Zone 26N
        - Azores Central 1995 UTM Zone 26N
        - Azores Occidental 1939 UTM Zone 25N
    - Madeira
        - Madeira 1936 UTM Zone 28N
    - Canary Islands
        - REGCAN95 UTM Zone 27N
        - REGCAN95 UTM Zone 28N

1. INTRODUCTION

The **MarSP Atlas of the Macaronesia** purpose is to afford users an information platform with maps, statistical data, and other complementary information that encourages users to learn about maritime scenarios, to view them and form opinions about them.

The progressive “maritimisation” of both the economy and geopolitics have geographical and political consequences of great and undoubted interest, as major geopolitical scenarios are being created in areas previously regarded as having only minor importance, whereas other more traditional and well-known areas are undergoing constant change and adjustment.

Being the object of the MarSP project to carry out a planning exercise for a specific maritime space (Macaronesia), knowing the territorial dimension of the political-jurisdictional, administrative and socio-economic aspects that shape the occupation and use of this medium constitutes the main objective of the atlas. It should also be emphasized that the atlas does not present the results of such a planning exercise, but must be understood as a support to improve knowledge of the space that is intended to be managed.

This is important for public administrations and authorities, which can create the scenarios as a mean and procedure for the recognition, definition and delimitation of geographical areas considered relevant to the EU's interests and where situations of conflict can occur that demand a participation of the European or State institutions.

2. ATLANTIC REGIONAL GEOPOLITICAL CONTEXT

The contents of this section help to contextualize the Macaronesia region in geopolitical terms by providing information on spatial elements that define this area, as well as the spatial dimension of the institutional components. The information and data selected are those related to marine governance, including those of a planning nature for maritime activities. All this within the regional-Atlantic (supranational) scale.

The relative location of the three archipelagos -and their corresponding jurisdictional waters- that are the object of the plan occupies mainly the north-east quadrant of the North Atlantic. Given the long latitudinal and longitudinal route, this maritime region runs from waters near the American continent (about 1,940 km) to the relative proximity to the coasts of Africa (around 1,500 km). In geopolitical terms, it constitutes a European territory that links three continents: America, Africa and Europe, which explains its geostrategic functionality in the context of political-military alliances. Historically these islands and archipelagos have been milestones in the connections with the entire American continent and West Africa.

From the biogeographical perspective, the different territories of this insular dissemination share certain physical-natural features such as its zoology and botany, its climate (a large subtropical or tropical part), its volcanic origin, its geomorphology and its evident insularity character, which gives rise to isolation, endemism and other particularities linked to its insular and oceanic nature. Located all this in the context of the maritime policy, the Macaronesia is configured as a valuable entity in the exercise of ocean governance, and in particular, maritime spatial planning.

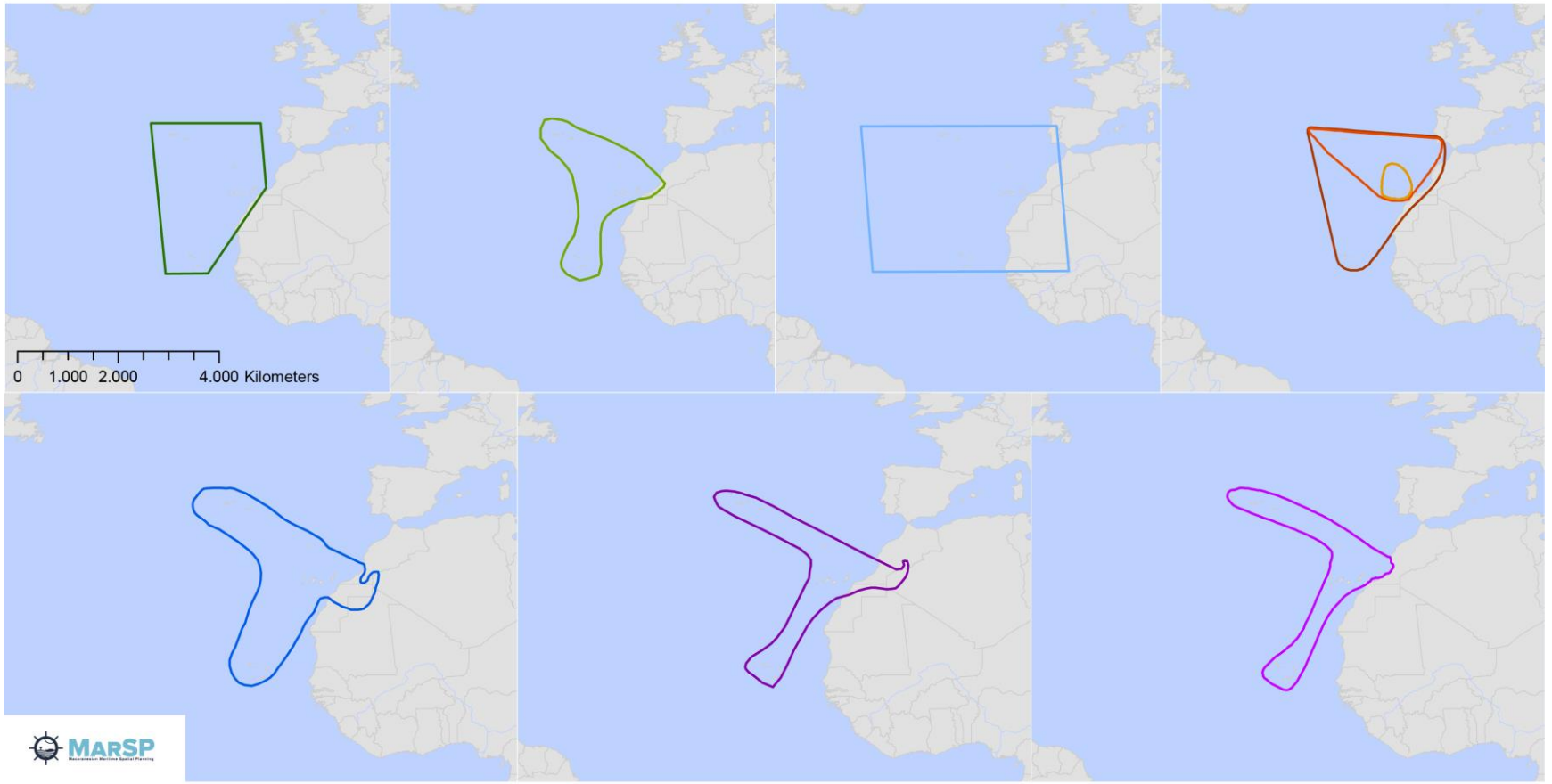
2.1. GENERAL OVERVIEW

The scope of the Macaronesia region for the purposes of the project is that comprised by the archipelagos of the Azores, Madeira and the Canary Islands together with their respective jurisdictional waters.

2.1.1. Macaronesia as ecosystem

Map 1. Macaronesia as ecosystem

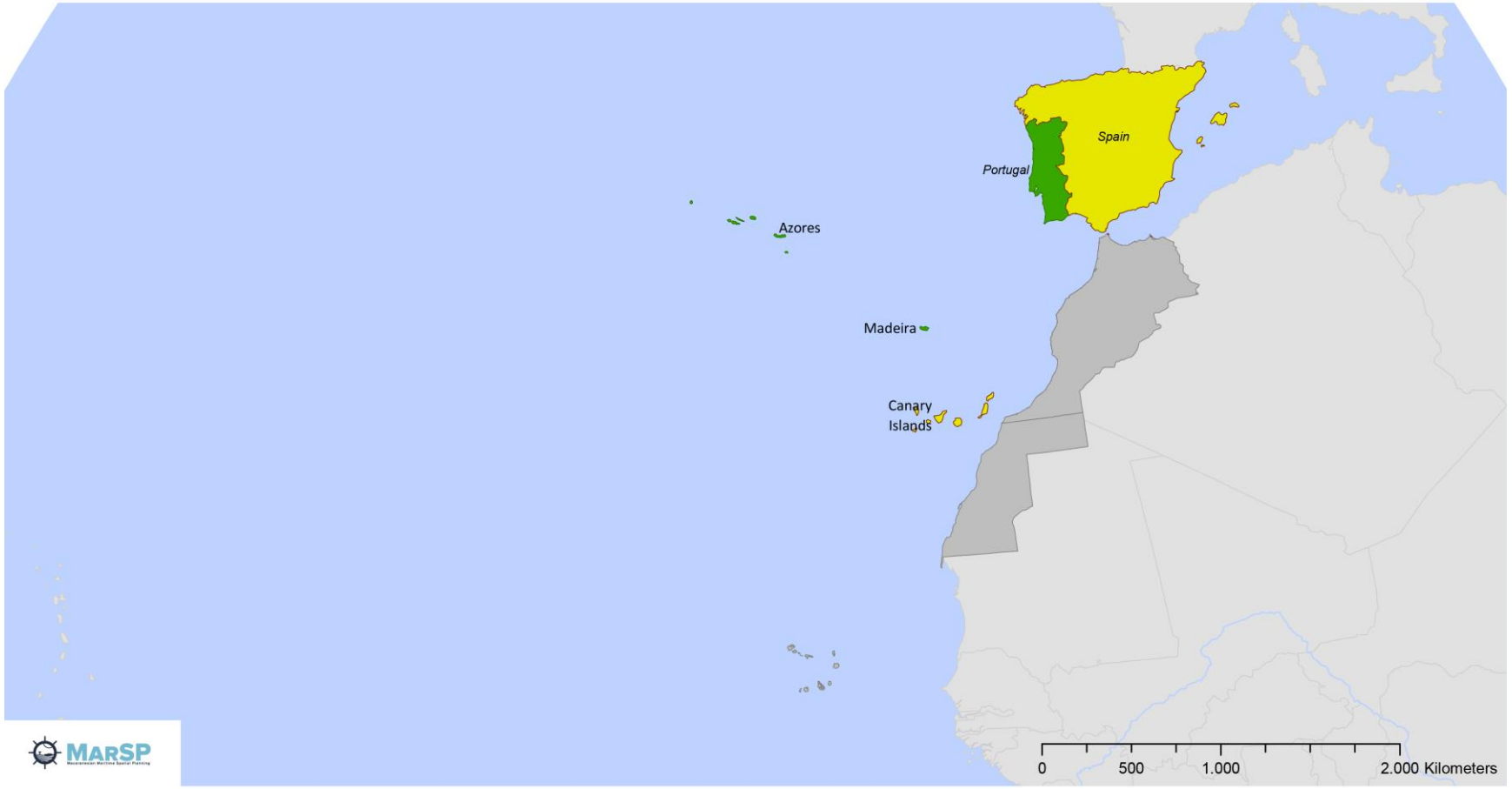
General Overview



2.1.2. Macaronesia and MarSP geographical scope

Map 2. Macaronesia and MarSP geographical scope

General Overview



Source: Author

Table 1. Coordinates of Archipelagos in Macaronesia

	Latitude		Longitude	
	Maximum	Minimum	Minimum	Maximum
All Archipelagos (Archipelagos under consideration + Cape Verde)	39° 43' 34.263'' N	14° 48' 7.97'' N	31° 16' 7.735'' W	13° 20' 5.85'' W
Azores	39° 43' 34.263'' N	36° 55' 39.47'' N	31° 16' 7.735'' W	25° 0' 47.445'' W
Madeira	33° 7' 41.377'' N	32° 24' 13.508'' N	17° 15' 57.375'' W	16° 16' 38.573'' W
Canary Islands	29° 24' 59.226'' N	27° 38' 15.803'' N	18° 9' 40.251'' W	13° 20' 5.85'' W
Cape Verde	17° 11' 49.848'' N	14° 48' 7.97'' N	25° 21' 31.5'' W	22° 40' 9.994'' W

Source: author

Table 2. Distance between Macaronesian archipelagos and the continents

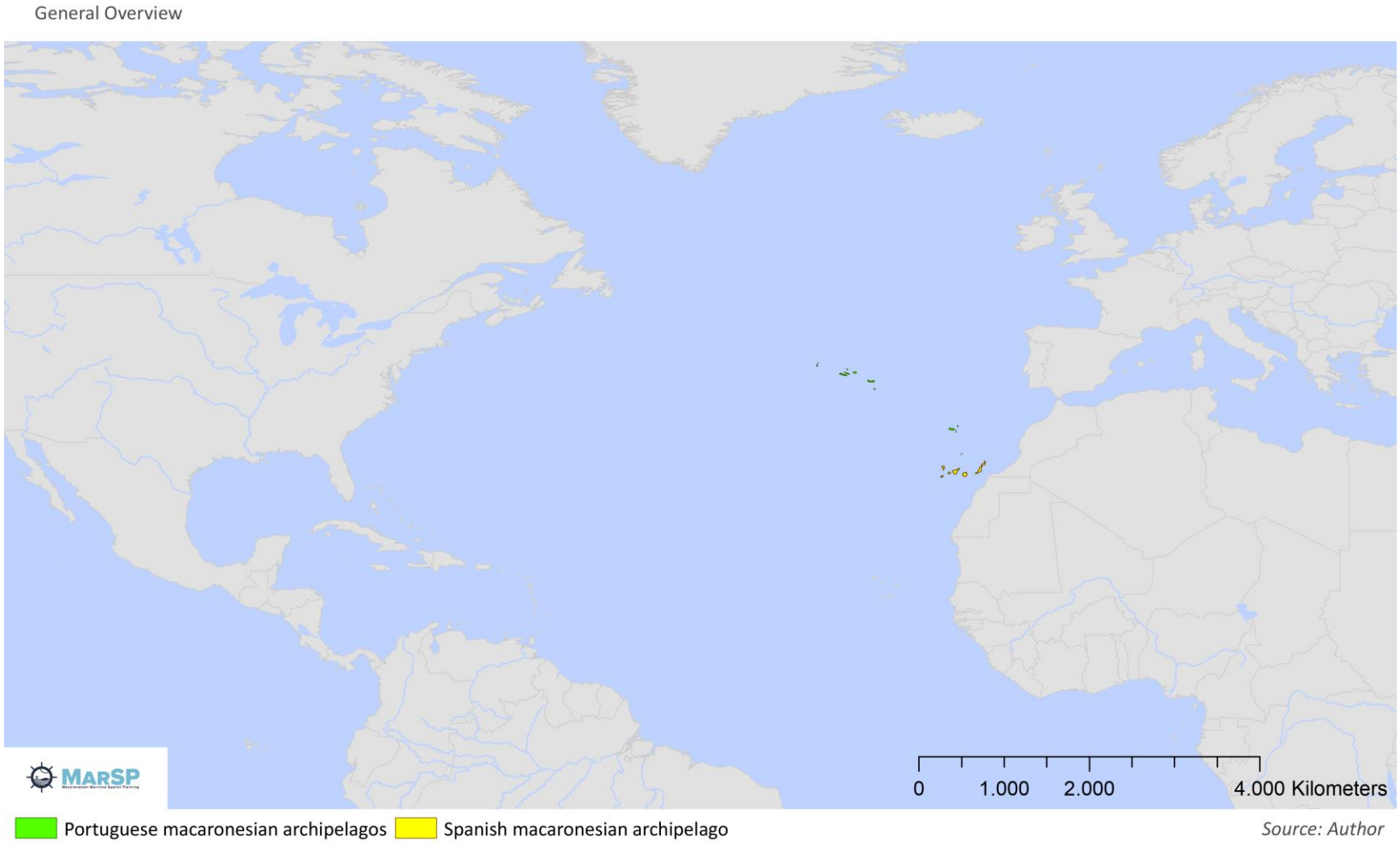
		Azores Archipelago	Madeira Archipelago	Canary Islands	Cape Verde
Africa	*Distance*	1.512 Km	600 Km	96 Km	573 Km
	Nearest Country	Morocco			Senegal
Europe	*Distance*	1.373 Km	793 Km	943 Km	2.626 Km
	Nearest Country	Portugal			
North America	*Distance*	2.037 Km	3.500 Km	3.757 Km	4.377 Km
	Nearest Country	Canada			
South America	*Distance*	4.625 Km	4.728 Km	4.190 Km	2.599 Km
	Nearest Country	Barbados	Brazil		

Distance measured between closest vertex of any archipelago and continent
Source: author

2.2. MACARONESIAN GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE

2.2.1. The North Atlantic context

Map 3. Macaronesian archipelagos in the North Atlantic Context



2.3. MAJOR TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS

In the context of the North Atlantic, the Macaronesia, and in particular the scope of the plan, is integrated or superimposed with a whole series of maritime areas defined or generated by a variety of actions and initiatives for the purpose of management, study and / or regulation, such as international treaties or European Directives [Table 3]. The scope of the plan is unequally affected by such divisions, either because it is fully integrated into one of the divisions or only overlaps in a partial way. The consequences are equally varied depending on whether they are regulatory (i.e. .: Directives) or merely nominal (biogeographical delimitations). In any case, they show one of the spatial dimensions to be taken into account in the decisions that may be taken within the determinations of the plan and / or the existence of previous actions that already gravitate over this geographical space.

Table 3. Major Divisions located in Geographical Scope

Division	Total Surface ordered (Km^2)	Scope
FAO Fishing Areas	453.513.158	Global
N.A.T.O. Commanders' Areas of Responsibility	363.690.863	Global
Assessment of Assessment Regions	362.844.015	Global
Worldwide Met-Ocean Information and Warning Service	362.805.532	Global
Biogeographical provinces (Longhurst)	362.054.265	Global
IHO	360.669.739	Regional
Marine ecoregions of the world	201.561.536	Global
UNEP	127.272.907	Global
ICCAT	98.443.666	Regional
Large Marine Ecosystems	84.038.443	Global
NAMMCO	48.445.127	Regional
Regional Advisory Councils	25.268.326	EU
NASCO	20.640.207	Regional
WFD	18.275.219	EU
ICES	14.573.812	Regional
NEAFC	13.664.811	Regional
OSPAR	13.544.774	Regional
MSFD	9.419.009	EU
ASCOBANS	2.881.900	Regional

Source: author

2.3.1. Assessment of Assessments

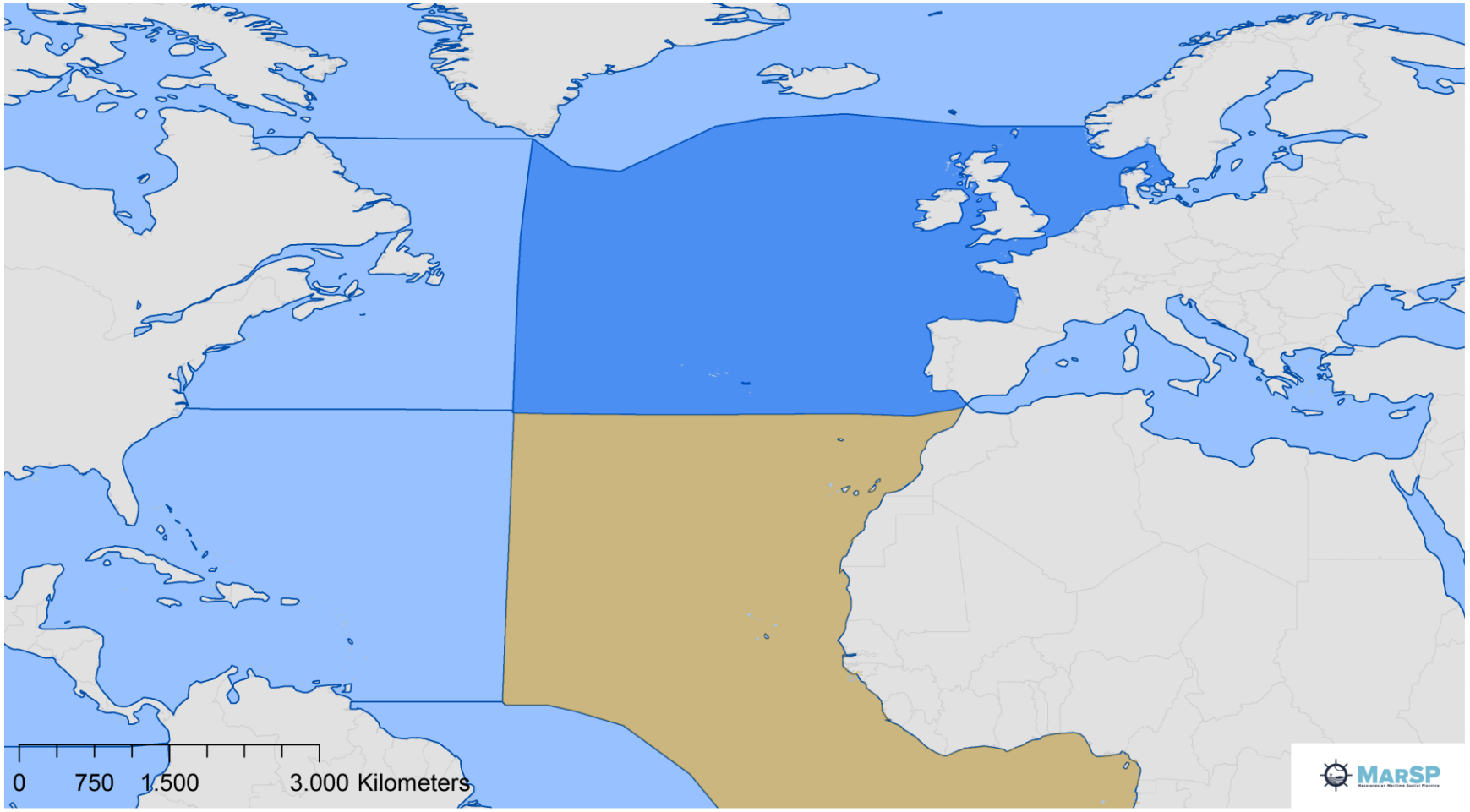
Table 4. Assessment of Assessment Regions

AoA			Regionalization	
			North East Atlantic Ocean (9)	Western African Seas (20)
Total surface	Km^2	362.844.015 Km^2	8.997.438 Km^2	33.731.676 Km^2

Source: author

Map 4. Assessment of Assessments Regions

Major Territorial Divisions



Source: United Nations

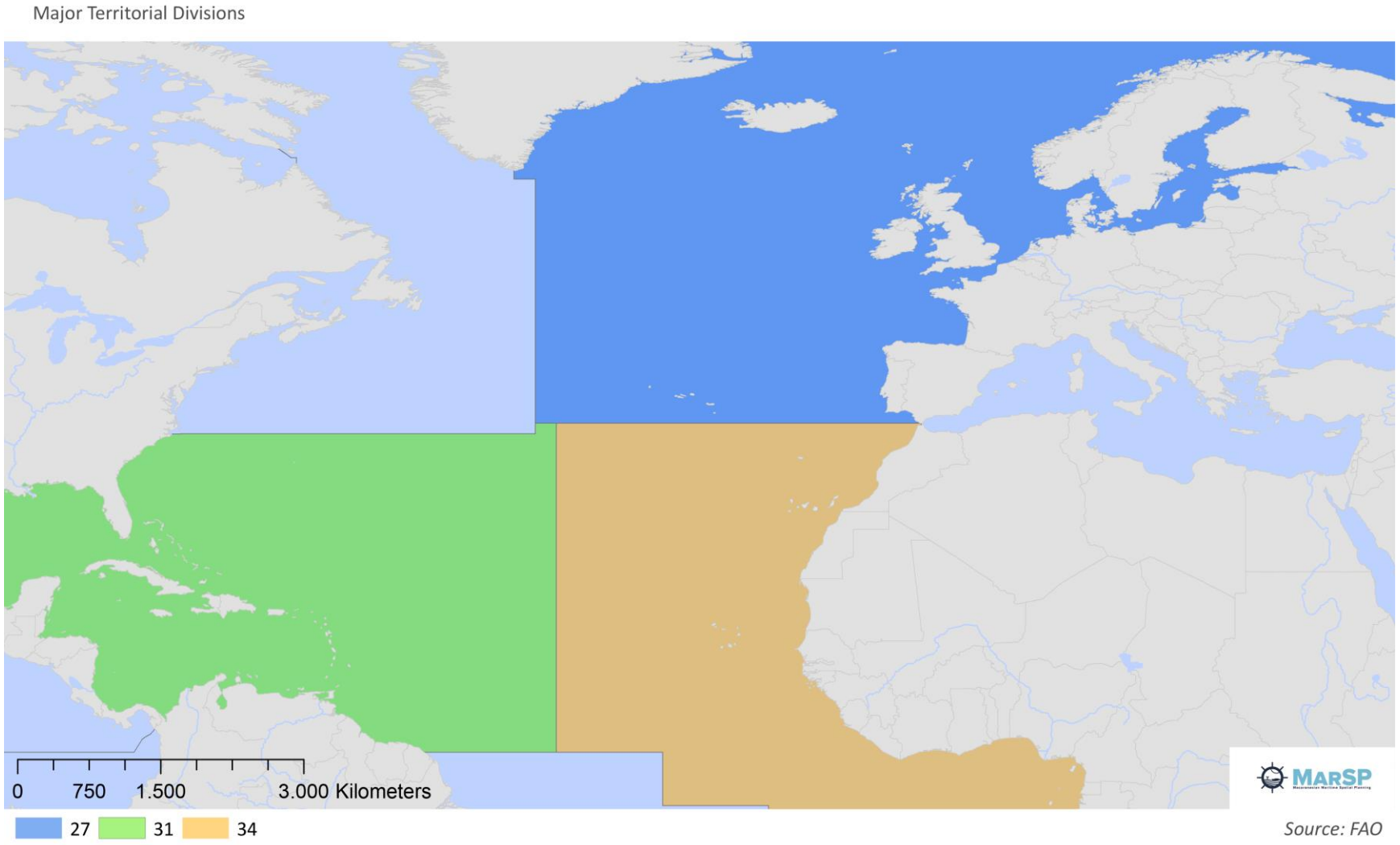
2.3.2.FAO Fishing Areas

Table 5. FAO Fishing Areas

FAO Fishing Areas (FA)			Regionalization		
			27	31	34
Total surface	Km^2	453.513.158 Km^2	18.624.020 Km^2	17.427.783 Km^2	15.260.886 Km^2

Source: author

Map 5. FAO Fishing Areas



2.3.3.FAO Regional Fishery Bodies

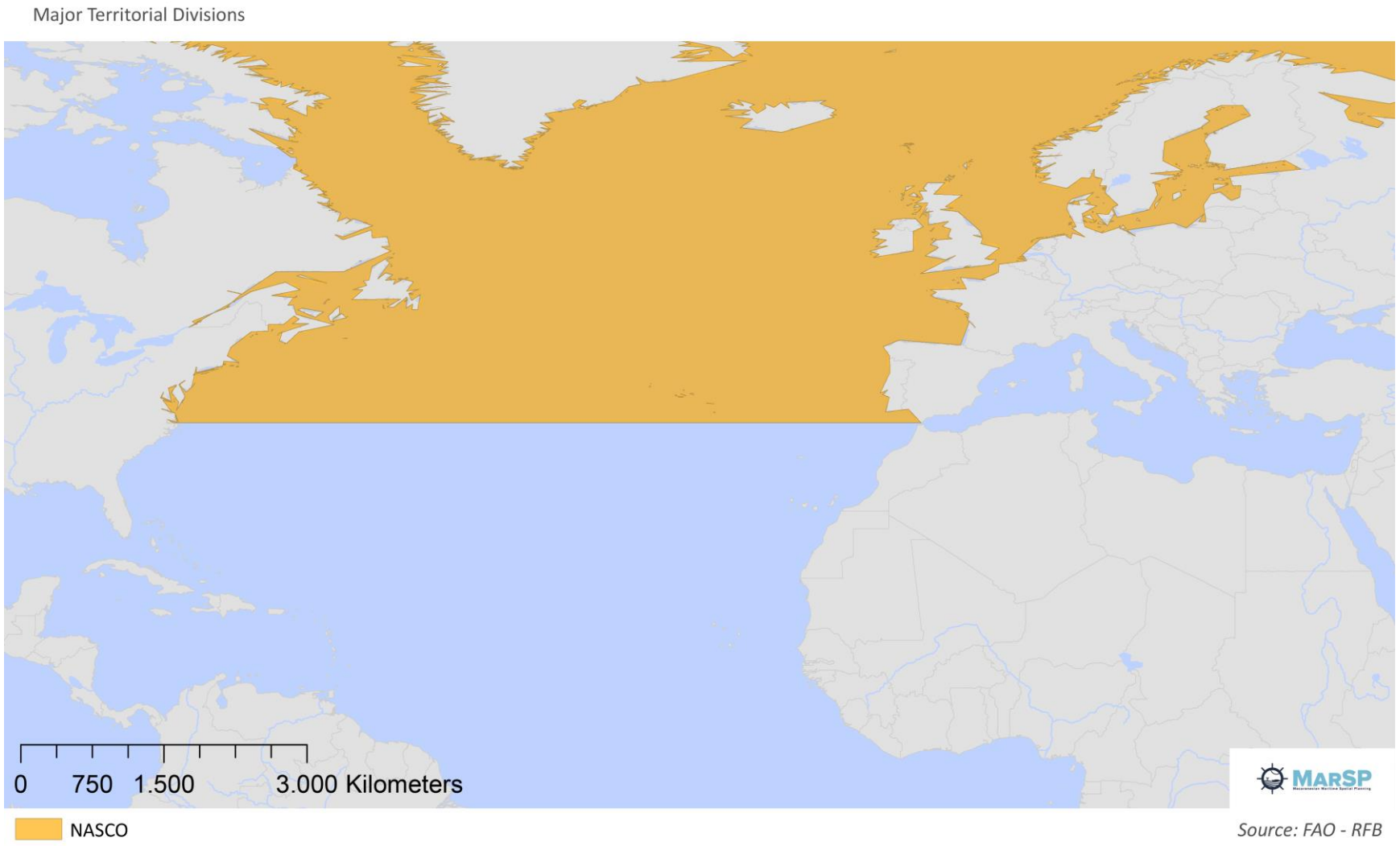
Table 6. FAO Regional Fishery Bodies. Area

FAO Regional Fishery Bodies		Regionalization				
		ICCAT	ICES	NAMMCO	NASCO	NEAFC
Total area	Km^2	98.443.666 Km^2	14.573.812 Km^2	48.445.127 Km^2	20.640.207 Km^2	13.664.811 Km^2

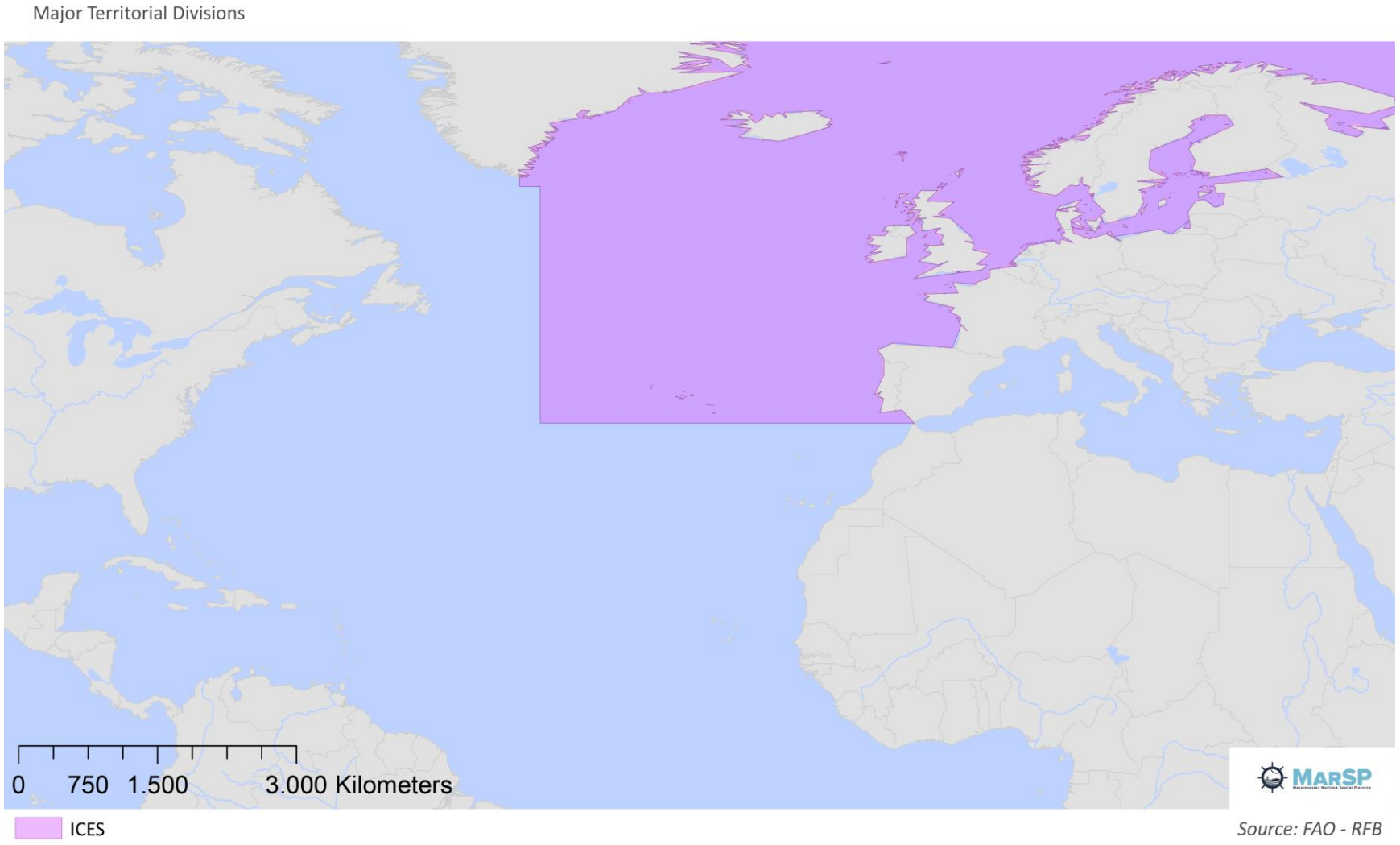
Source: author

Map 6. FAO Regional Fishery Bodies. International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas. (ICCAT)

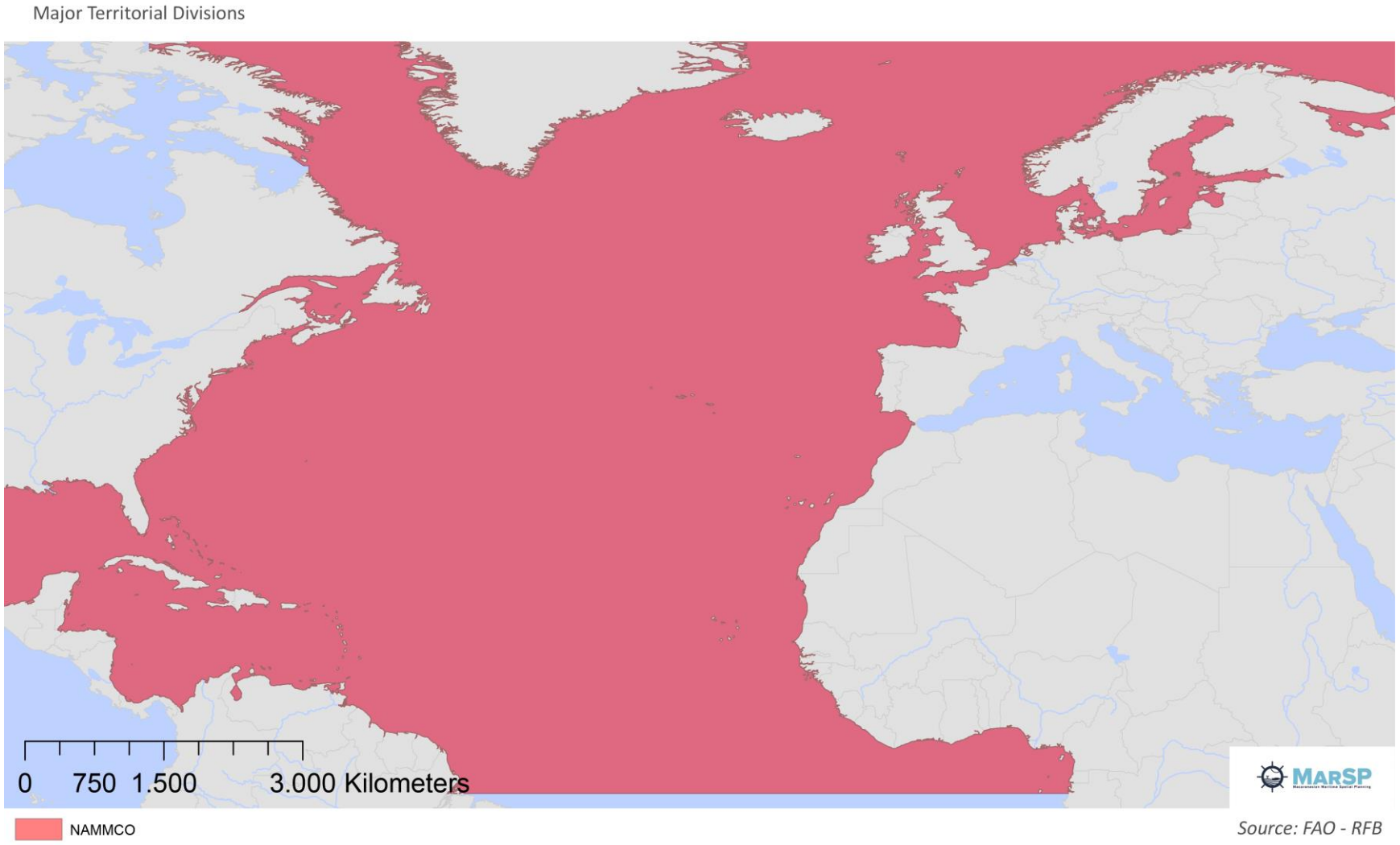
Map 7. FAO Regional Fishery Bodies. North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization (NASCO)



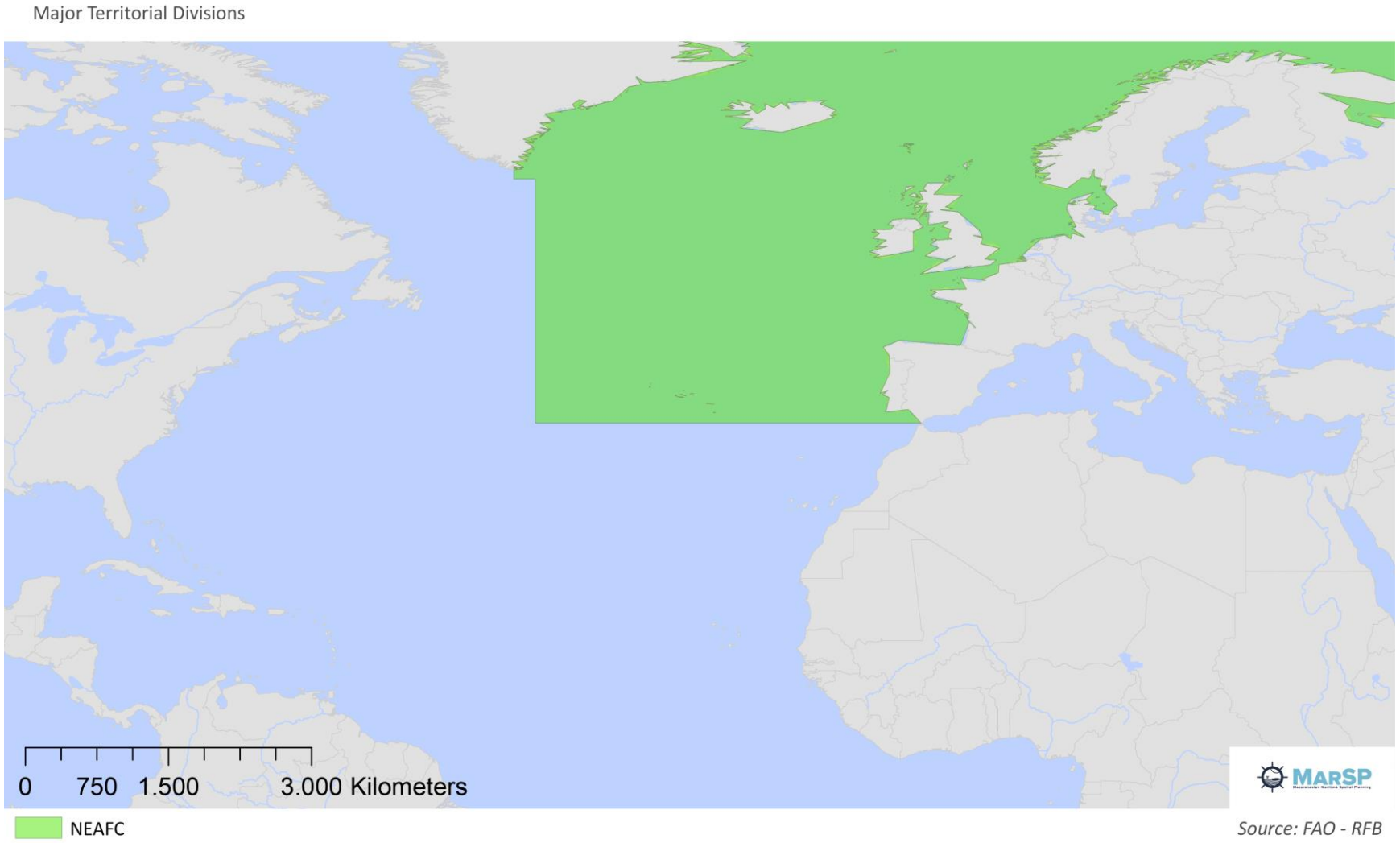
Map 8. FAO Regional Fishery Bodies. International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)



Map 9. FAO Regional Fishery Bodies. North Atlantic Marine Mammal Commission (NAMMCO)



Map 10. FAO Regional Fishery Bodies. North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC)



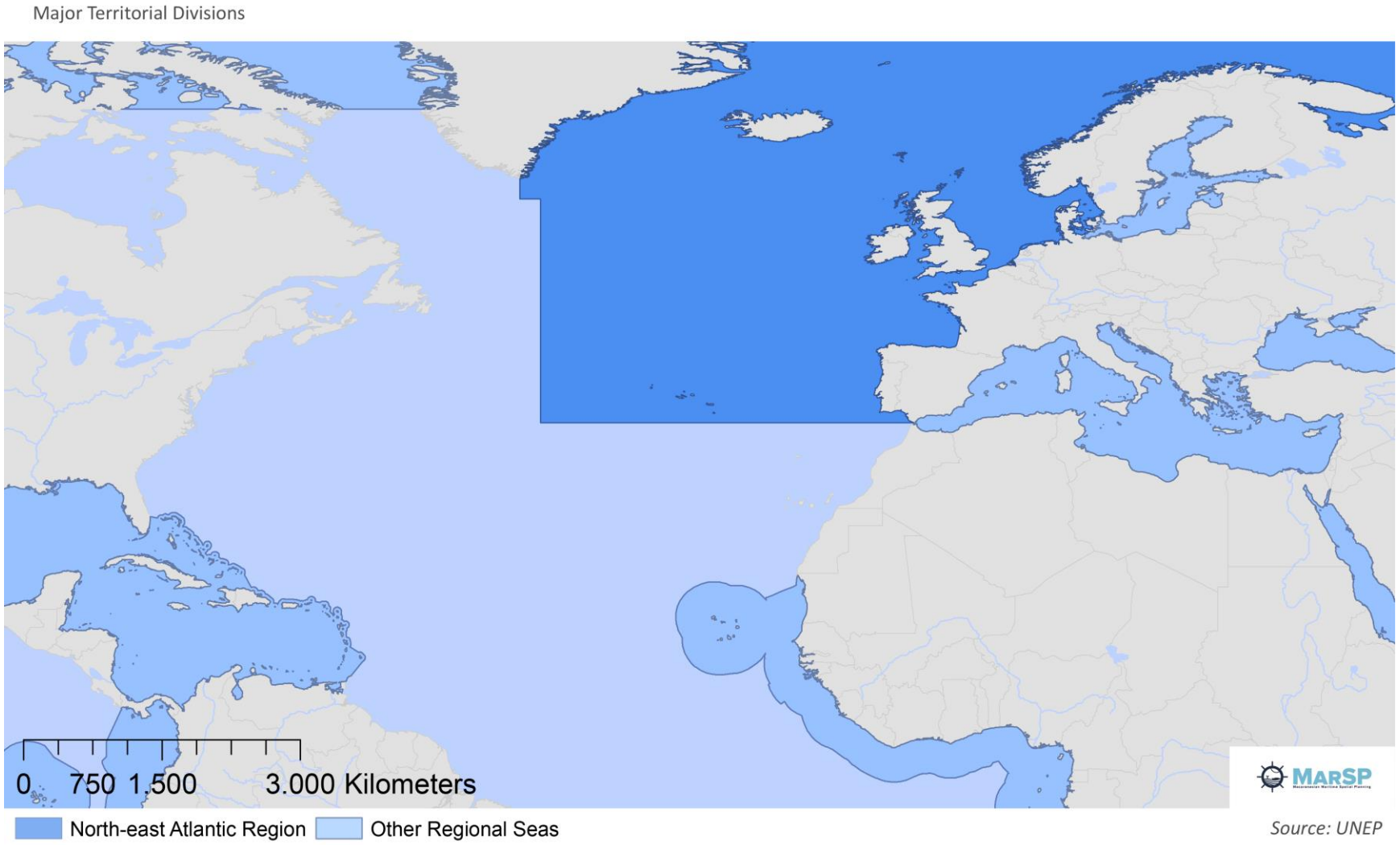
2.3.4.UNEP Regional Seas Programme

Table 7. UNEP Regional Seas Programme

UNEP		Regionalization	
		Total	North-east Atlantic Region
Total area	Km^2	127.272.907 Km^2	13.578.783 Km^2

Source: author

Map 11. UNEP Regional Seas Programme



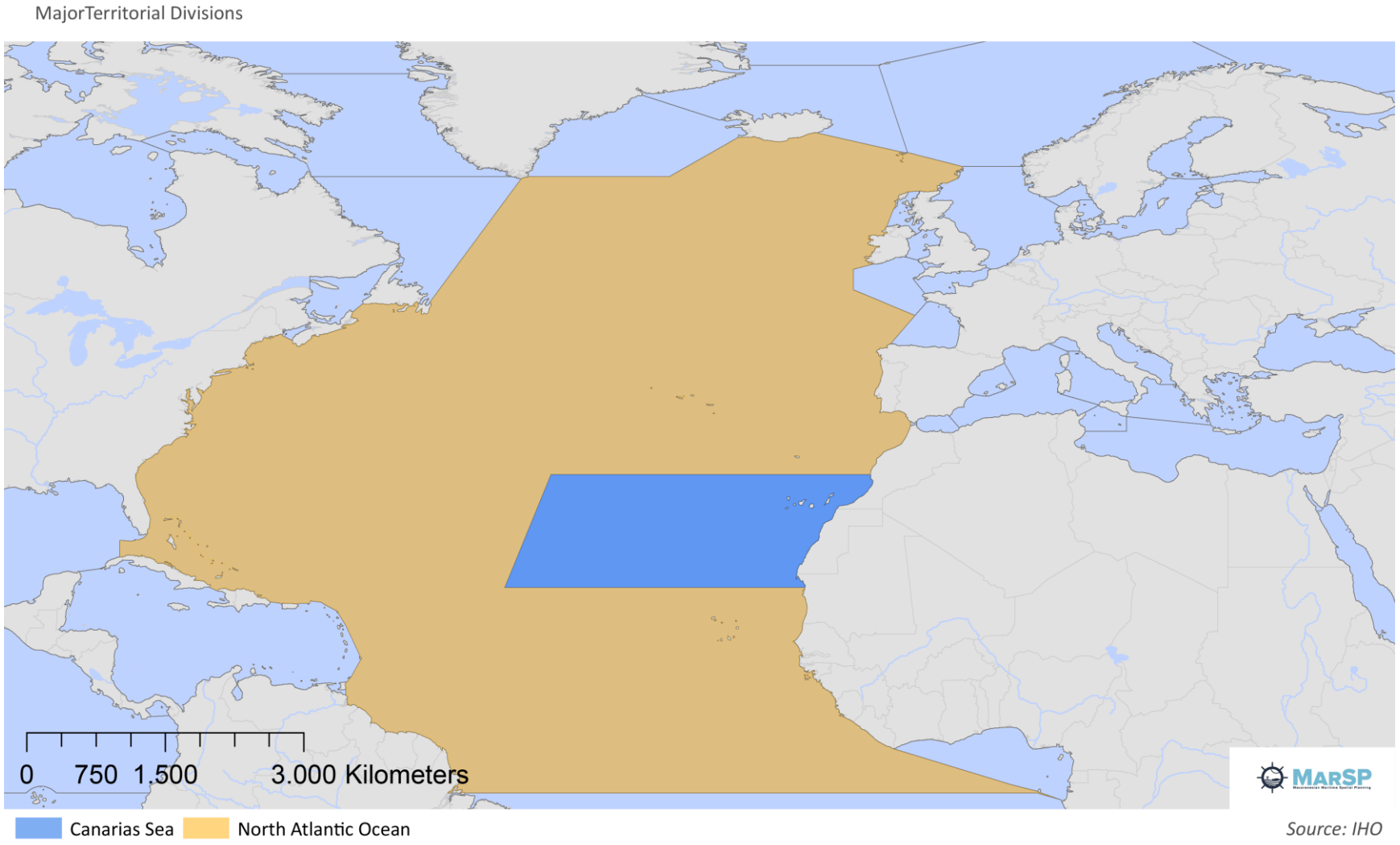
2.3.5.IHO Marine Regions

Table 8. IHO Marine Regions

IHO			Regionalization	
			Canarias Sea	North Atlantic Ocean
Total area	Km^2	360.669.739 Km^2	3.561.342 Km^2	30.105.035 Km^2

Source: author

Map 12. IHO Marine Regions



Source: IHO

2.3.6.Worldwide Met-Ocean Information and Warning Service (WWMIWS) Metareas

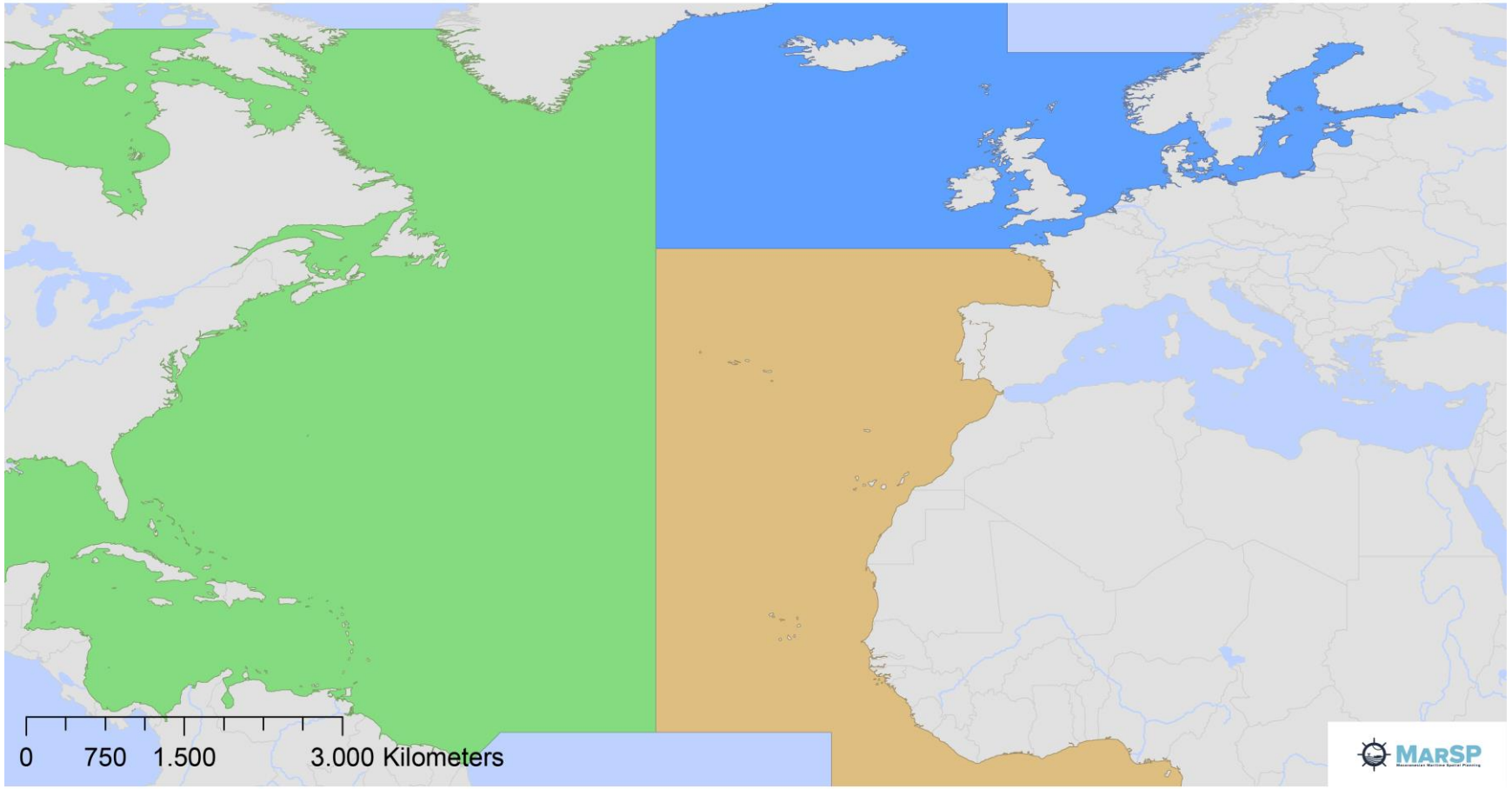
Table 9. WWMIWS Metareas

WWMIWS			Regionalization		
			Metarea I – United Kingdom	Metarea II – France	Metarea IV – U.S.A.
Total area	Km^2	362.805.532 Km^2	5.597.855 Km^2	14.577.066 Km^2	24.437.111 Km^2

Source: author

Map 13. WWMIWS Metareas

Major Territorial Divisions



Source: Joint Technical Commission for Oceanography and Marine Meteorology (JCOMM)

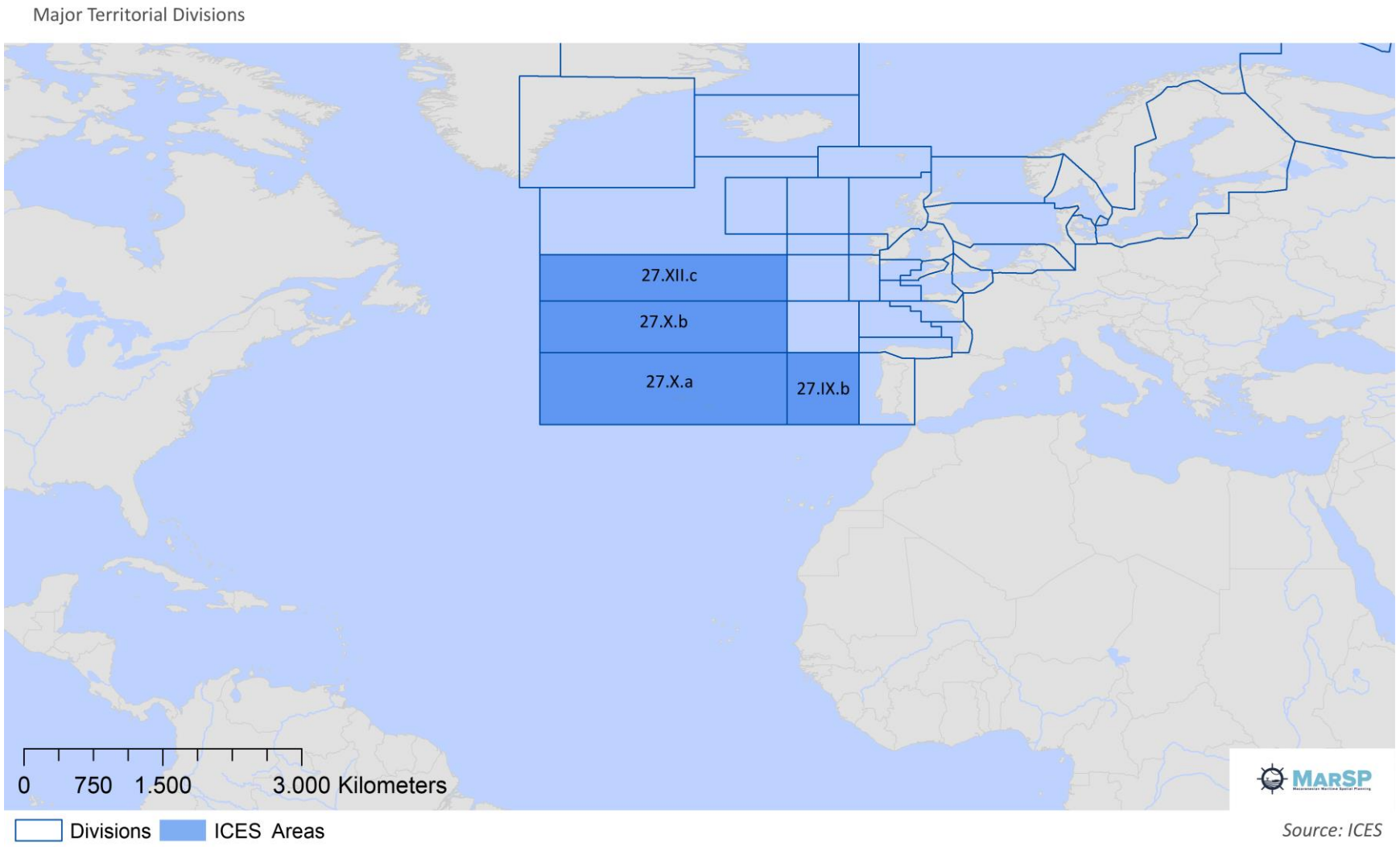
2.3.7. ICES Advisory Areas

Table 10. ICES Advisory Areas

ICES			Regionalization			
			ICES DIVISION 27.IX.b	ICES DIVISION 27.X.a	ICES DIVISION 27.X.b	ICES DIVISION 27.XII.c
Total area	Km^2	14.573.812 Km^2	467.636 Km^2	1.603.326 Km^2	1.042.053 Km^2	856.596 Km^2

Source: author

Map 14. ICES Advisory Areas



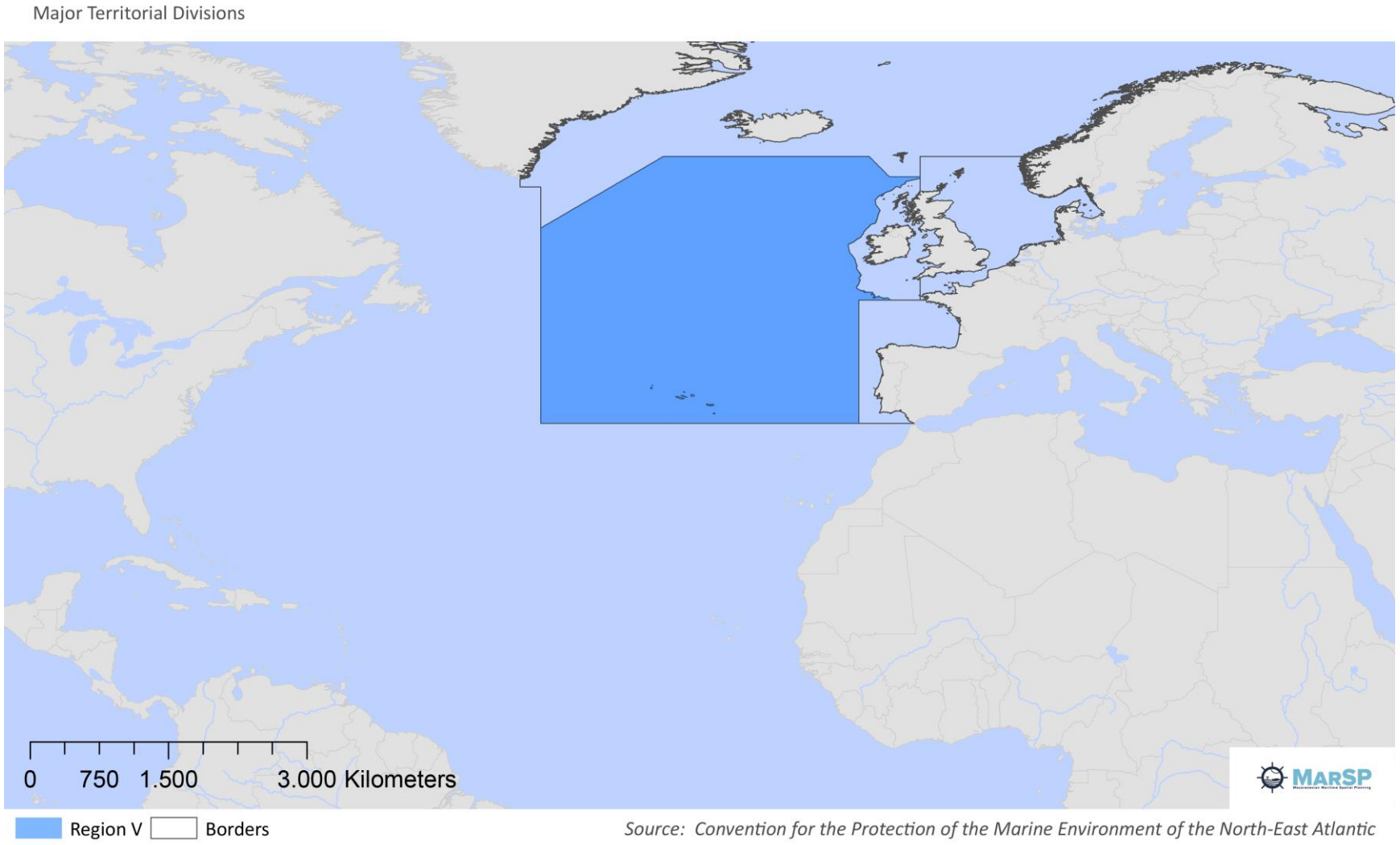
2.3.8. Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR)

Table 11. Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR)

OSPAR			Regionalization
			Region V
Total area	Km^2	13.544.774 Km^2	6.346.176 Km^2

Source: author

Map 15. Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR)



Source: Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic

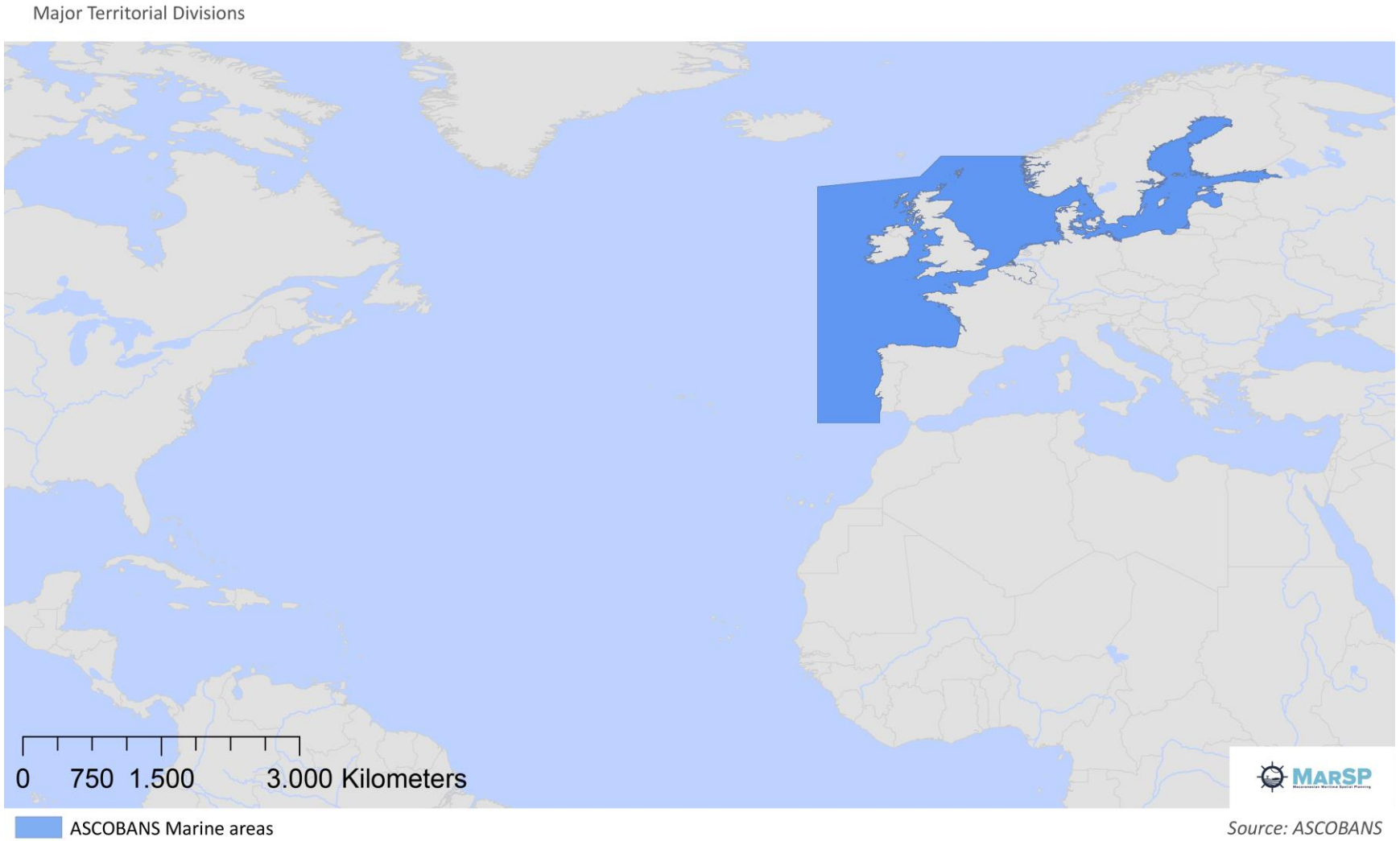
2.3.9.ASCOBANS Agreement Areas

Table 12. ASCOBANS Agreement Areas

ASCOBANS		
Total area	Km^2	2.881.900 Km^2

Source: author

Map 16. ASCOBANS Agreement Areas



Source: ASCOBANS

2.3.10. Large Marine Ecosystems

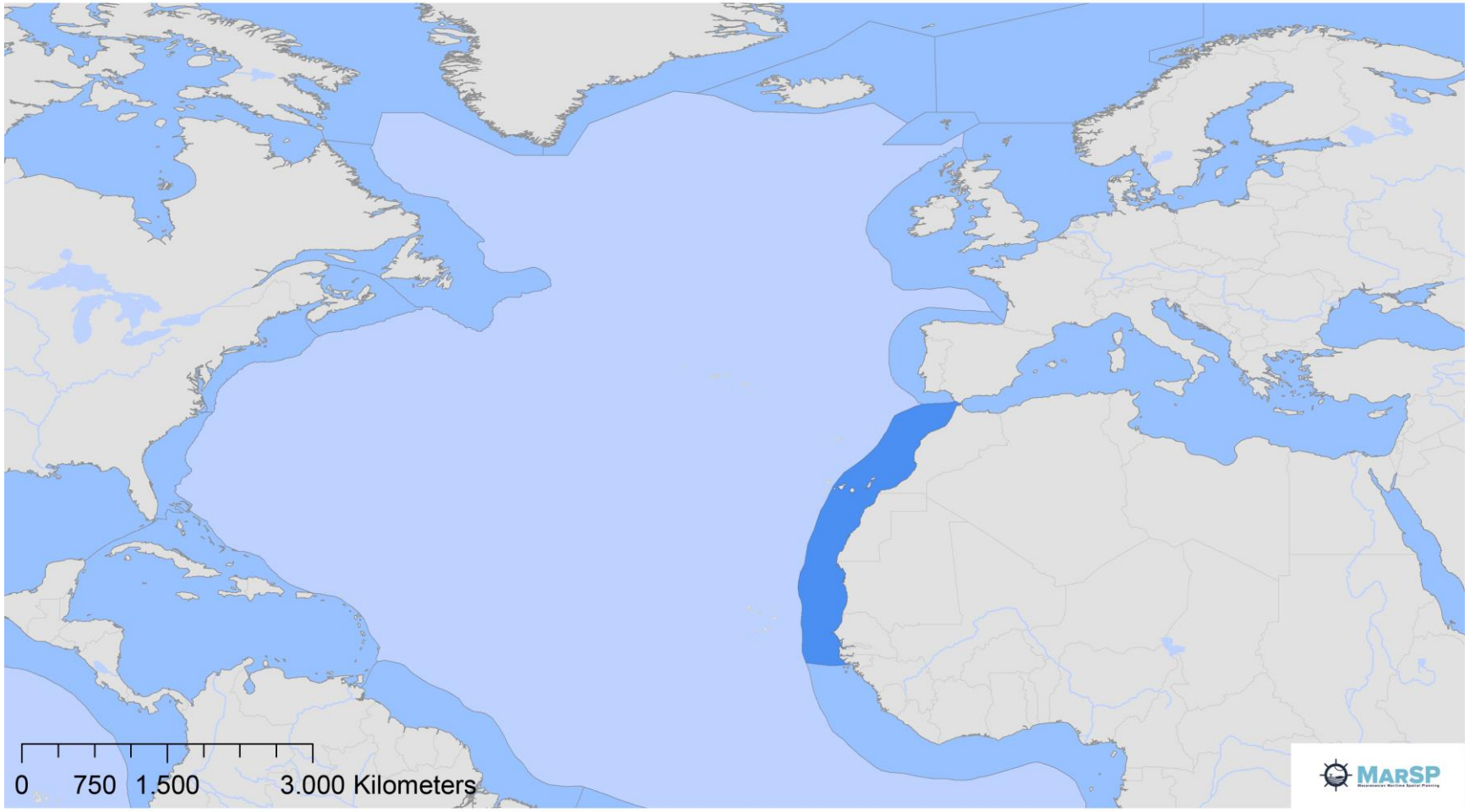
Table 13. Large Marine Ecosystems

Large Marine Ecosystems			Regionalization
			Canary Current
Total area	Km^2	84.038.443 Km^2	1.122.976 Km^2

Source: author

Map 17. Large Marine Ecosystems

Major Territorial Divisions



Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA - U.S.A)

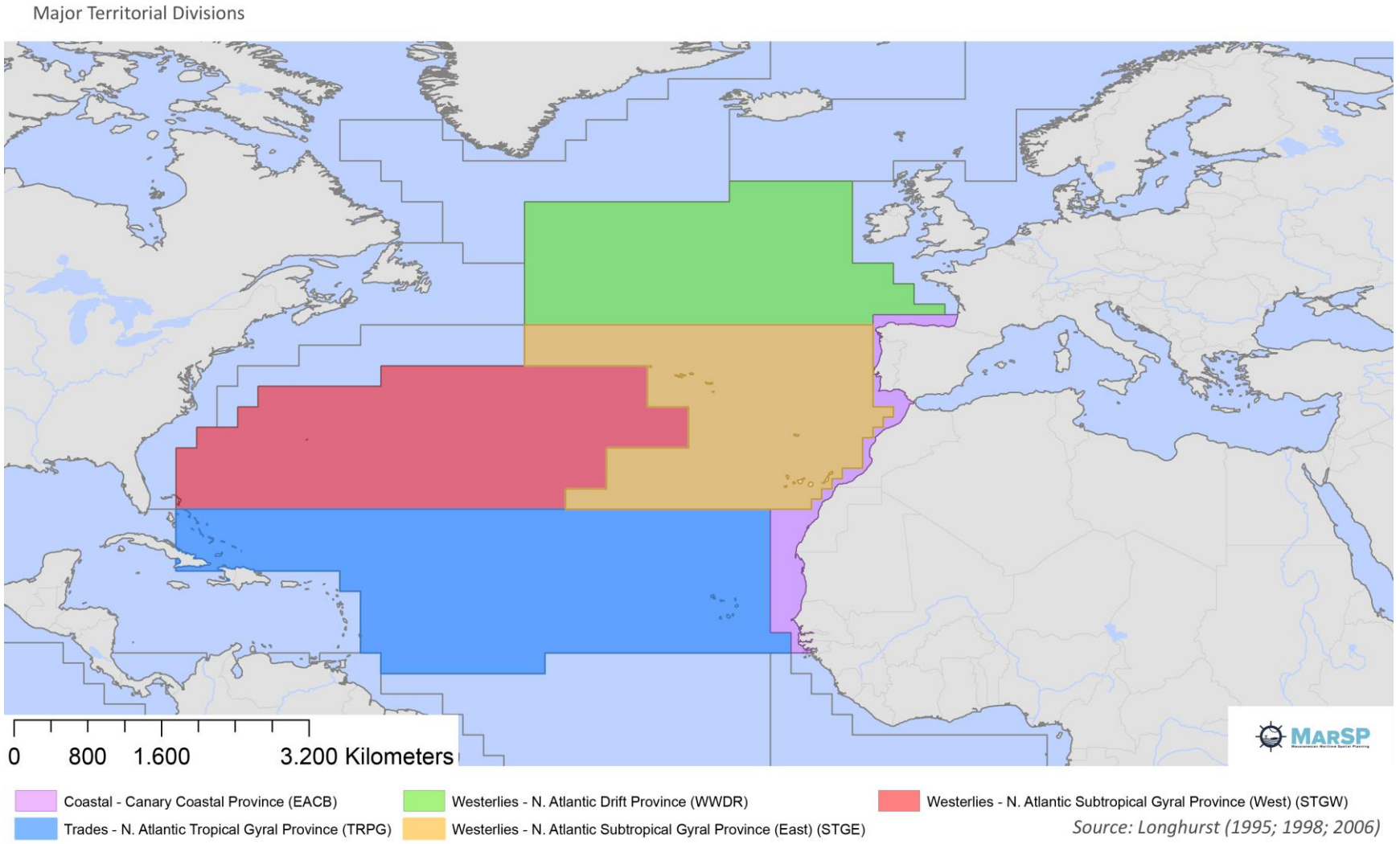
2.3.11. Biogeographical provinces (Longhurst)

Table 14. Biogeographical provinces (Longhurst)

Biogeographical provinces (Longhurst)			Regionalization				
			Coastal - Canary Coastal Province (EACB)	Westerlies - N. Atlantic Drift Province (WWDR)	Westerlies - N. Atlantic Subtropical Gyral Province (East) (STGE)	Westerlies - N. Atlantic Subtropical Gyral Province (West) (STGW)	Trades - N. Atlantic Tropical Gyral Province (TRPG)
Total area	Km^2	362.054.265 Km^2	748.663 Km^2	3.517.176 Km^2	4.436.850 Km^2	5.799.536 Km^2	8.182.642 Km^2

Source: author

Map 18. Biogeographical provinces (Longhurst)



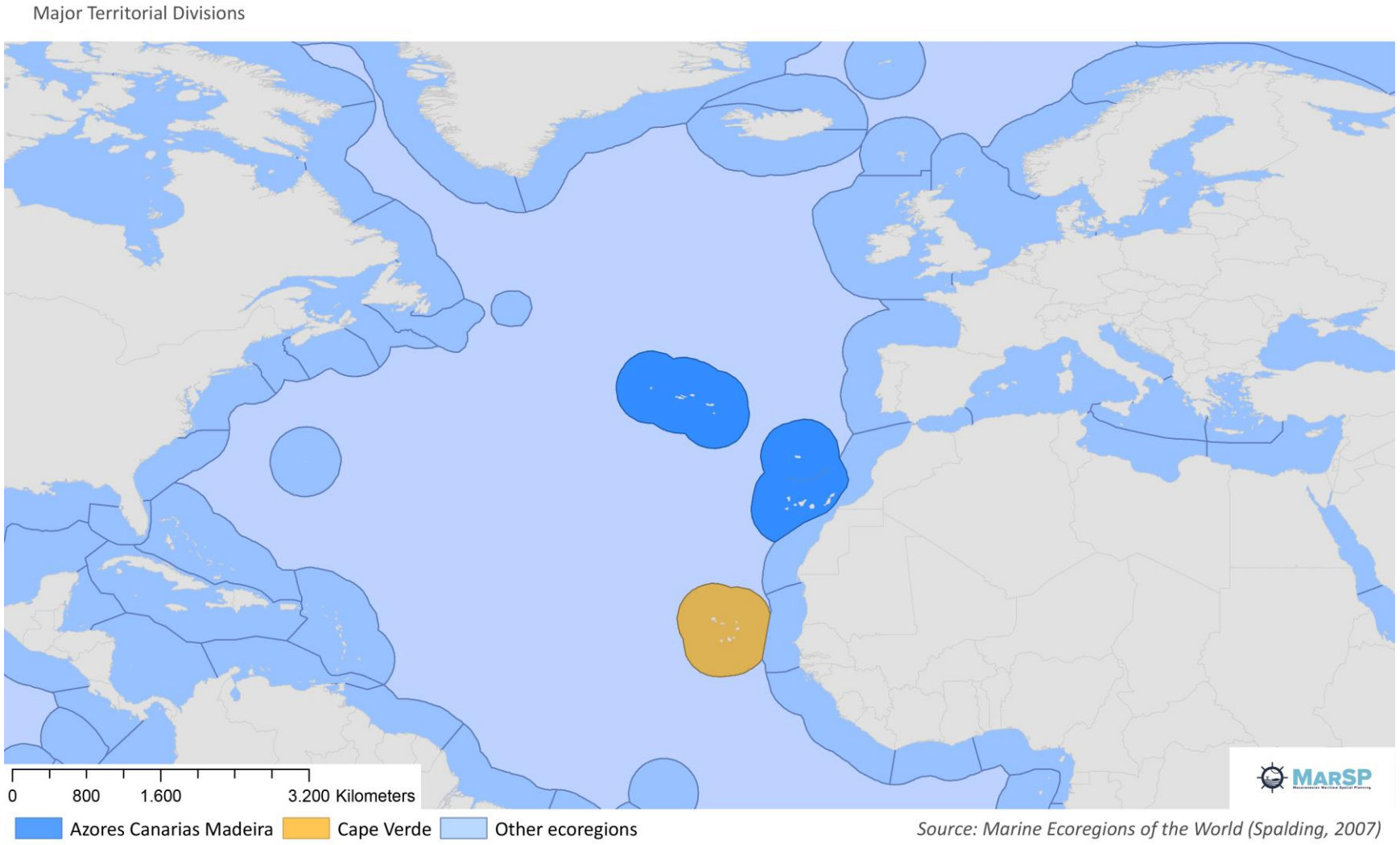
2.3.12. Marine Ecoregions of the World (Spalding)

Table 15. Marine Ecoregions of the World (Spalding)

MEOW (Spalding)			Regionalization
			Azores, Canaries, Madeira
Total area	Km^2	201.561.536 Km^2	1.645.461 Km^2

Source: author

Map 19. Marine Ecoregions of the World (Spalding)



Source: Marine Ecoregions of the World (Spalding, 2007)

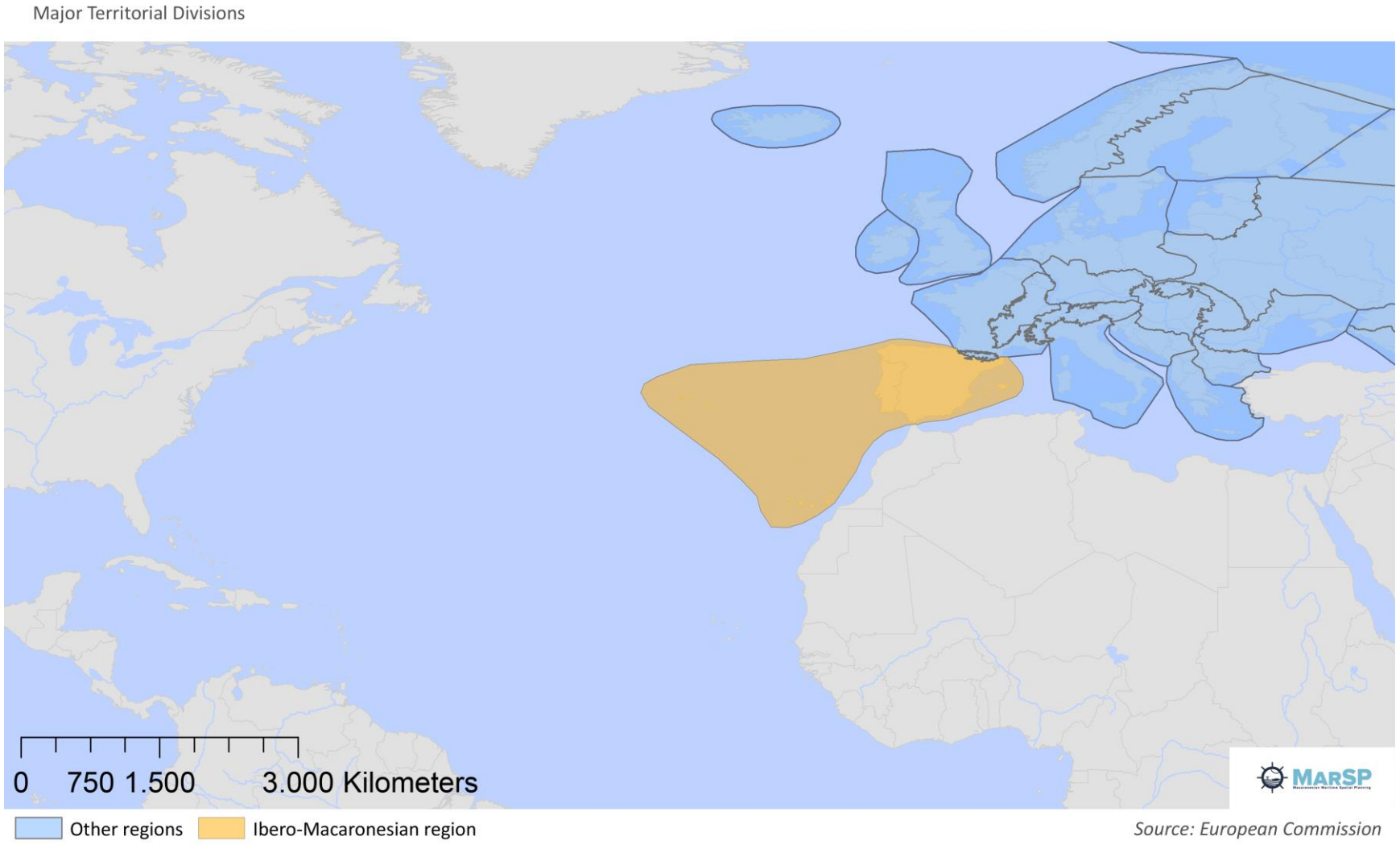
2.3.13. Major EU Framework Directives

Table 16. Ecoregions EU Water Framework Directive

Ecoregions EU WFD			Regionalization
			Ibero-Macaronesian Region
Total area	Km^2	18.275.219 Km^2	3.393.880 Km^2

Source: author

Map 20. Ecoregions EU Water Framework Directive



Source: European Commission

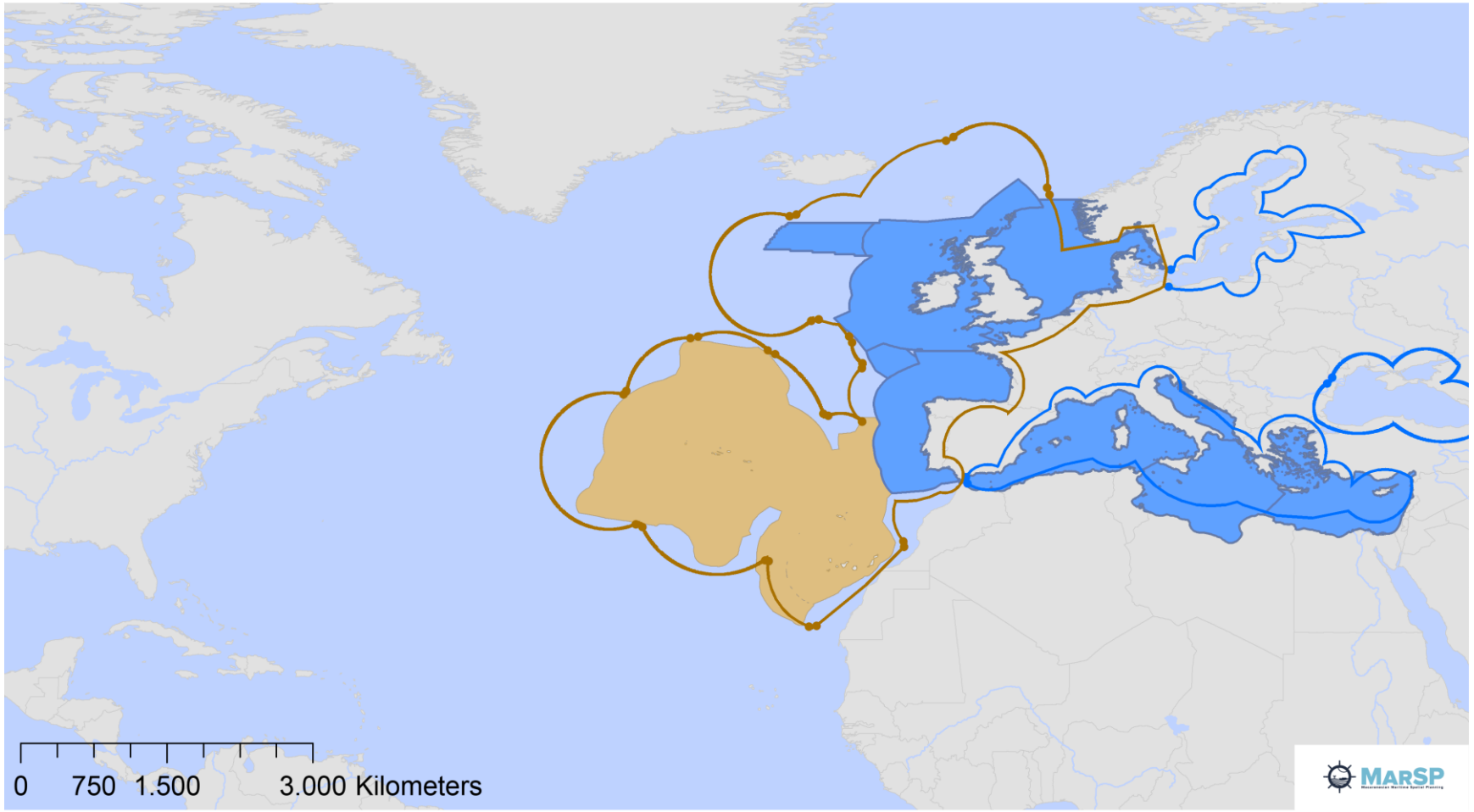
Table 17. EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive

Ecoregions EU MSFD			Regionalization
			Ibero-Macaronesian region
Total area	Km^2	18.215.763 Km^2	3.391.725 Km^2

Source: author

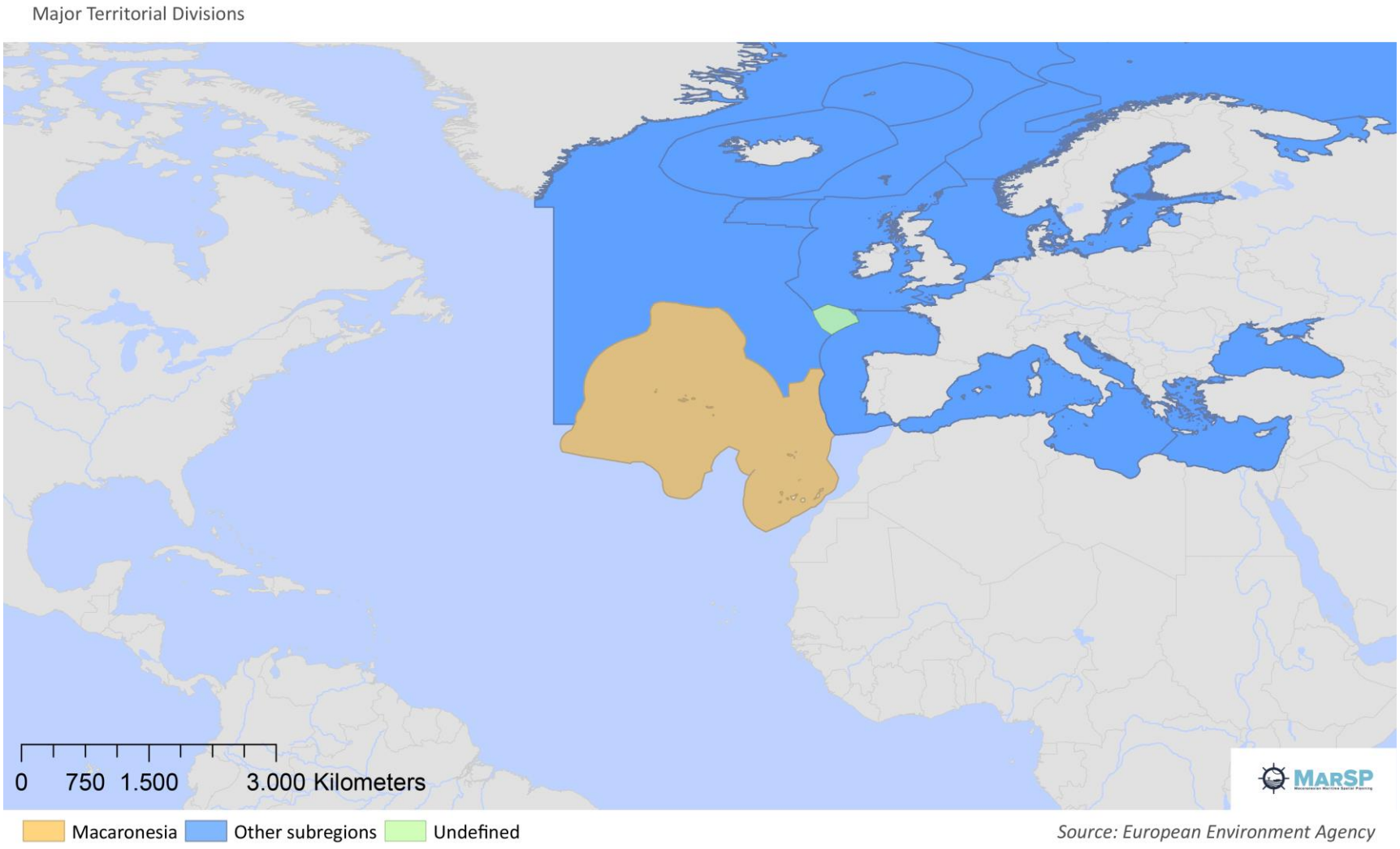
Map 21. EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive

Major Territorial Divisions



Source: Atlas of Maritime Spatial Planning

Map 22. EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive. II



2.3.14. Regional Advisory Councils

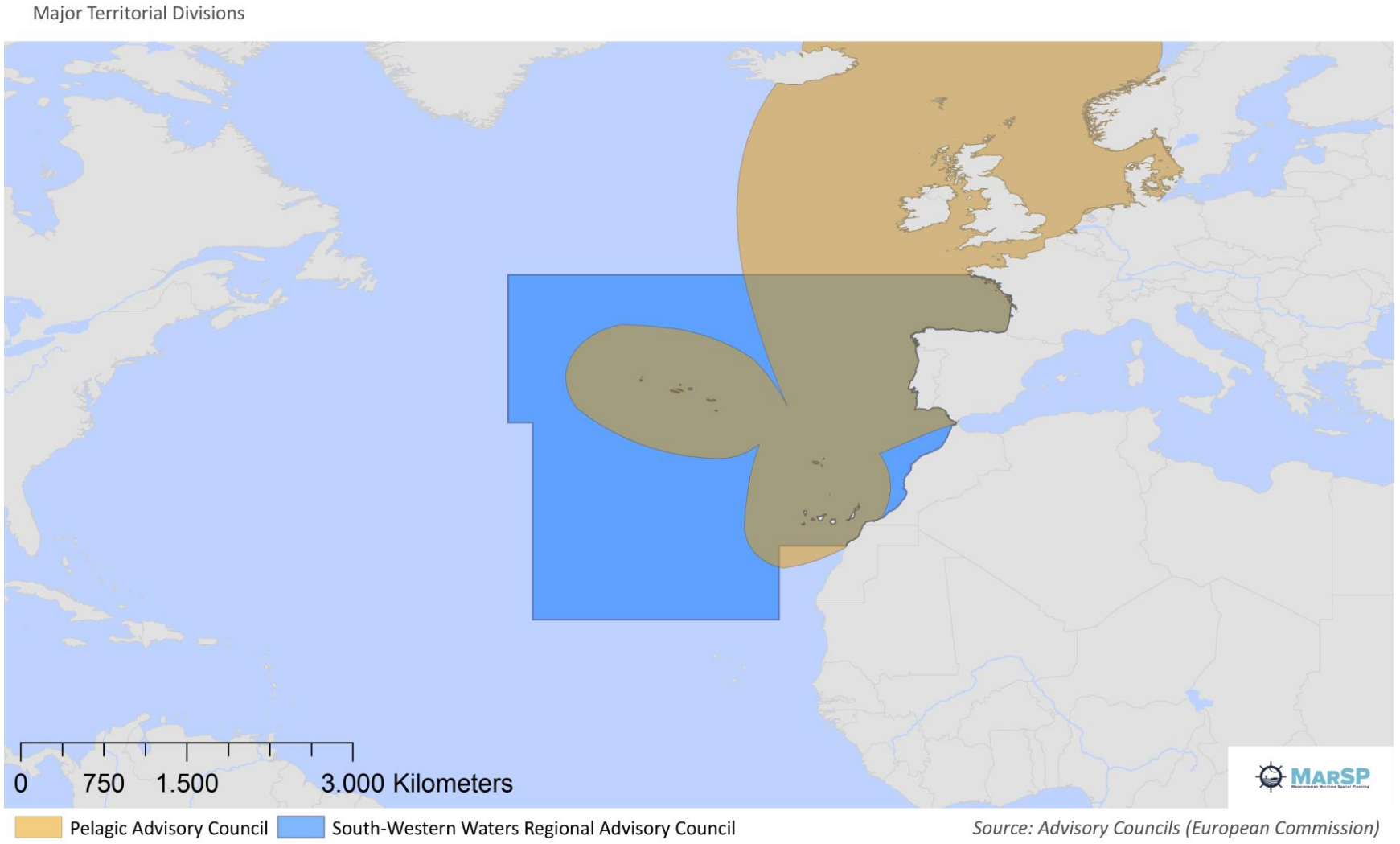
Table 18. Regional Advisory Councils

EU RAC			Regionalization	
			South Western Waters	Pelagic Waters1
Total area	Km^2	25.268.326 Km^2	13.265.207 Km^2	22.364.237 Km^2

Source: author

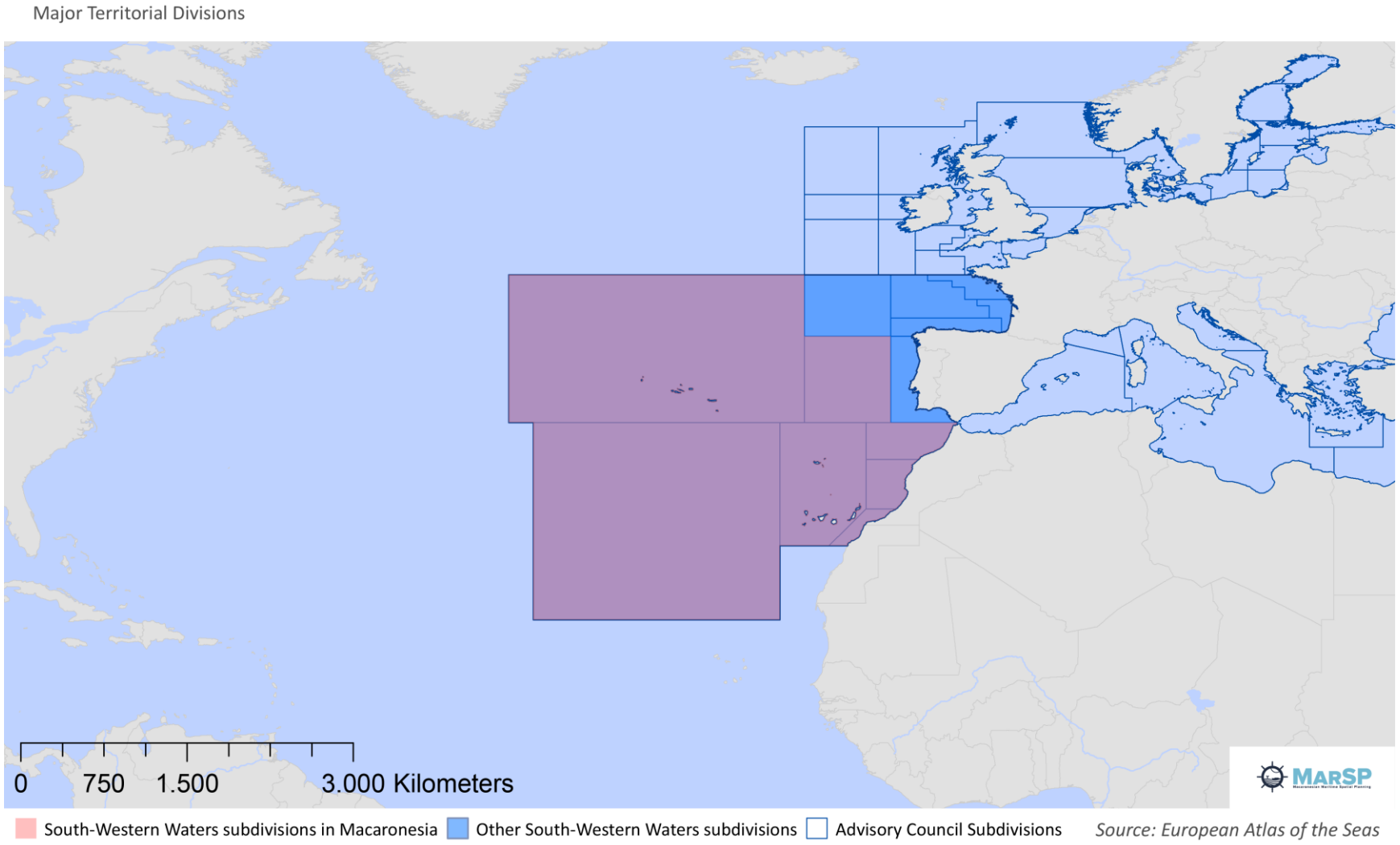
1 The Pelagic Advisory Council does not follow the boundaries used by the other Advisory Councils, so the sum of areas affected by this division does not include its extension.

Map 23. Regional Advisory Councils



Source: Advisory Councils (European Commission)

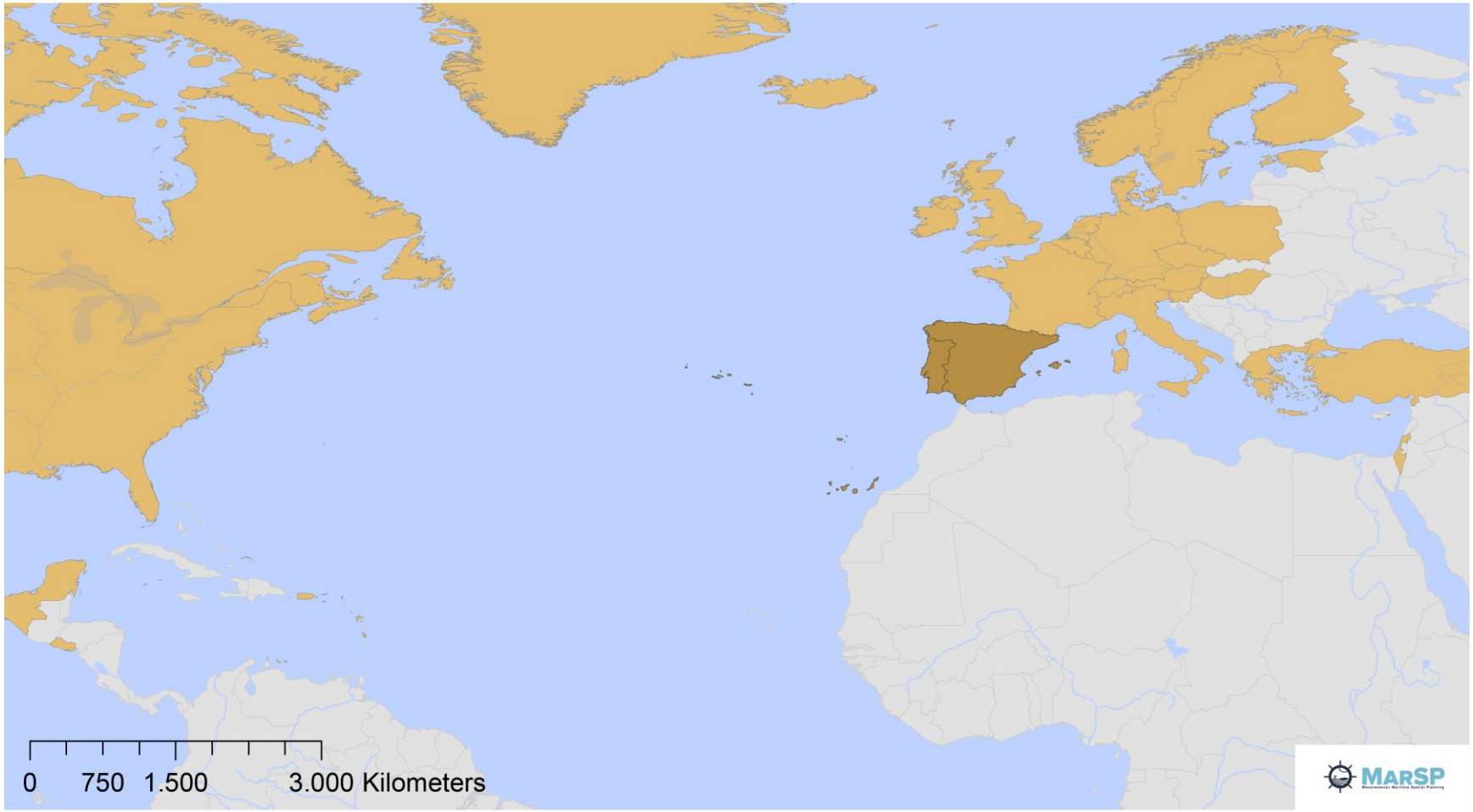
Map 24. Regional Advisory Councils. Subdivisions in Geographical Scope.



2.3.15. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Map 25. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Major Territorial Divisions

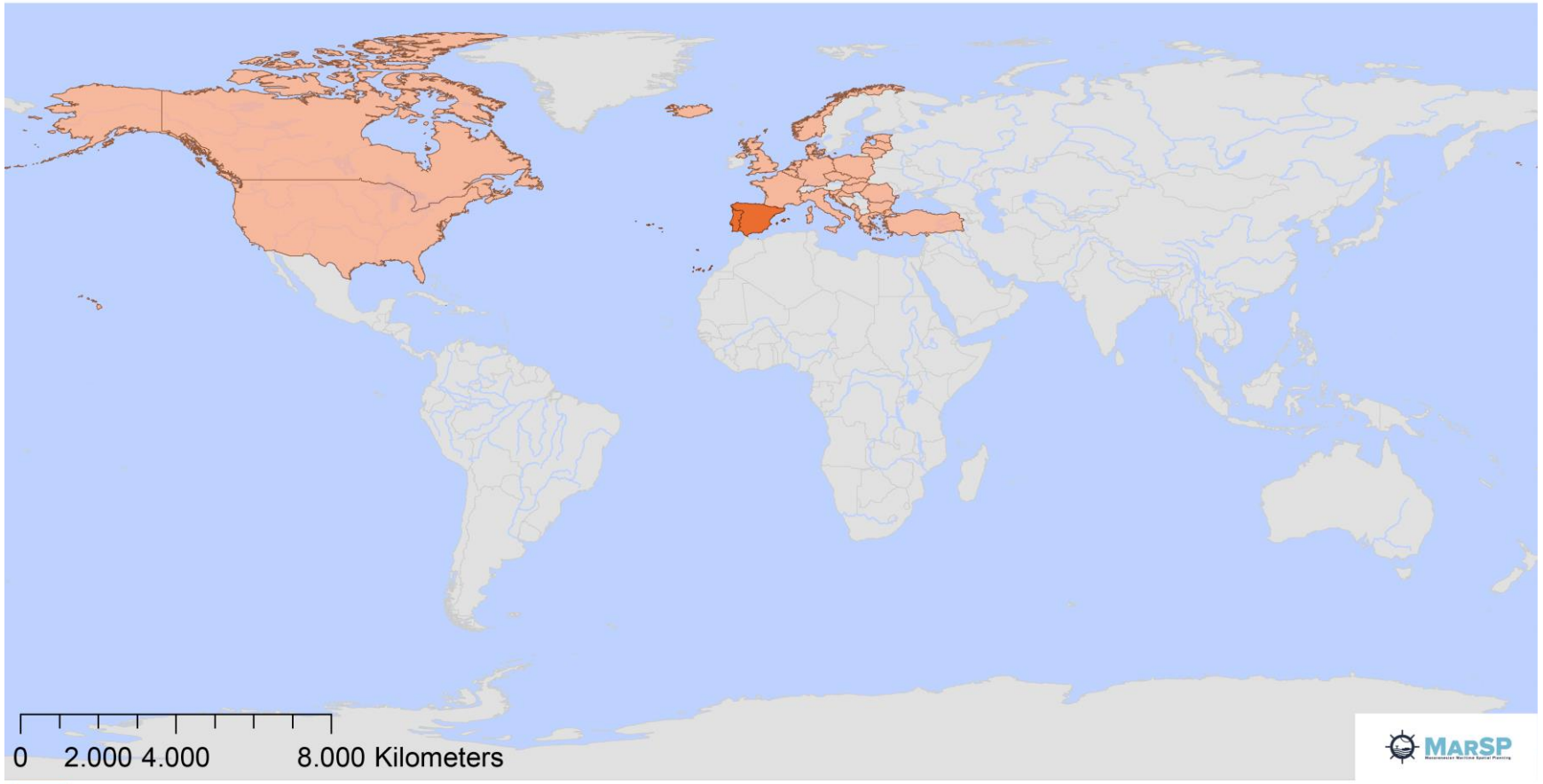


Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

2.3.16. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (N.A.T.O.)

Map 26. N.A.T.O. Global Context

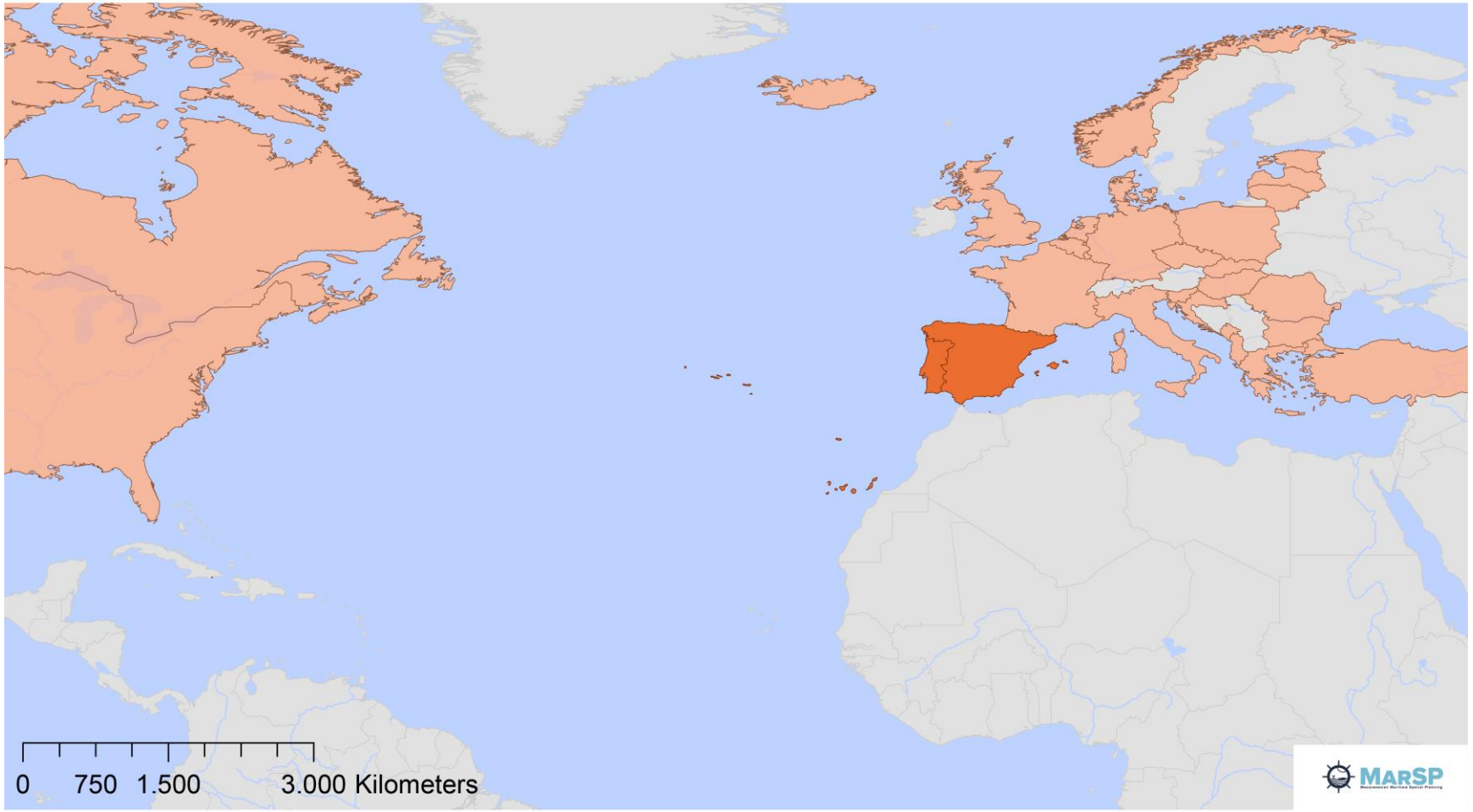
Major Territorial Divisions



Source: North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Map 27. N.A.T.O. in North Atlantic

Major Territorial Divisions



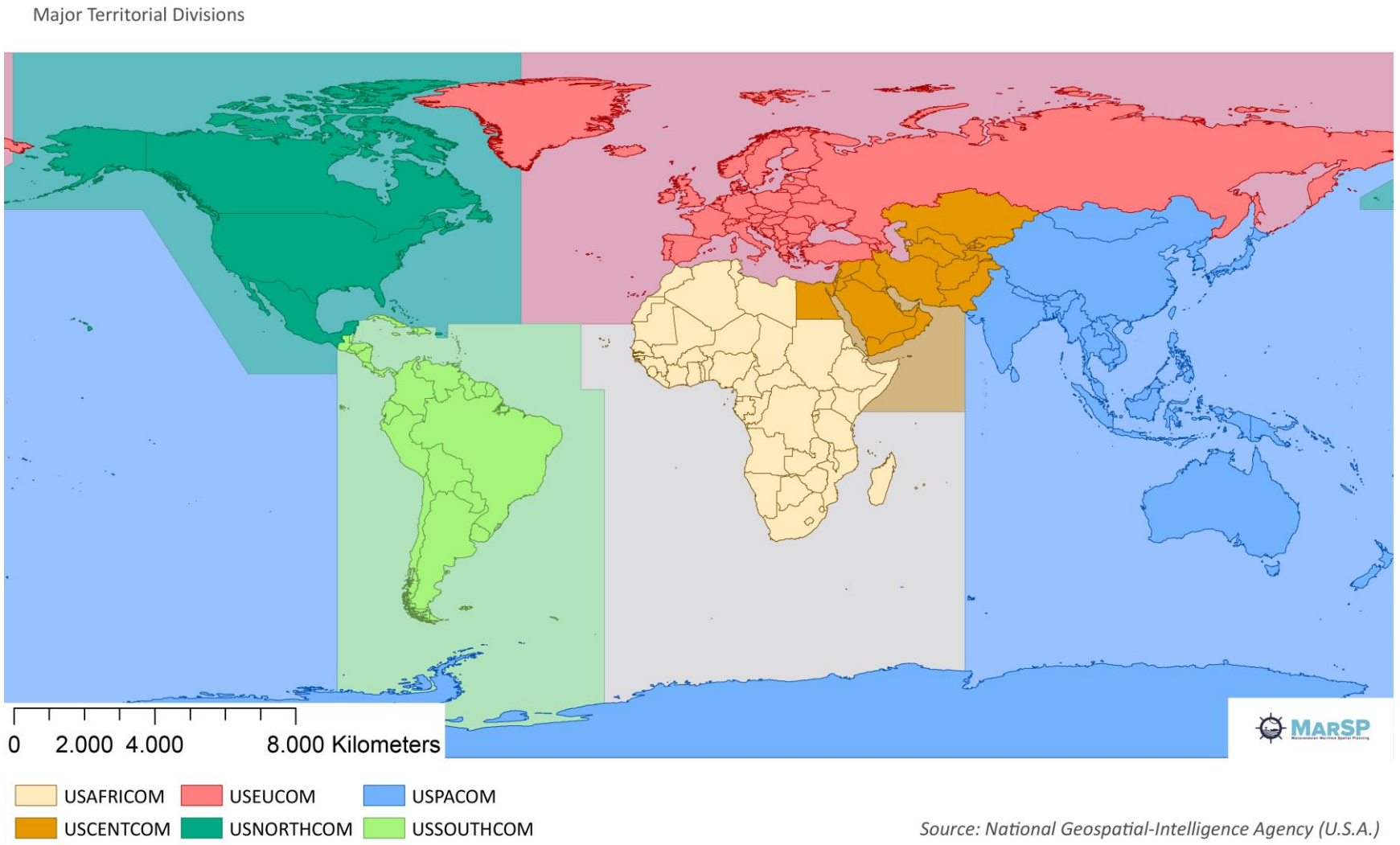
Source: North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Table 19. Commanders' Areas of Responsibility (N.A.T.O.)

NATO – Maritime Regionalization			Regionalization
			USEUCOM
Total area	Km^2	363.690.863 Km^2	29.791.918 Km^2

Source: author

Map 28. Commanders' Areas of Responsibility (N.A.T.O.)

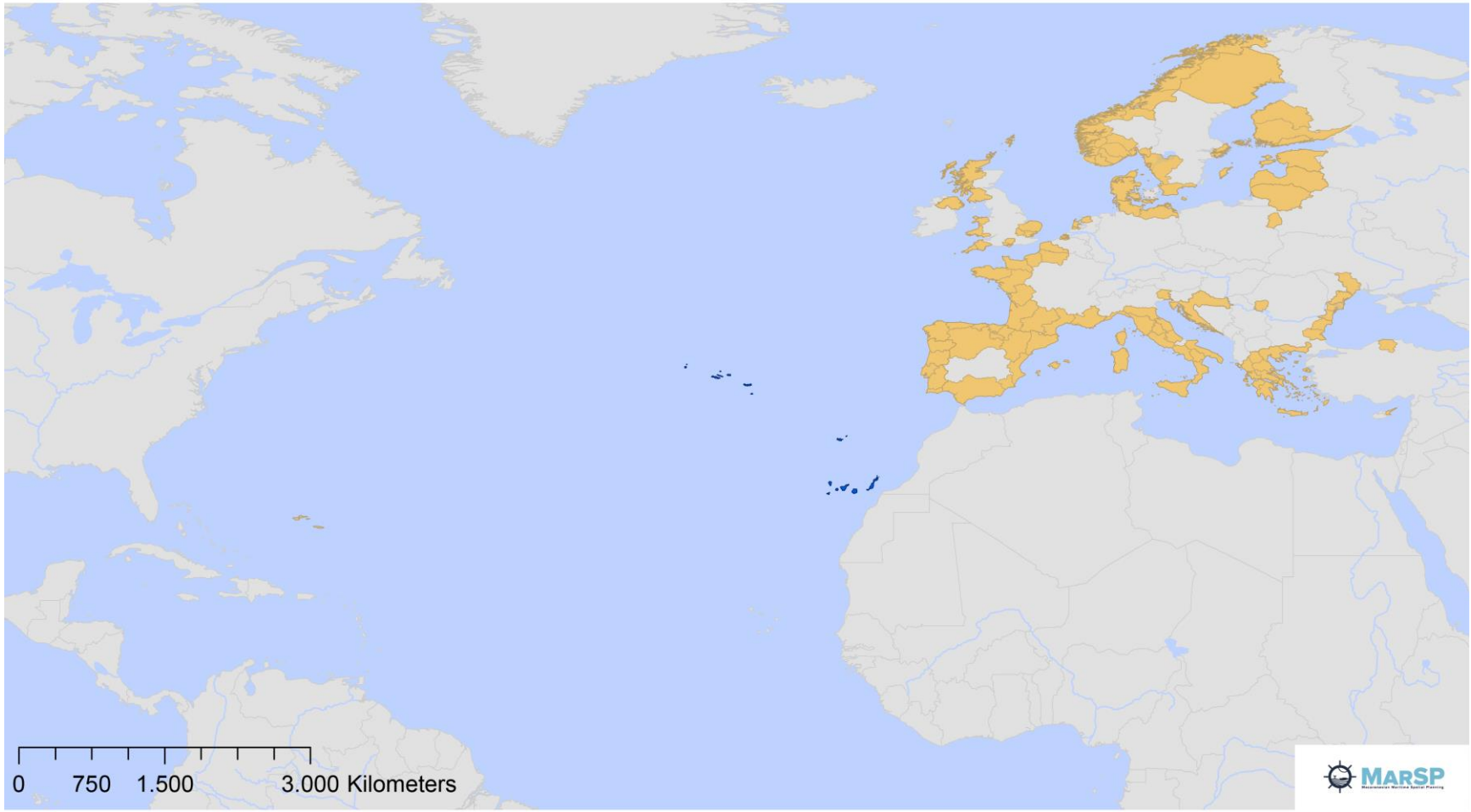


Source: National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (U.S.A.)

2.3.17. Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions (CPMR)

Map 29. Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions (CPMR)

Major Territorial Divisions

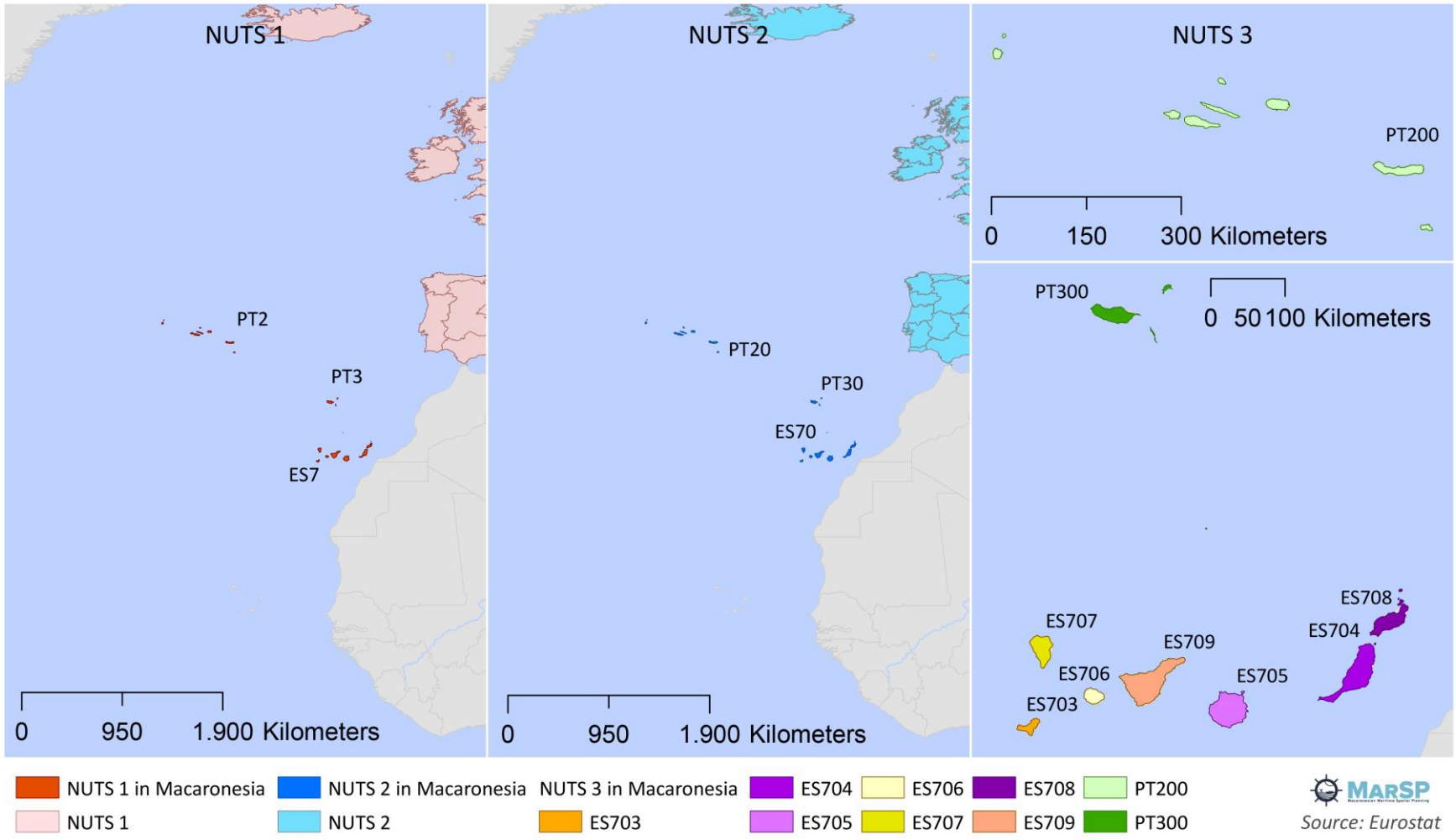


Source: CPMR

2.3.18. Classification of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS)

Map 30. Classification of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS)

Major Territorial Divisions



3. THE MACARONESIAN REGION

This section focuses on the characterization of the Macaronesia region integrated solely by the political-jurisdictional space generated by the territories belonging to the two EU member countries: Portugal and Spain. Such territories correspond to the archipelagos of the Azores, Madeira and the Canary Islands and their corresponding maritime jurisdictions.

The main content refers to the scope of the project that according to the Directive 2014/89/EU on maritime spatial planning (Articles 2.1 and 3.4), indicates that the plans will be applied to the 'marine waters' composed of 'the waters, the seabed and subsoil' which, in turn, according to Art. 3 (a) of Directive 2008/56 / EC, consist of "waters, the seabed and subsoil on the seaward side of the baseline from which the extent of territorial waters is measured extending to the outmost reach of the area where a Member State has and / or exercises jurisdictional rights ... ".

Given that geographically it is a region composed exclusively of insular territories, such a fact, insularity, is subject to a specific analysis in which aspects that are relevant in relation to maritime spatial planning are shown.

3.1. SCOPE AND BOUNDARIES

Cross-border and transboundary are two expressions that define and specify the focus of this study insofar as they determine an approach to the plan that is the object of the project / study, an approach that seems to be a perspective with a certain priority for the European Commission. The text of Directive 2014/89 / EU uses the expressions cross-border cooperation (twice), trans-boundary approach (one time) and trans-boundary cooperation (two times). It is clear from this document that such expressions are used interchangeably as analogous, there being no section of the Directive that defines neither one nor the other. In other documents of the European institutions, such as the "MSP Directive Implementation Support Strategy", the expression trans-boundary / transboundary is not used, and others such as cross-border planning, cross-border cooperation, cross-border projects, cross -border MSP.

In the recent “Cross-border cooperation study in Maritime Spatial Planning” (2017), the term trans-boundary does not appear, and it is specified that the purpose of the term is "... to elaborate recommendations that can support the promotion and exchange of MSP at the international level, relevant to the implementation of the EC International Ocean Governance Agenda ". In this sense, the study seems to be part of a framework of international relations between the EU and third countries with an express mention to the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ). Both cross-border and trans-boundary seem to be used in order to define relationships or interactions on one side or another of a border line or jurisdictional boundary that separates territories (maritime spaces) under jurisdiction of different states, or a state of a maritime space outside of national jurisdiction.

Is this a purely nominal issue? Is a greater conceptual precision necessary? Possibly, to the extent that marine spatial planning is developed and consequently have to address more closely the cooperation between states and interactions with marine areas outside the national jurisdiction, there is a need for greater rigor in the analysis and treatment of this question. However, the studies on borders already have a certain path in the scientific literature although terminologically there is some inaccuracy in relation to the terms *frontier / frontier, boundary*, thus in Boggs (1937, 1961), De Blij (1973), Prescott.J. R. V. (1975, 1980), Voelckel 1977, Blacksell 1979, Hedberg (1976, 1979), Apollis (1979), and others. A greater precision is found in Buzan (1978) that denominates national boundaries to the delimitations with adjacent or opposite States, using the expression outer limit of national jurisdiction for the separation between the national and international jurisdiction (Suárez de Vivero, JL, 1985).

In relation to the terms currently used in maritime policy documents and marine spatial planning (cross-border, trans-boundary / transboundary), can we demand greater conceptual precision in their use? In any case, two issues may require to be discerned and, consequently, distinguished in terms of terminology: i) the contacts between Areas Under National Jurisdiction (AUNJ) and ABNJ; ii) the borders / boundaries that act as separators and the borders / boundaries with interactions. For a merely indicative purpose, the prefix *cross*- [border] could be associated with the first situation and the prefix *trans*- [boundary] with the second.

In any case, the question of interactions across borders, either between two States or more than two (or between States and territories), involves a casuistic of a certain complexity (not developed in none of the aforementioned documents) since there is a broad typology of contacts between the countries involved, their different jurisdictional spheres and, in turn, between spaces under national jurisdiction and outside or beyond national jurisdiction. It is therefore appropriate to distinguish between the terminological / conceptual discussion, limited to languages in which terms are available that identify such nuances (this would not be the case of Macaronesia), and the basic question: what should be understood by border and how the legal regime of each maritime space determines the way to establish cooperation between the different political actors.

This implies that the jurisdictional borders and the consequent cross-border spaces occur between different legal regimes: contact of EEZ with EEZ; EEZ contact with the high seas; contact between continental shelf and area, contact between territorial sea and EEZ and, finally, contact between continental shelf and high seas. In the context of marine spatial planning, this casuistry affects the determinations that can be made in the scope of the plan, since they imply different capacities of the States according to the legal regime of the maritime space considered.

3.2. ISLANDS AND INSULARITY

Insularity is the geographical and distinctive feature of the scope of the Macaronesian transboundary plan. Twenty-two islands make up three groups, archipelagos, which in turn constitute three political-administrative units (regions) endowed with political autonomy in their respective national legal frameworks. The relative location with respect to their respective national territories and between the islands themselves, gives rise to three areas of exclusive economic zone (two Portuguese and one Spanish) that project the territorial base of these states towards the central and southern Atlantic. Additionally, the recent delimitation of the outer edge of the continental margin beyond 200 nautical miles has allowed, in the case of Portugal, to establish a territorial continuum maritime space-terrestrial space which, in turn, acts of separator of the maritime-continental territory of Spain.

The insularity and configuration of archipelagos (Azores, Madeira, Canary Islands) implies - based on the very definition [of the archipelago] - the existence of a territory in which the land and the waters that connect them are inseparable, as well as' other natural elements [that] form a geographical, economic and political entity ... '(UNCLOS, Article 46b).

However, in none of these three archipelagos can Part IV of UNCLOS (archipelagic States) be applied with the corresponding generation of 'archipelagic waters', although remoteness and isolation have historically been factors that favor special administrative regimes, whether of a strictly political nature (self-government) and / or economic (taxation).

In this context, the jurisdictional exceptionality of the Canary Islands is explained, expressed in: i) the use of specific straight baselines (never defined) for determining the outer limit of the exclusive economic zone of the archipelagos (Law on exclusive economic zone, 1978); ii) creation, through Law 44/2010, of the so-called "Canarian waters" (which 'constitute the special maritime area of the Autonomous Community of the Canary Islands') although such 'Canary waters' do not imply any change in the competencies already established.

Remoteness and isolation should be considered not only with respect to the respective metropolises but also within the insular groups themselves. The calculated average distance [Table 21] shows how the island of Madeira is the best connected (693 Km) while that of Corvo with 1,172 is the one that is subject to greater isolation.

Relative position and interconnection seem to be indicators to be taken into account for the design of the necessary zoning of maritime spatial plans in an area of the magnitude of Macaronesia.

Table 20. Islands under consideration in this Atlas. Surrounding waters and Area

Archipelago	Island	Territorial Sea (km^2)	Internal Waters (km^2)	Land (km^2)	Total Area (km^2)	Average land surface (km^2)
Azores	Corvo	3.606	197	17	3.820	249
	Das Flores			141	3.944	
	Santa Maria	8.531	4.509	97	13.137	
	São Miguel			745	13.785	
	Terceira	11.535	0	400	11.935	
	Da Graciosa		9	61	11.605	
	São Jorge		1.620	244	13.398	
	Faial			173	13.328	
	Pico			364	13.518	
	Average surface	*2.630*	*704*	*249*		
Madeira	Selvagens	2.718	0	3	2.720	200
	Porto Santo	8.294	62	43	8.399	
	Madeira		427	742	9.891	
	Desertas			14	9.163	
	Average surface	*2.753*	*122*	*201*		
Canarias	El Hierro	3.249	101	268	3.557	749
	La Palma	4.071	40	707	4.818	
	La Graciosa	10.629	1.638	29	12.296	
	Gran Canaria	5.024	244	1.560	12.296	
	La Gomera	8.971	0	368	6.828	
	Tenerife		344	2.033	9.339	
	Alegranza	10.629	0	10	10.639	
	Fuerteventura		1.638	1.660	11.348	
	Lanzarote			847	13.927	
	Average surface	*4.730*	*445*	*831*		

Source: author

Table 21. Matrix of Distances between Islands under consideration

	Al	Fv	Lgom	LGr	GC	Hi	LZR	LP	TF	CV	GR	FL	SJ	Smig	Smar	Fa	Pi	Ter	Ma	PS	Ds	Sv
Al		76	382	8	231	467	17	421	273	1979	1711	1968	1667	1431	1367	1730	1692	1625	481	489	442	243
Fv	76		258	58	85	338	9	328	169	2005	1745	1991	1699	1451	1383	1756	1719	1644	519	534	479	242
Lgom	382	258		374	127	62	331	58	28	1801	1555	1784	1505	1292	1212	1556	1521	1474	496	542	476	234
LGr	8	58	374		219	459	1	417	266	1985	1717	1975	1674	1438	1373	1736	1698	1632	490	499	450	247
GC	231	85	127	219		205	171	202	58	1913	1659	1902	1611	1388	1313	1666	1630	1576	514	546	482	212
Hi	467	338	62	459	205		416	68	112	1785	1547	1766	1496	1291	1208	1543	1509	1468	544	596	530	306
LZR	17	9	331	1	171	416		381	225	1984	1718	1972	1674	1440	1373	1735	1697	1633	499	510	458	237
LP	421	328	58	417	202	68	381		86	1706	1460	1690	1411	1198	1118	1461	1426	1380	432	485	419	216
TF	273	169	28	266	58	112	225	86		1815	1565	1798	1517	1299	1221	1569	1533	1484	457	493	427	160
CV	1979	2005	1801	1985	1913	1785	1984	1706	1815		269	18	261	498	596	229	255	336	1458	1511	1528	1743
GR	1711	1745	1555	1717	1659	1547	1718	1460	1565	269		267	36	223	330	68	61	57	1186	1236	1255	1480
FL	1968	1991	1784	1975	1902	1766	1972	1690	1798	18	267		255	492	587	220	247	333	1449	1503	1519	1730
SJ	1667	1699	1505	1674	1611	1496	1674	1411	1517	261	36	255		183	284	30	19	38	1145	1196	1214	1435
Smig	1431	1451	1292	1438	1388	1291	1440	1198	1299	498	223	492	183		80	252	215	138	906	955	974	1204
Smar	1367	1383	1212	1373	1313	1208	1373	1118	1221	596	330	587	284	80		347	310	247	846	900	916	1134
Fa	1730	1756	1556	1736	1666	1543	1735	1461	1569	229	68	220	30	252	347		6	107	1209	1262	1279	1493
Pi	1692	1719	1521	1698	1630	1509	1697	1426	1533	255	61	247	19	215	310	6		76	1172	1225	1242	1457
Ter	1625	1644	1474	1632	1576	1468	1633	1380	1484	336	57	333	38	138	247	107	76		1101	1150	1170	1396
Ma	481	519	496	490	514	544	499	432	457	1458	1186	1449	1145	906	846	1209	1172	1101		39	18	293
PS	489	534	542	499	546	596	510	485	493	1511	1236	1503	1196	955	900	1262	1225	1150	39		48	322
Ds	442	479	476	450	482	530	458	419	427	1528	1255	1519	1214	974	916	1279	1242	1170	18	48		258
Sv	243	242	234	247	212	306	237	216	160	1743	1480	1730	1435	1204	1134	1493	1457	1396	293	322	258	

Average distance to other islands																						
Al	Fv	Lgom	LGr	GC	Hi	LZR	LP	TF	CV	GR	FL	SJ	Smig	Smar	Fa	Pi	Ter	Ma	PS	Ds	Sv
890	880	813	891	843	844	880	779	788	1223	1007	1213	969	874	864	1012	986	955	726	764	742	764

Source: author

Legend: CV= Corvo; GR= Graciosa; FL= Flores; SMar= Santa Maria; SJ= São Jorge; SMig= São Miguel; Fa= Faial; Pi= Pico; Ter= Terceira; Ma= Madeira; PS= Porto Santo; Ds= Desertas; Sv= Selvagens; Al= Alegranza; Hi= El Hierro; FV= Fuerteventura; LGr= La Graciosa; GC= Gran Canaria; LGor= La Gomera; LP= La Palma; LZR= Lanzarote; TF= Tenerife.

Table 22. Condition of compactness of inhabited islands in Macaronesian

Archipelago	Island	Standard Deviation (m)	Average distance (m)[2]	Coefficient of variation		
Azores	Corvo	525	2480	0,21		
	Faial	1380	7865	0,18		
	Flores	1972	6837	0,29		
	Graciosa	1016	4648	0,22		
	Pico	5774	14236	0,41		
	Santa Maria	1457	5911	0,25		
	São Jorge	7505	12514	0,60		
	São Miguel	8573	15740	0,54		
	Terceira	2499	11410	0,22		
Madeira	Madeira	13085	29907	0,35		
	Porto Santo	975	10781	0,31		
Canary Islands	Fuerteventura	2156	22756	0,44		
	Gomera	3283	10340	0,09		
	Gran Canaria	6436	18475	0,09		
	Hierro	4191	16373	0,32		
	Lanzarote	10749	29502	0,35		
	Palma	6451	18210	0,26		
	Tenerife	1325	4328	0,36		
						 

[2] Distance taken from the sum of borders of each island to the average center

4. USES AND ACTIVITIES

4.1. SOCIOECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

Bearing in mind that 'blue growth' is the guiding principle of Directive 2014/89/EC, the socio-economic dimension of the Macaronesian region constitutes a complementary item to the substantive contents of the atlas with the aim of enriching the profile of the region and a better understanding of its regional functionality. Population and wealth are the parameters considered and their spatial representation provides a further perspective which, together with the description of uses and activities, contribute to creating the bases for the definition of the objectives of the plan or plans to be drawn up. Both parameters underline the existing territorial diversity and the differences between island societies, the degree of occupation of their territories and the orientation of their economies.

Table 23. Population of Portuguese archipelagos by islands and regions

Territory	Total population	Male	Female
Ilha Corvo	460	261	199
Ilha Da Graciosa	4.301	2.090	2.211
Ilha Das Flores	3.692	1.861	1.831
Ilha De Santa Maria	5.653	2.687	2.966
Ilha De São Jorge	8.491	4.234	4.257
Ilha De São Miguel	138.138	67.615	70.523
Ilha Do Faial	14.759	7.177	7.582
Ilha Do Pico	13.834	6.709	7.125
Ilha Terceira	55.955	27.045	28.910
AÇORES	245.283	119.679	125.604
Ilha da Madeira	249.714	116.317	133.397
Ilha de Porto Santo	5.162	2.543	2.619
MADEIRA	254.876	118.860	136.016
Total general	500.159	238.539	261.620
Portugal	10.309.573	4.882.456	5.427.117

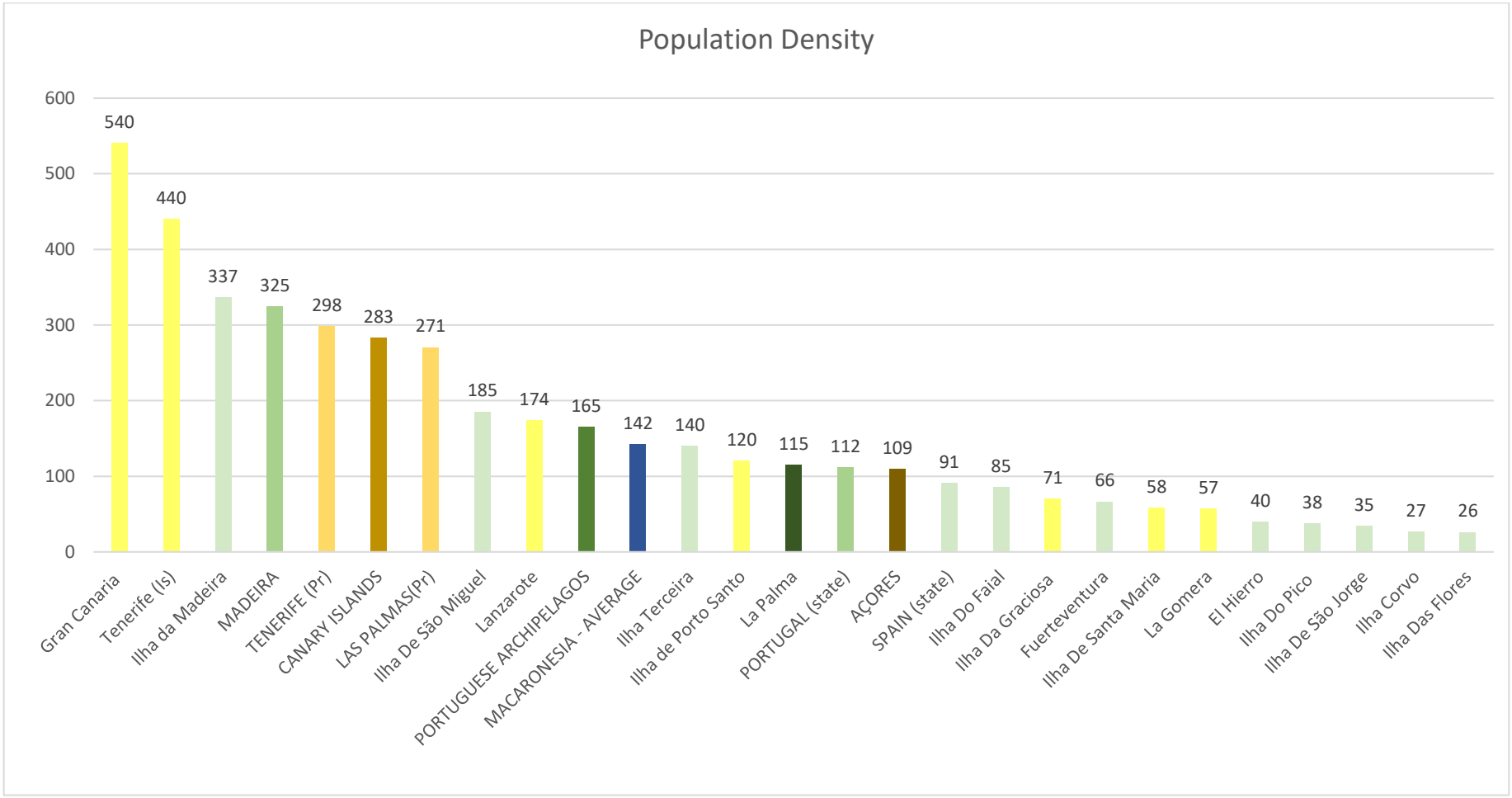
Source: INE (Portugal)

Table 24. Population of Canary Islands by islands and regions

Territory	Total population	Male	Female
Fuerteventura	110.299	56.985	53.314
Gran Canaria	843.158	417.244	425.914
Lanzarote	147.023	74.487	72.536
LAS PALMAS	1.100.480	548.716	551.764
El Hierro	10.679	5.426	5.253
La Gomera	20.976	10.660	10.316
La Palma	81.350	40.228	41.122
Tenerife	894.636	440.083	454.553
TENERIFE	1.007.641	496.397	511.244
TOTAL	2.108.121	1.045.113	1.063.008
SPAIN	46.572.132	22.832.861	23.739.271

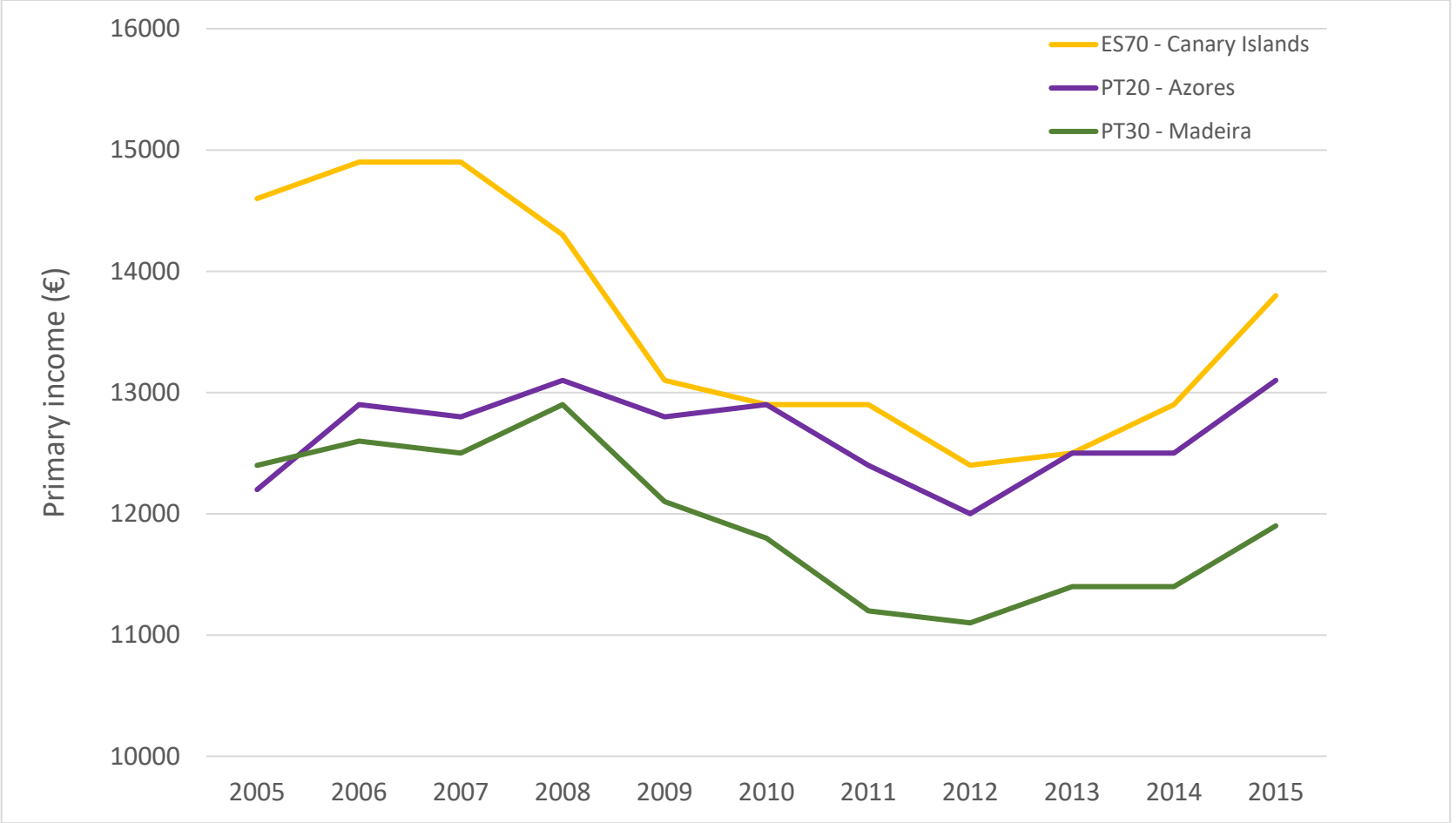
Source: INE (Spain)

Figure 1. Population Density in Macaronesia (Inhabitants / Km²)



Source: Author

Figure 2. Primary income of private households by NUTS 2 regions



Source: Eurostat (2018)

4.2. USES AND ACTIVITIES

Uses and activities are essential elements of MSPs as they are the subject of the plan, defining priorities and how such uses and activities should share the scope where the plan determinations are made. Its variety and intensity explain the possible conflicts that this instrument must resolve. Although most of the forms of exploitation and uses of the sea and its resources are present in the Macaronesian area, it is not characterised either by its intensity or by the strong interactions between them.

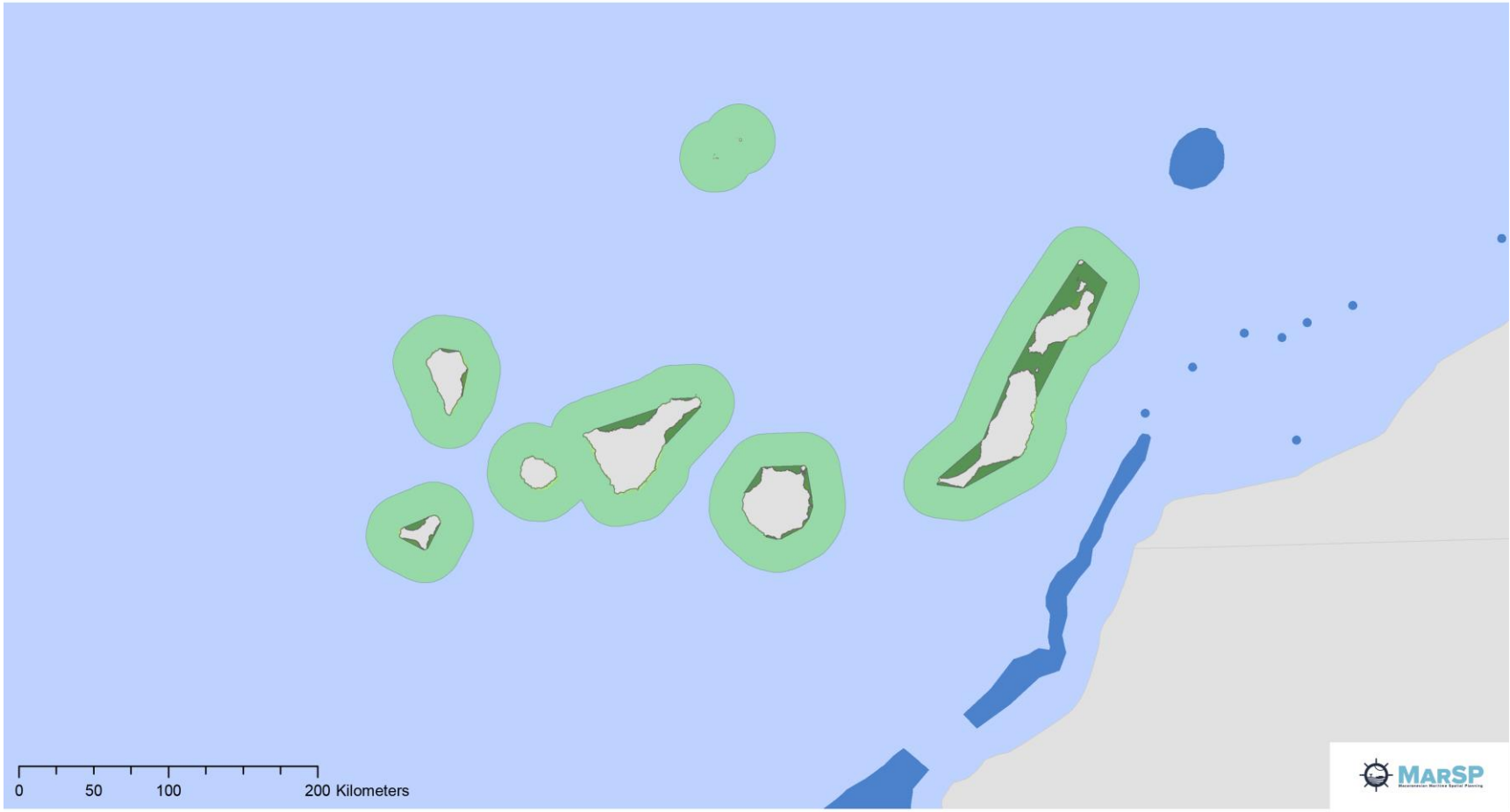
This fact, in part, is explained by the characteristics of the insularity, the patterns of population and the relative location of the three archipelagos, among them and with respect to the continental masses. Certain uses and activities may be relevant at large scales (of greater detail) such as aquaculture or inshore/artisanal fishing with hardly any impact on the general area as a whole; other activities, especially maritime traffic, have repercussions on large areas and affect practically the entire area under management.

In the cartography, the uses and activities that can be described as traditional (but that may have evolved in a differentiated way), that are implanted in a generalized way in the scope of the project, exceed the national scale and consequently enjoy an interest for both states, are particularly represented.

4.2.1. Fisheries and fishing grounds

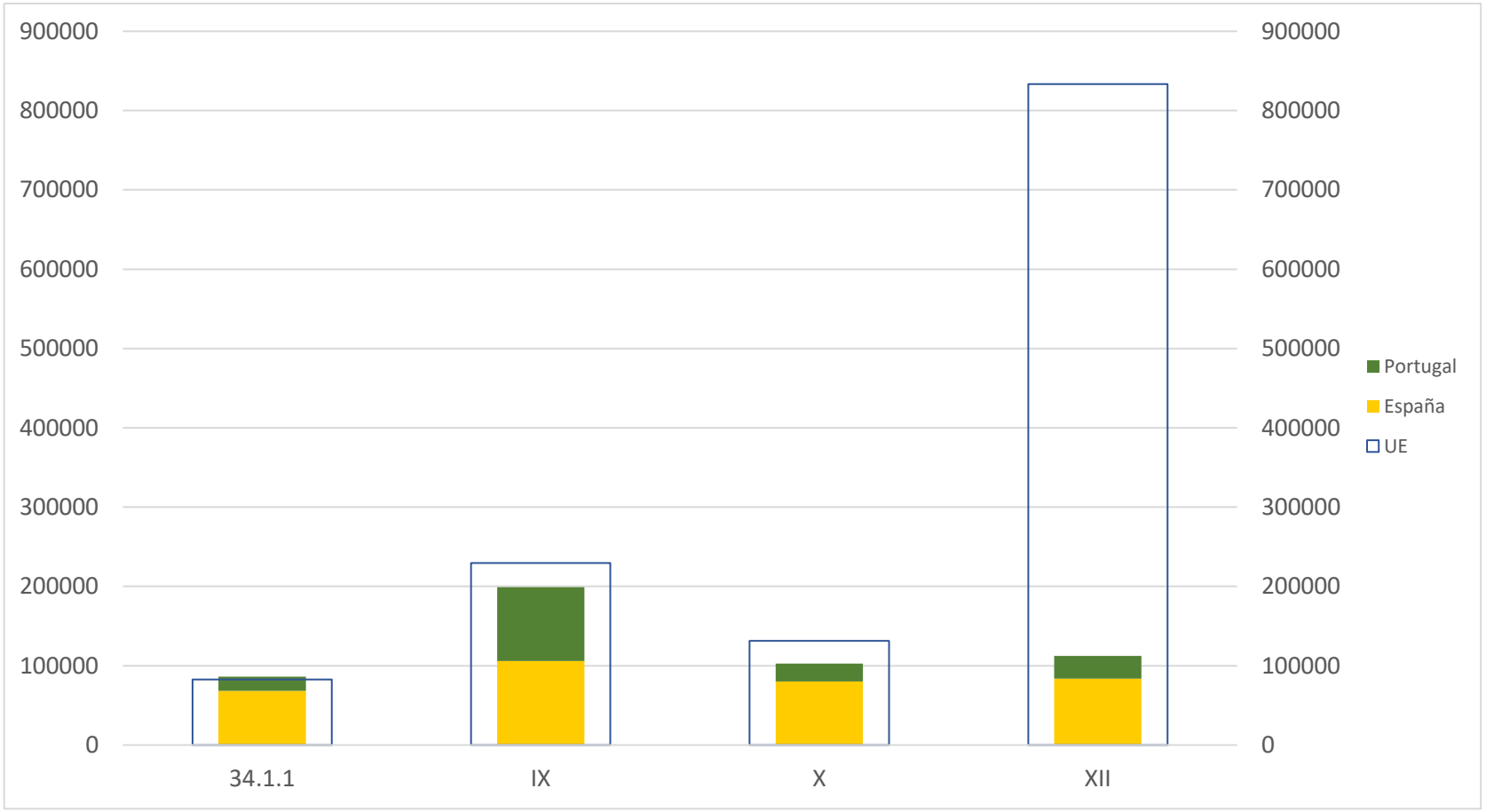
Map 31. Fishery Grounds sorrounding Canary Islands

Aquaculture and Fisheries



Source: IEO (Spain)

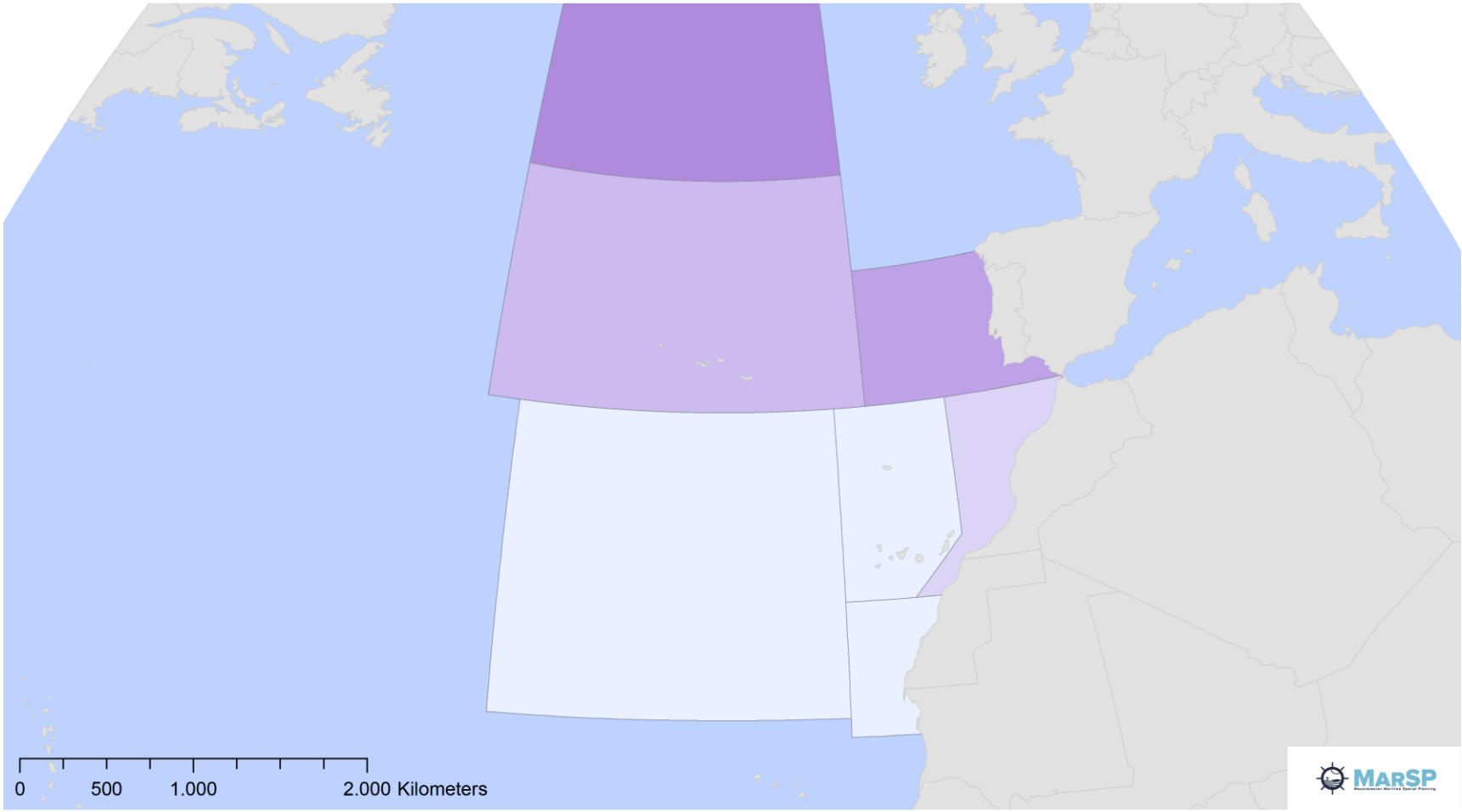
Figure 3. Fishery quotas assigned by Council Regulation (EU) 2018/120. (ICES Areas)



Source: author according to Council Regulation (EU) 2018/120

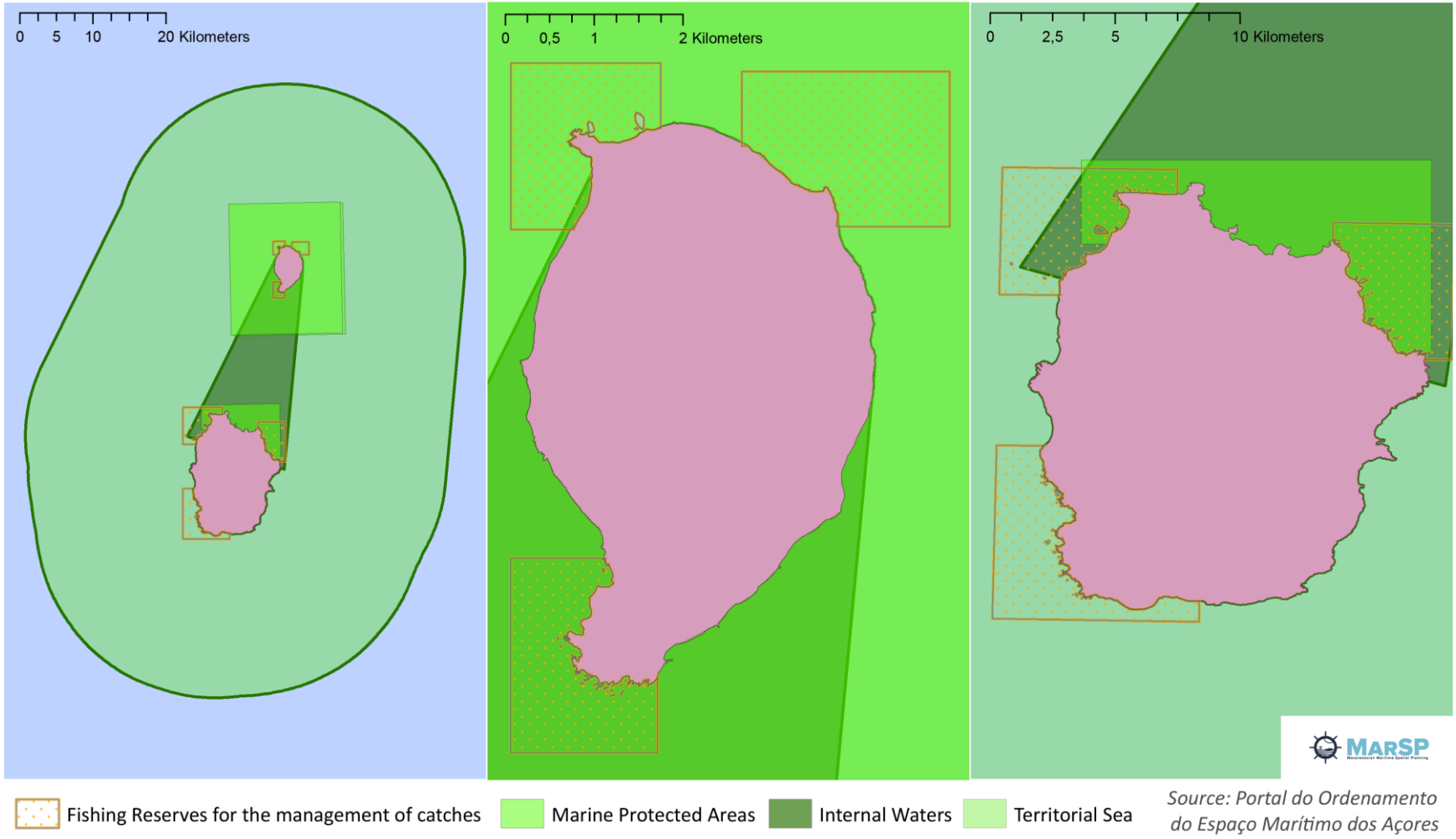
Map 32. Fishery quotas assigned by Council Regulation (EU) 2018/120

General Overview



Map 33. Aquaculture, fishery protection areas and marine protected areas in Azores I

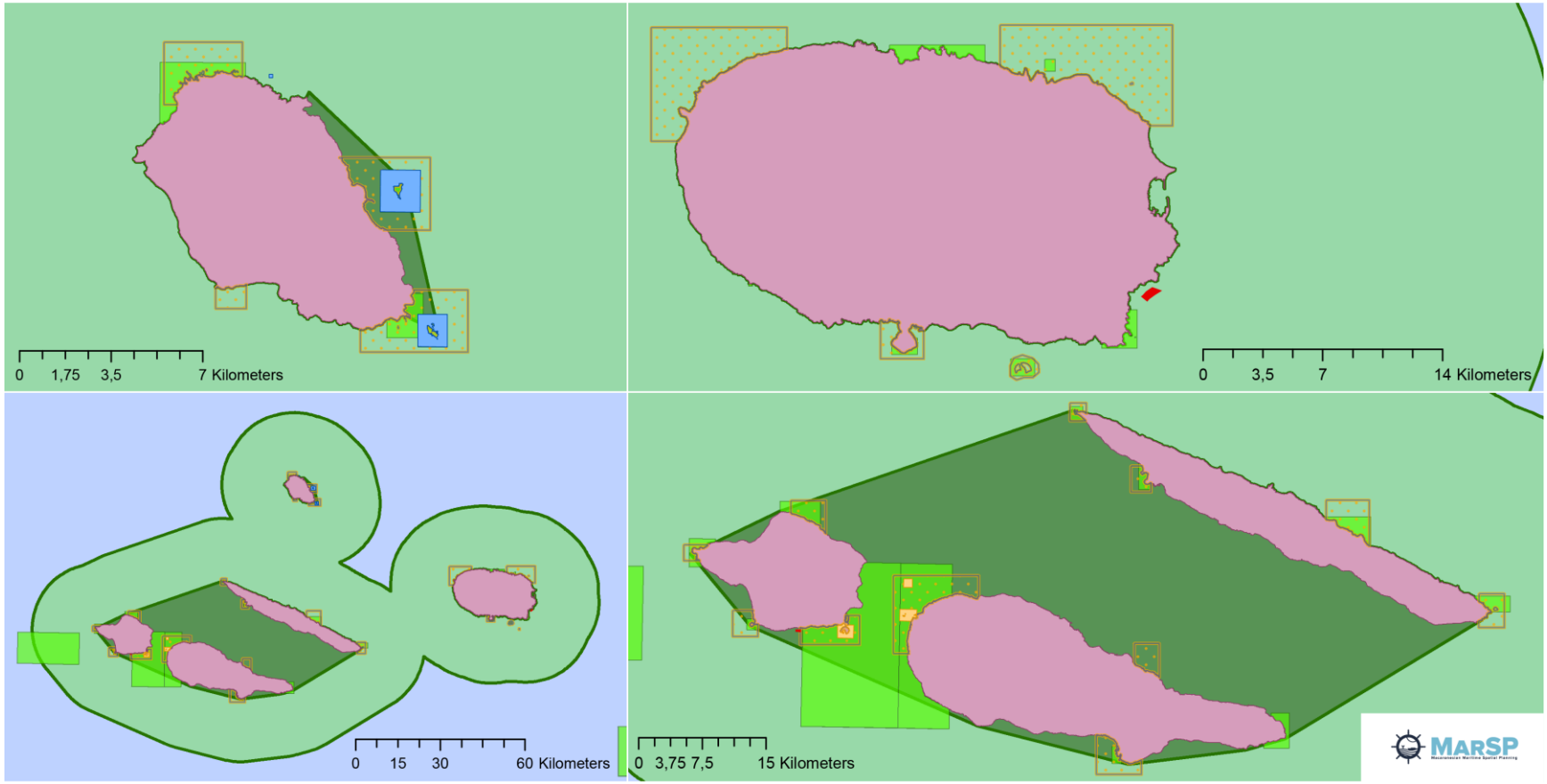
Fisheries and Aquaculture



Source: Portal do Ordenamento do Espaço Marítimo dos Açores

Map 34. Aquaculture, fishery protection areas and marine protected areas in Azores II

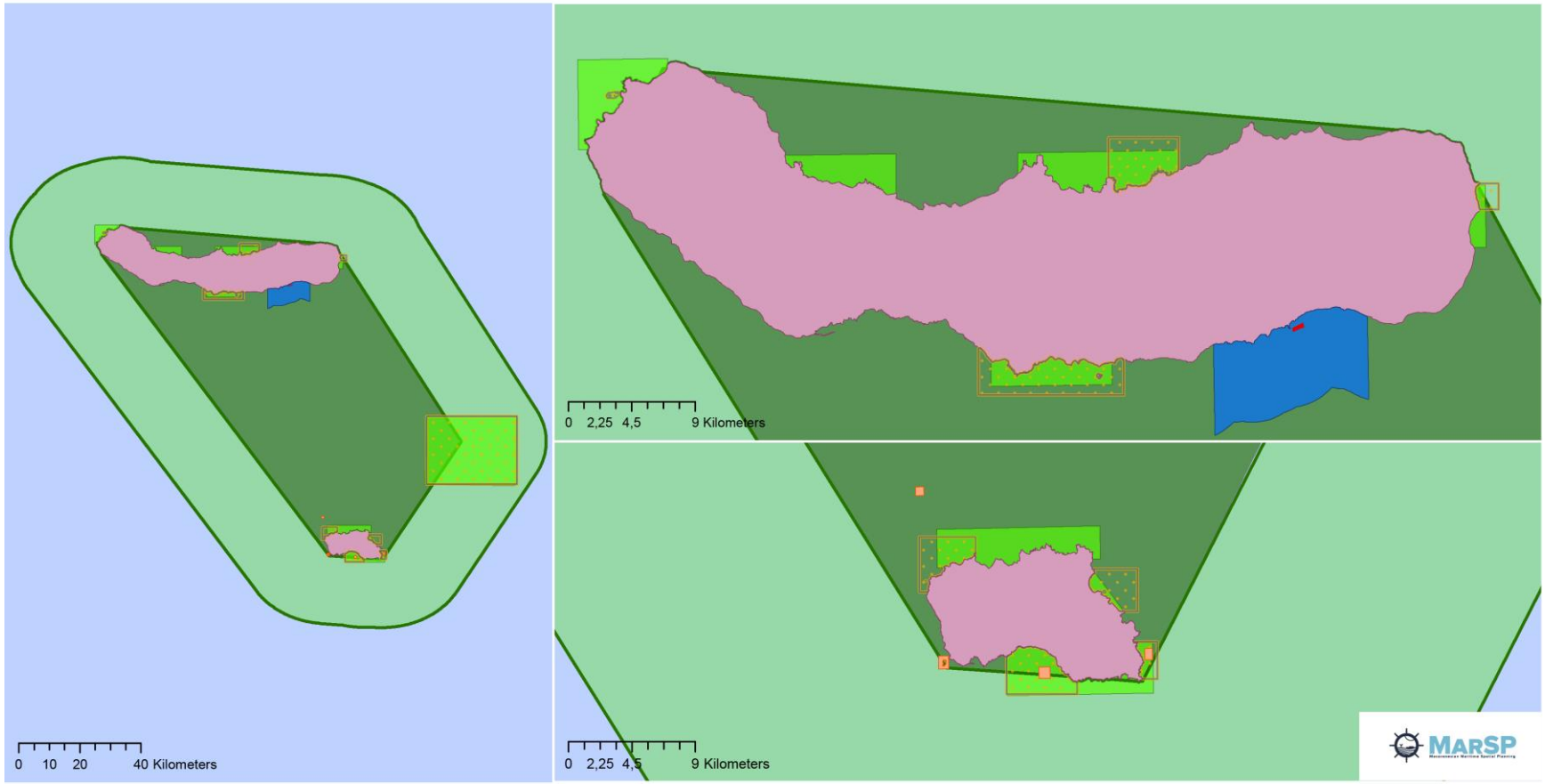
Political-Territorial Organization



Source: Portal do Ordenamento do Espaço Marítimo dos Açores

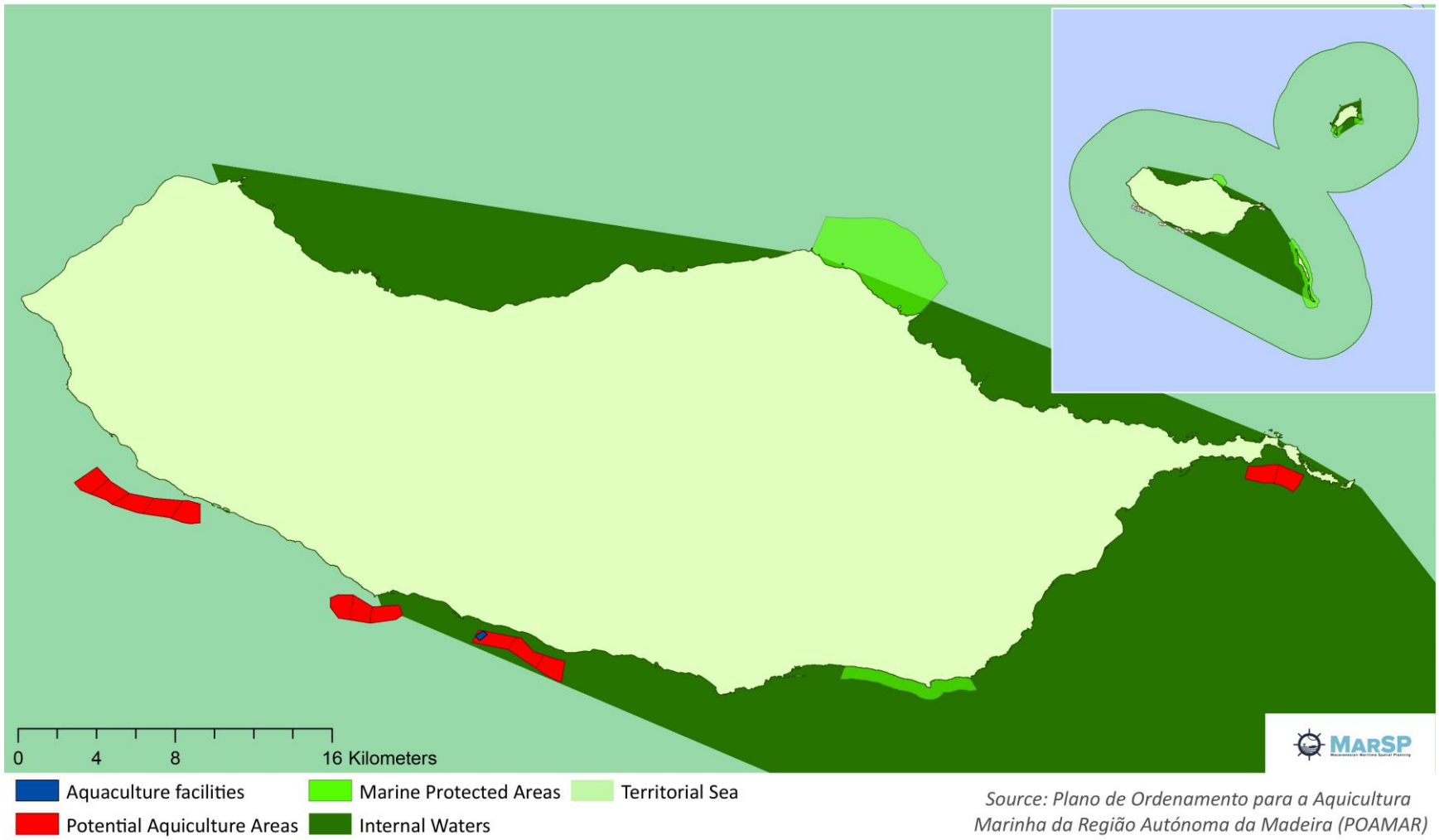
Map 35. Aquaculture, fishery protection areas and marine protected areas in Azores III

Fisheries and Fishing Areas



Map 36. Aquaculture areas and marine protected areas in Madeira

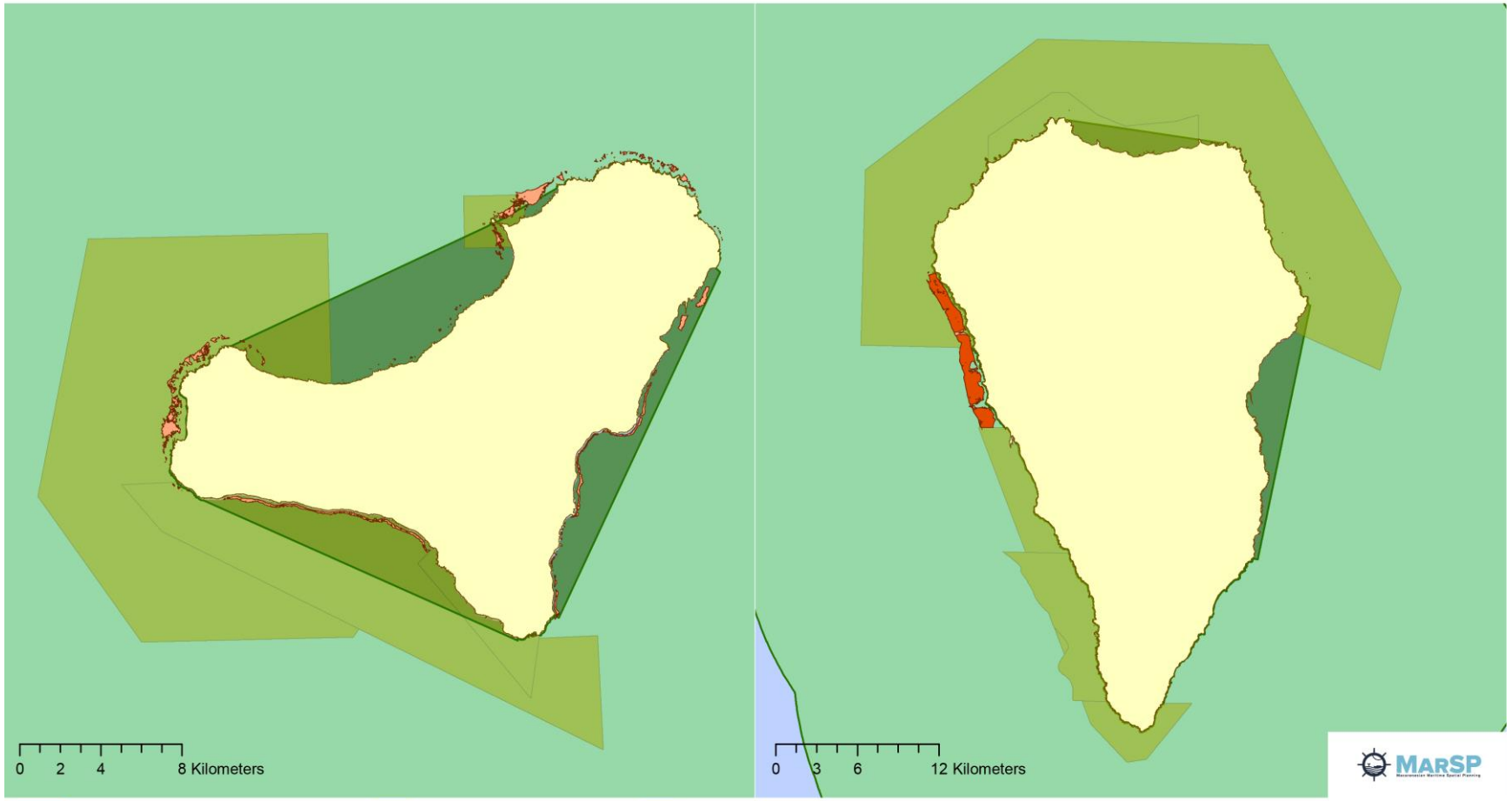
Fisheries and Fishing Areas



Source: Plano de Ordenamento para a Aquicultura Marinha da Região Autónoma da Madeira (POAMAR)

Map 37. Potential aquaculture areas and marine protected areas in Canary Islands (I)

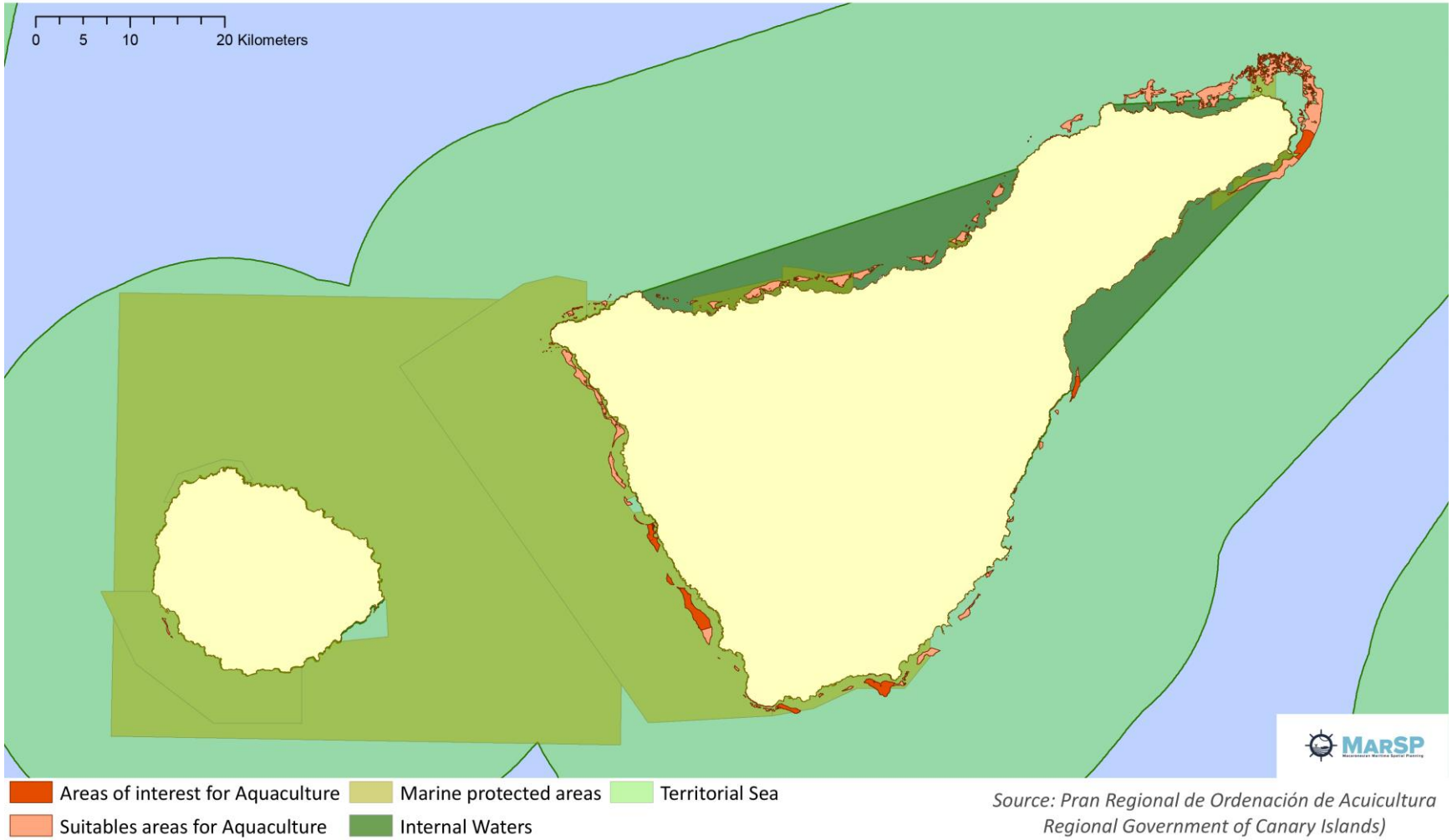
Fisheries and Aquaculture



Source: Pran Regional de Ordenación de Acuicultura Regional Government of Canary Islands)

Map 38. Potential aquaculture areas and marine protected areas in Canary Islands (II)

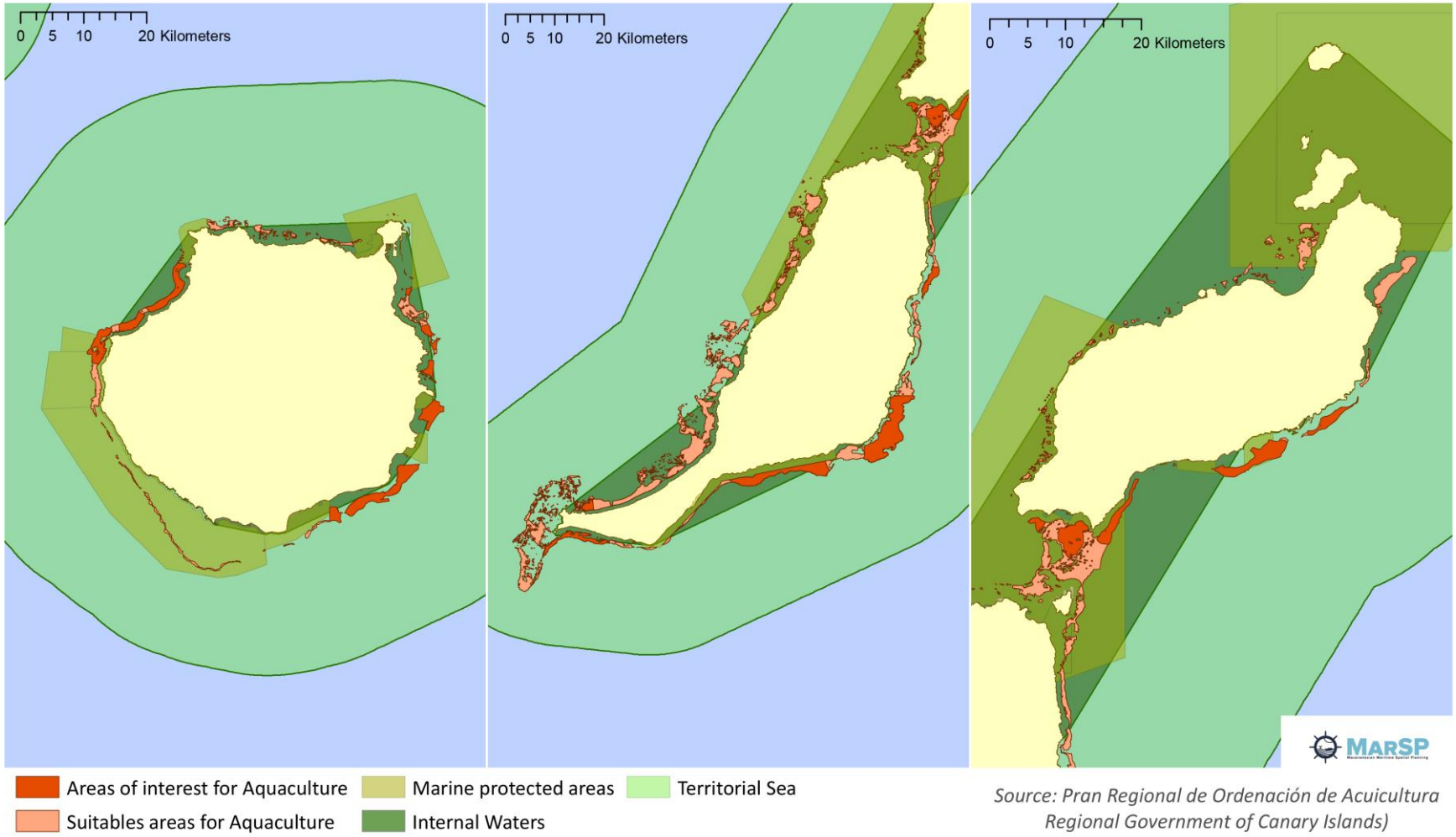
Fisheries and Aquaculture



Source: Pran Regional de Ordenación de Acuicultura Regional Government of Canary Islands)

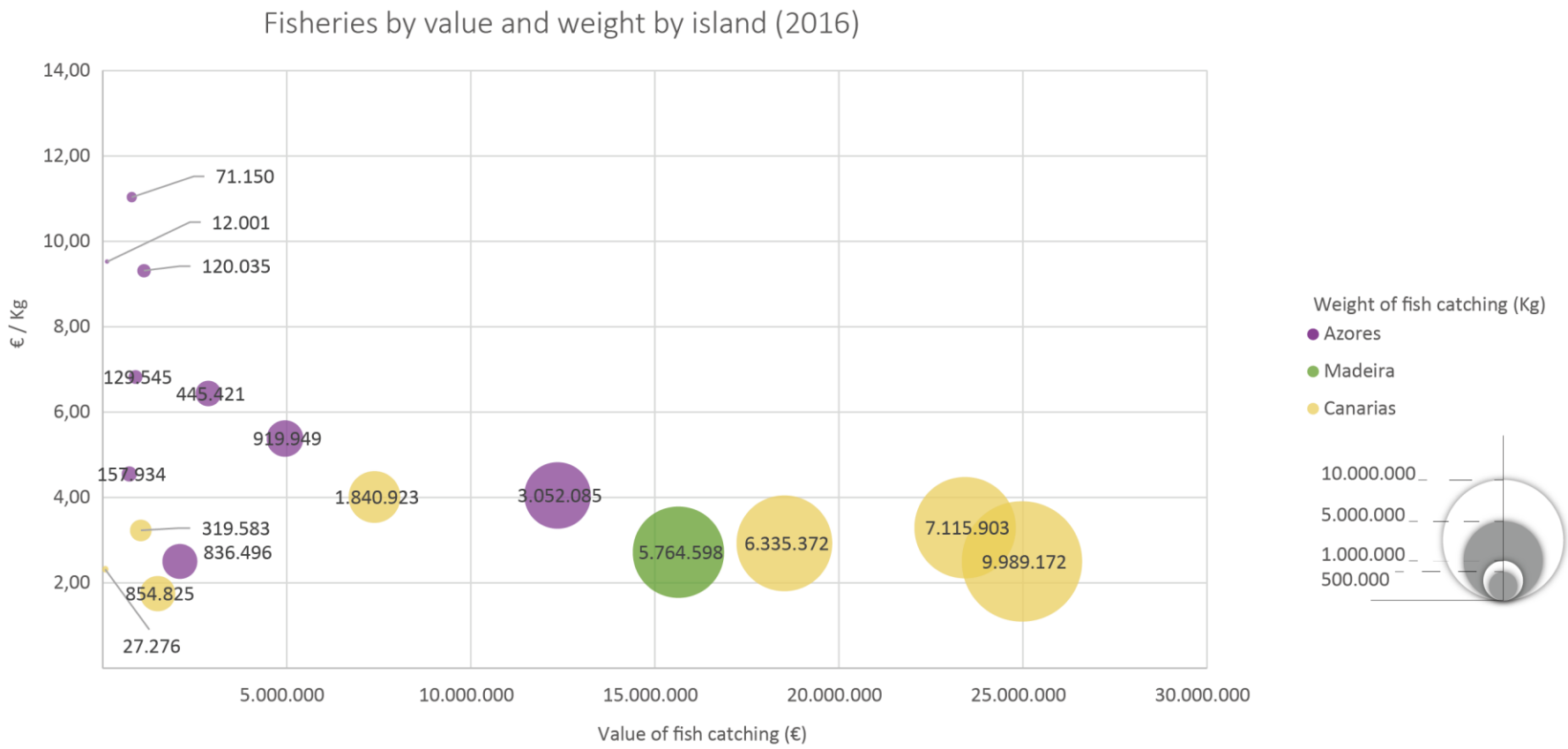
Map 39. Potential aquaculture areas and marine protected areas in Canary Islands (III)

Fisheries and Aquaculture



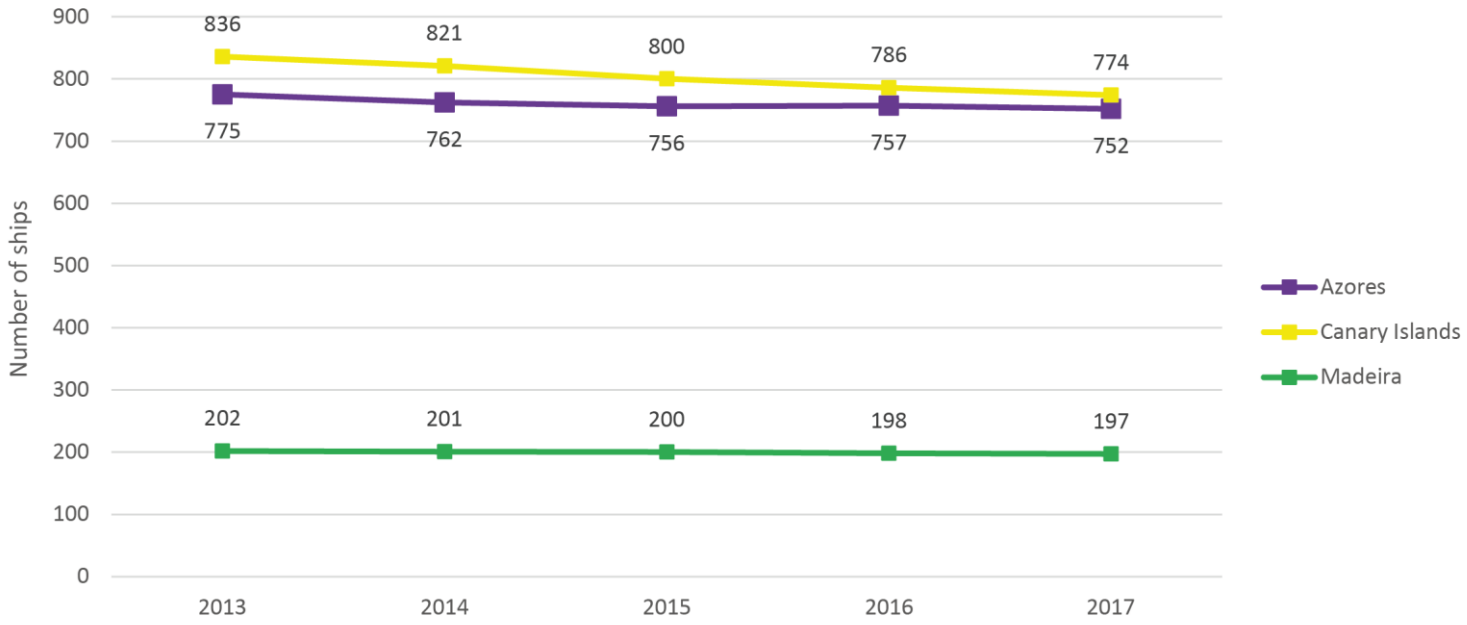
Source: Pran Regional de Ordenación de Acuicultura Regional Government of Canary Islands)

Figure 4. Fisheries by island, value and weight (2016)



Sources: Serviço Regional de Estatística dos Açores, Direção Regional de Estatística da Madeira, Consejería de Agricultura, Ganadería, Pesca y Aguas (2016)

Figure 5. Fishing fleet. Evolution of size (2013-2017)



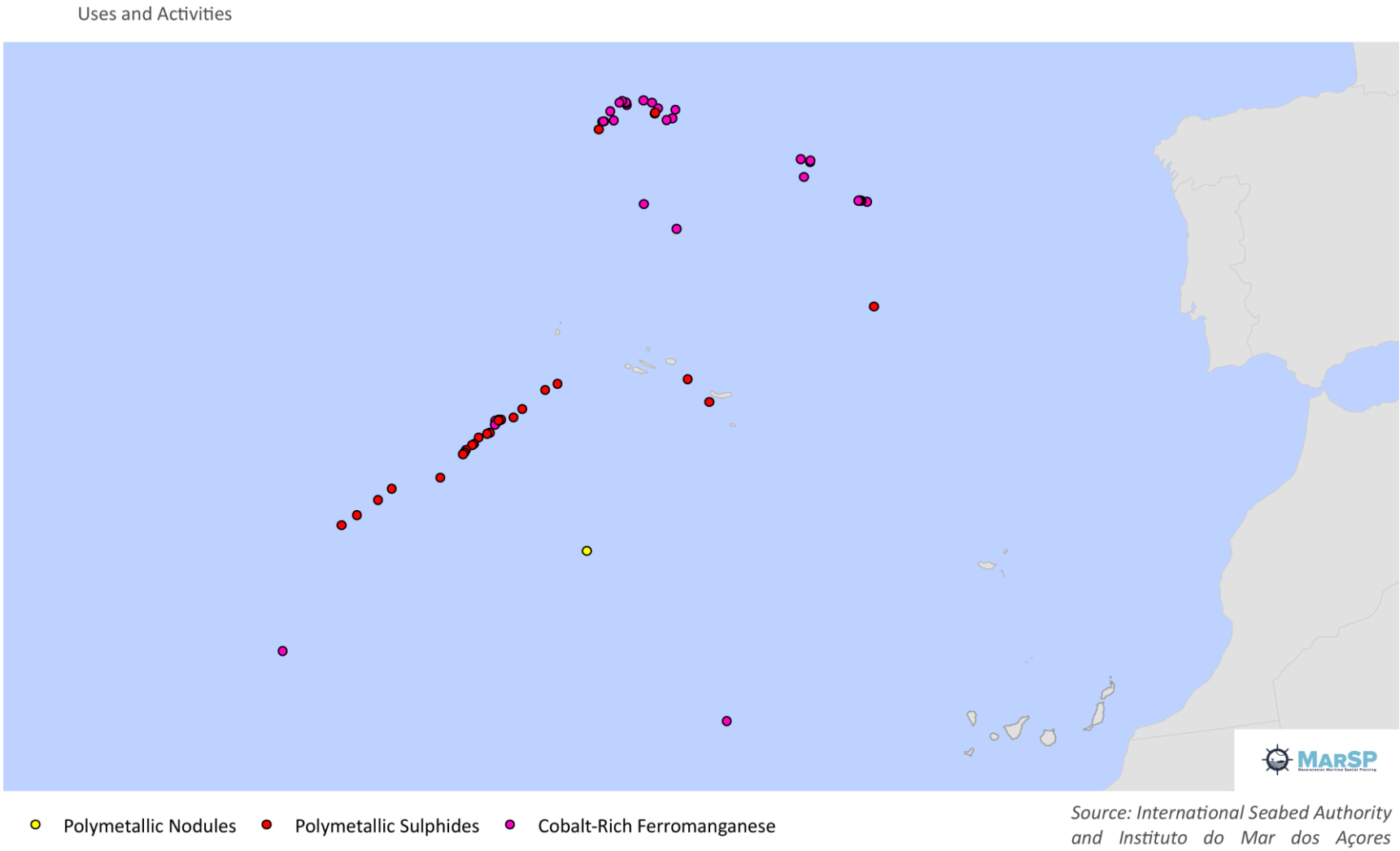
Sources: Instituto Nacional de Estatística (Portugal) and Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Alimentation and Environment (Spain)

Figure 6. Fishing fleet (Gross tonnes) and power (Kw). 2017.

Sources: Instituto Nacional de Estatística (Portugal) and Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Alimentation and Environment (Spain)

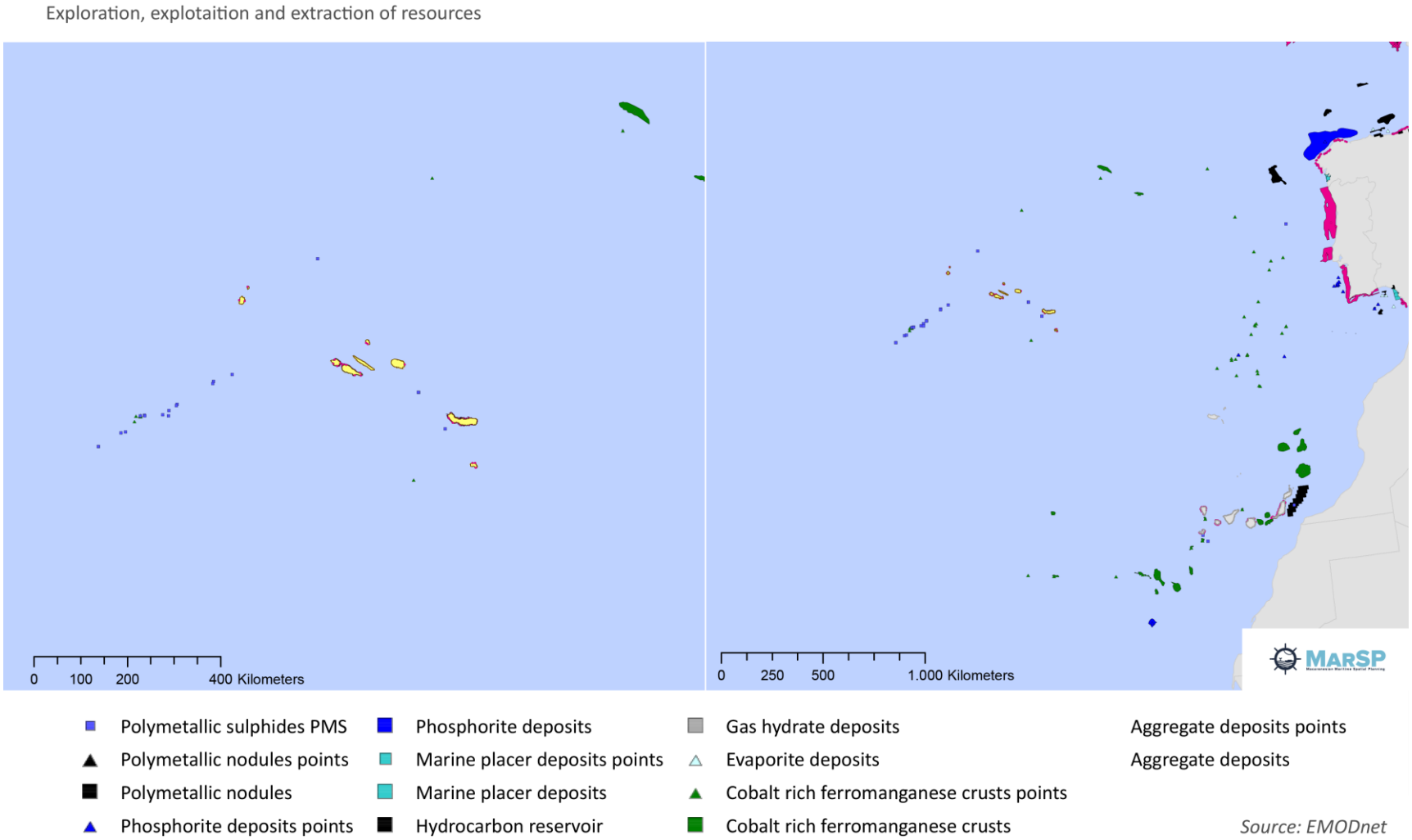
4.2.2. Infrastructures and facilities for the exploration, explotaition and extraction of oil, gas and other energy resources, of minerals and aggregates, and for the production of energy from renewable sources

Map 40. Location of Deep Sea Mineral Resources in Azores surrounding waters

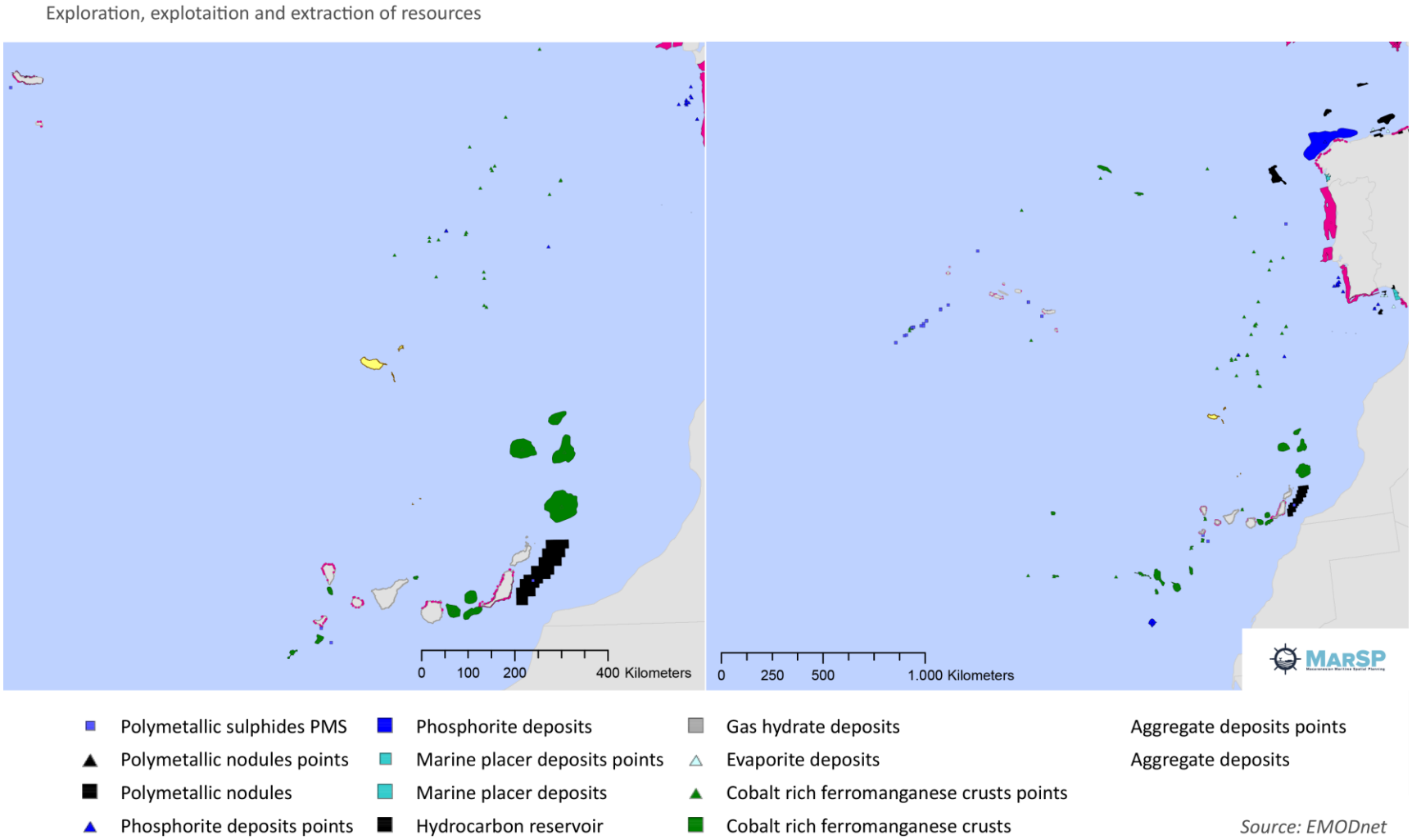


Source: International Seabed Authority and Instituto do Mar dos Açores

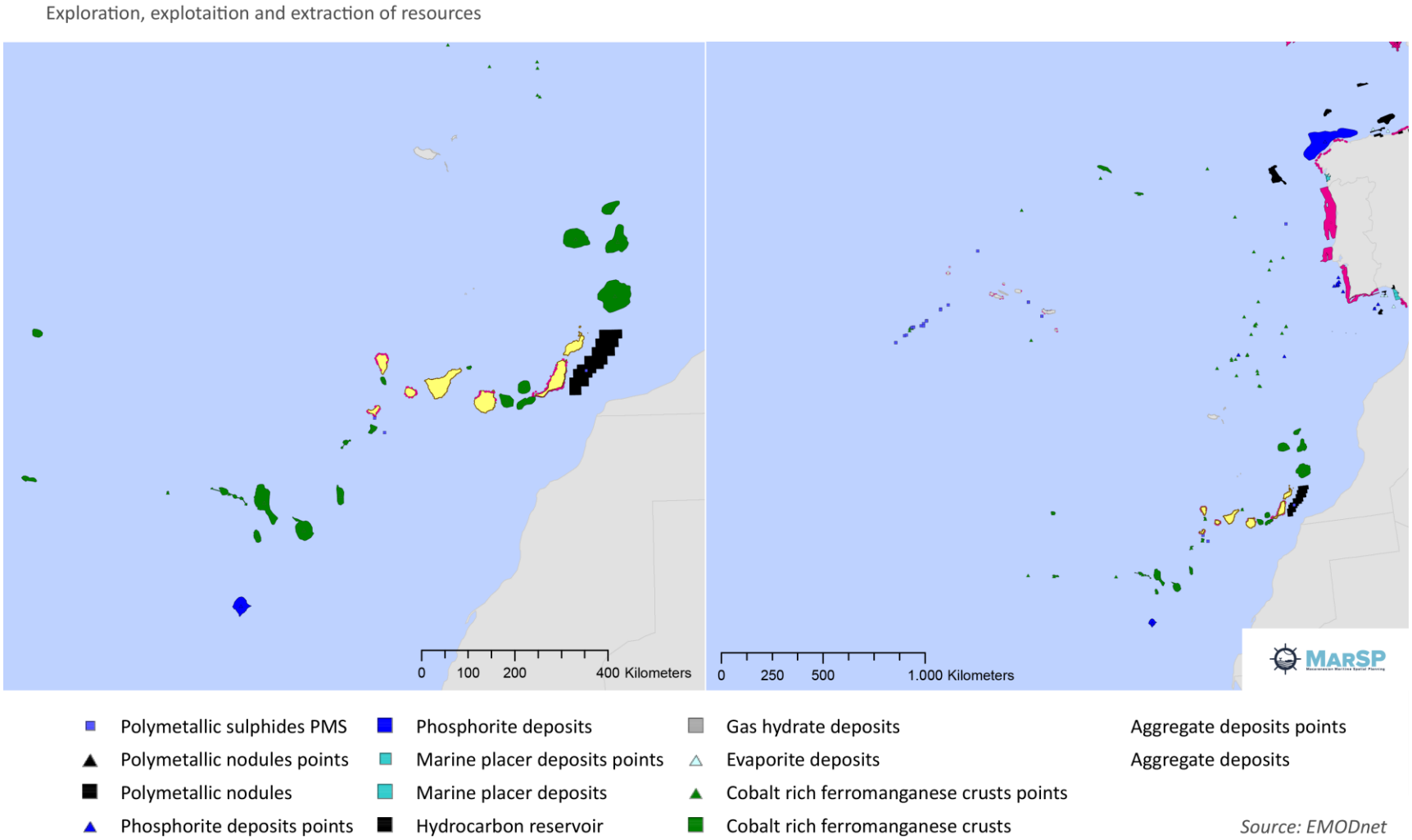
Map 41. Location of Deep Sea Mineral Resources in Azoerian surrounding waters (according to EMODnet)



Map 42. Location of Deep Sea Mineral Resources in Madeiran surrounding waters (according to EMODnet)

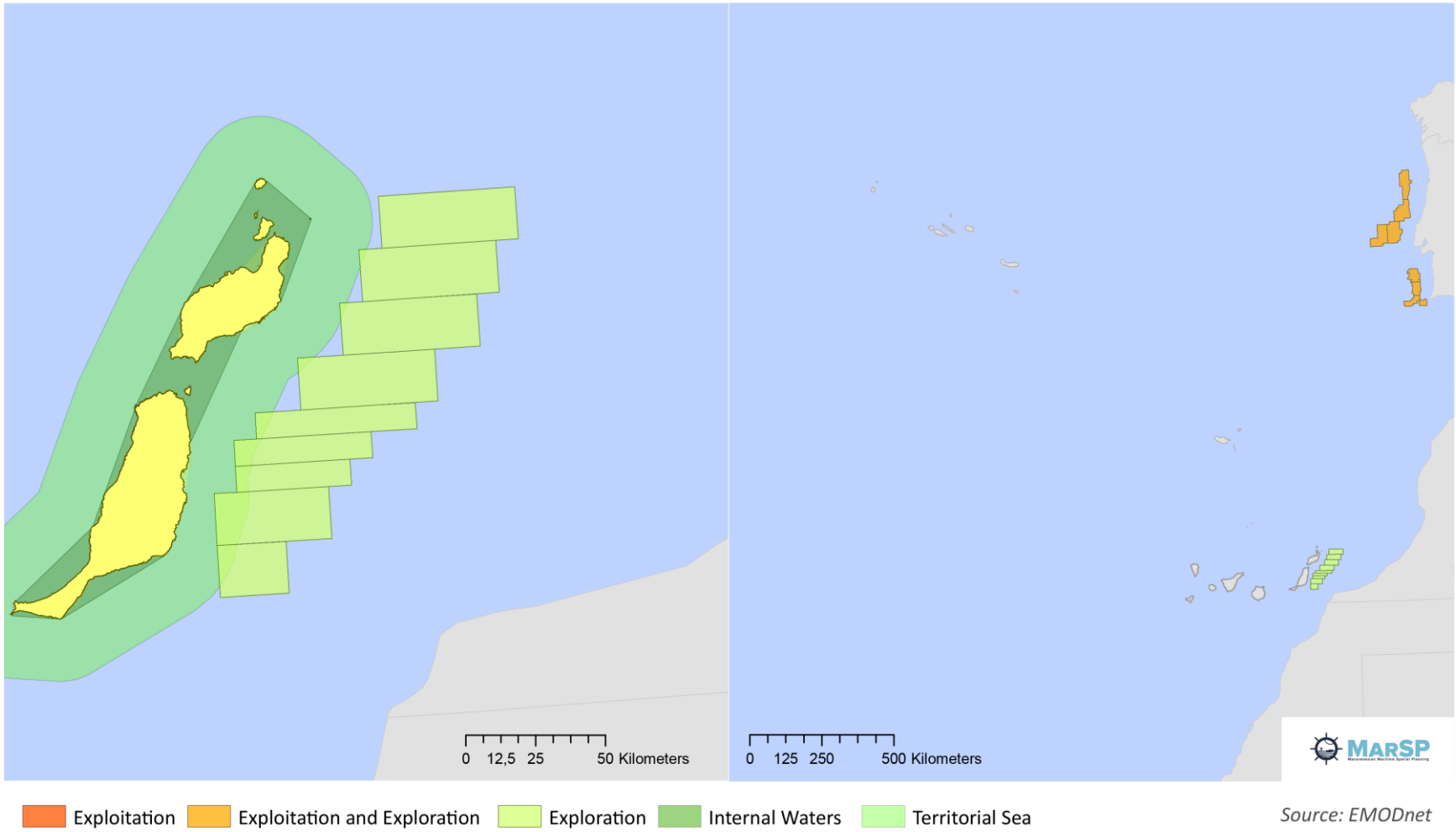


Map 43. Location of Deep Sea Mineral Resources in Canarian surrounding waters (according to EMODnet)



Map 44. Location of Hydrocarbon Extraction and Exploration Areas in Geographical Scope

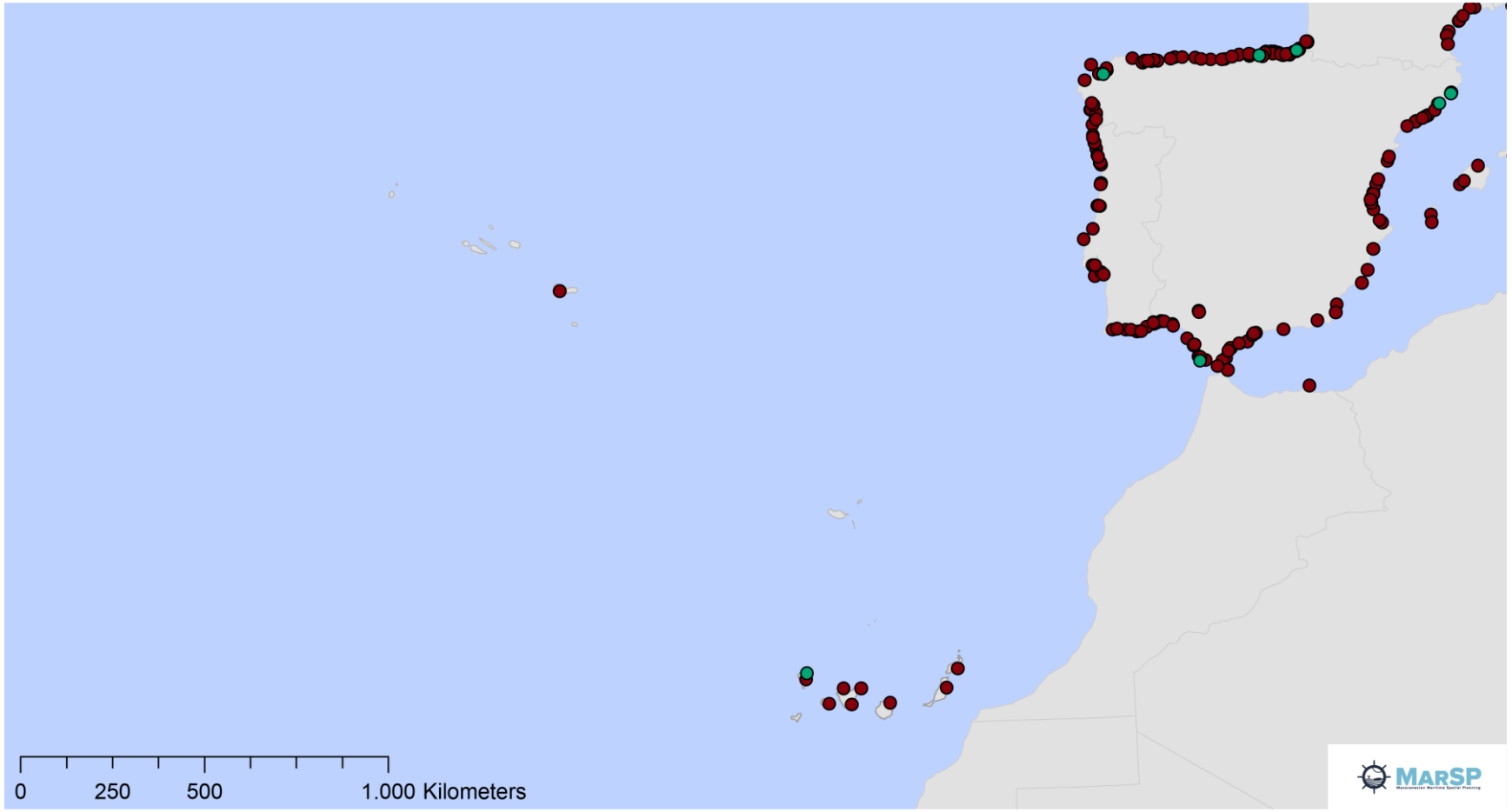
Exploration, explotaition and extraction of resources



Source: EMODnet

Map 45. Aggregates and Dredging locations

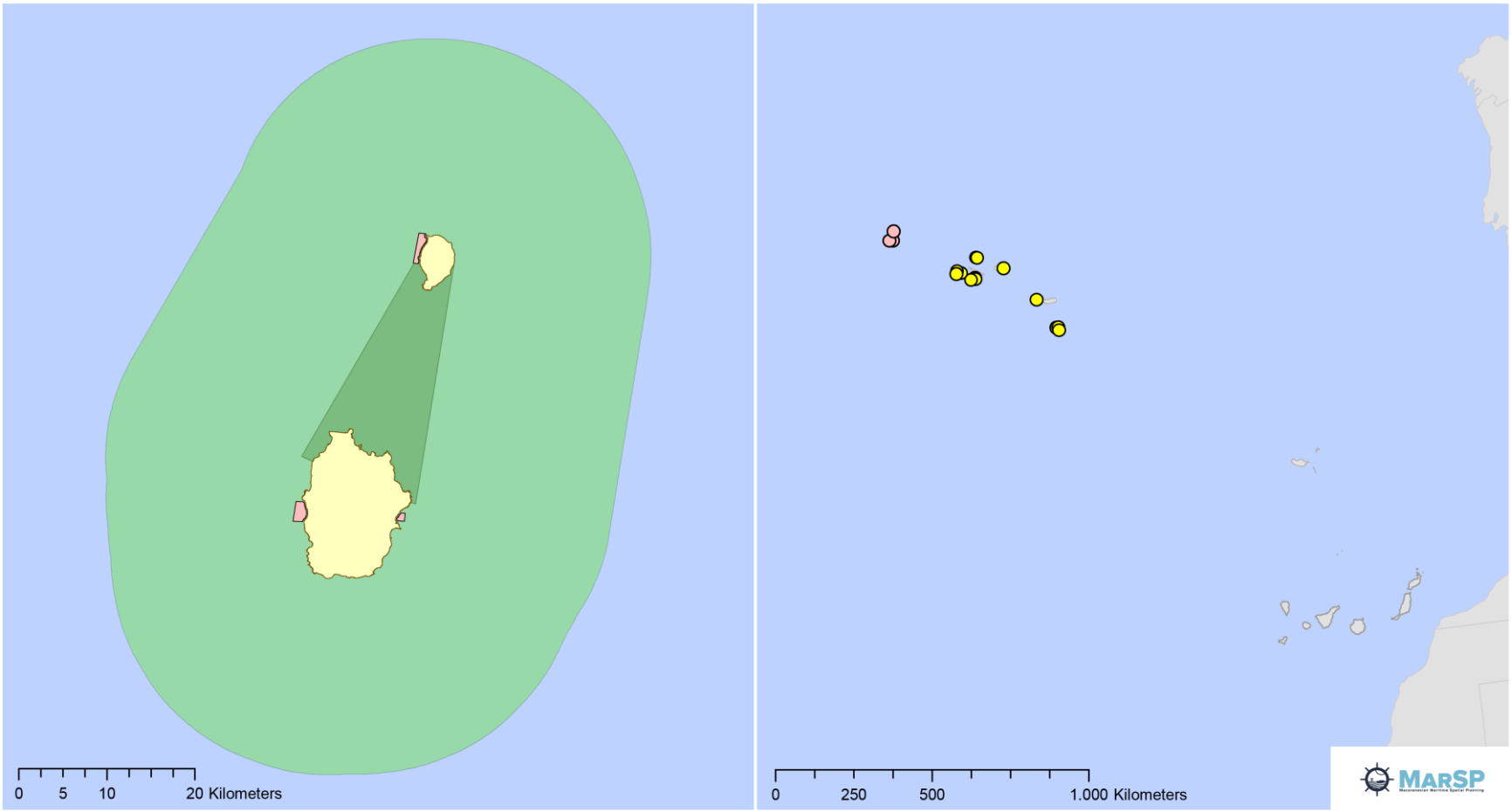
Exploration, explotaition and extraction of resources



Source: EMODnet

Map 46. Sand Mining in Azores (I)

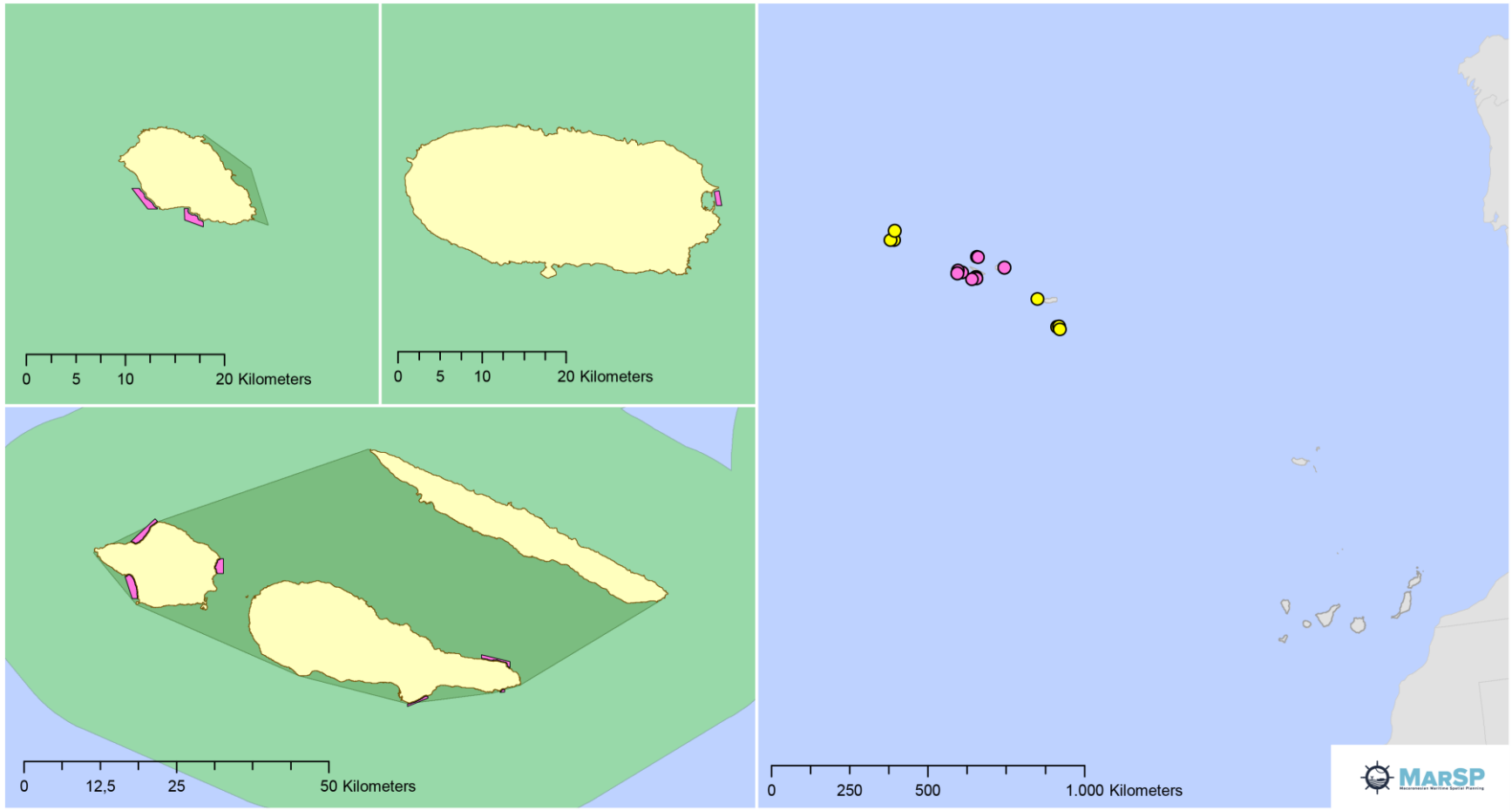
Exploration, explotaition and extraction of resources



Source: SIGMAR

Map 47. Sand Mining in Azores (II)

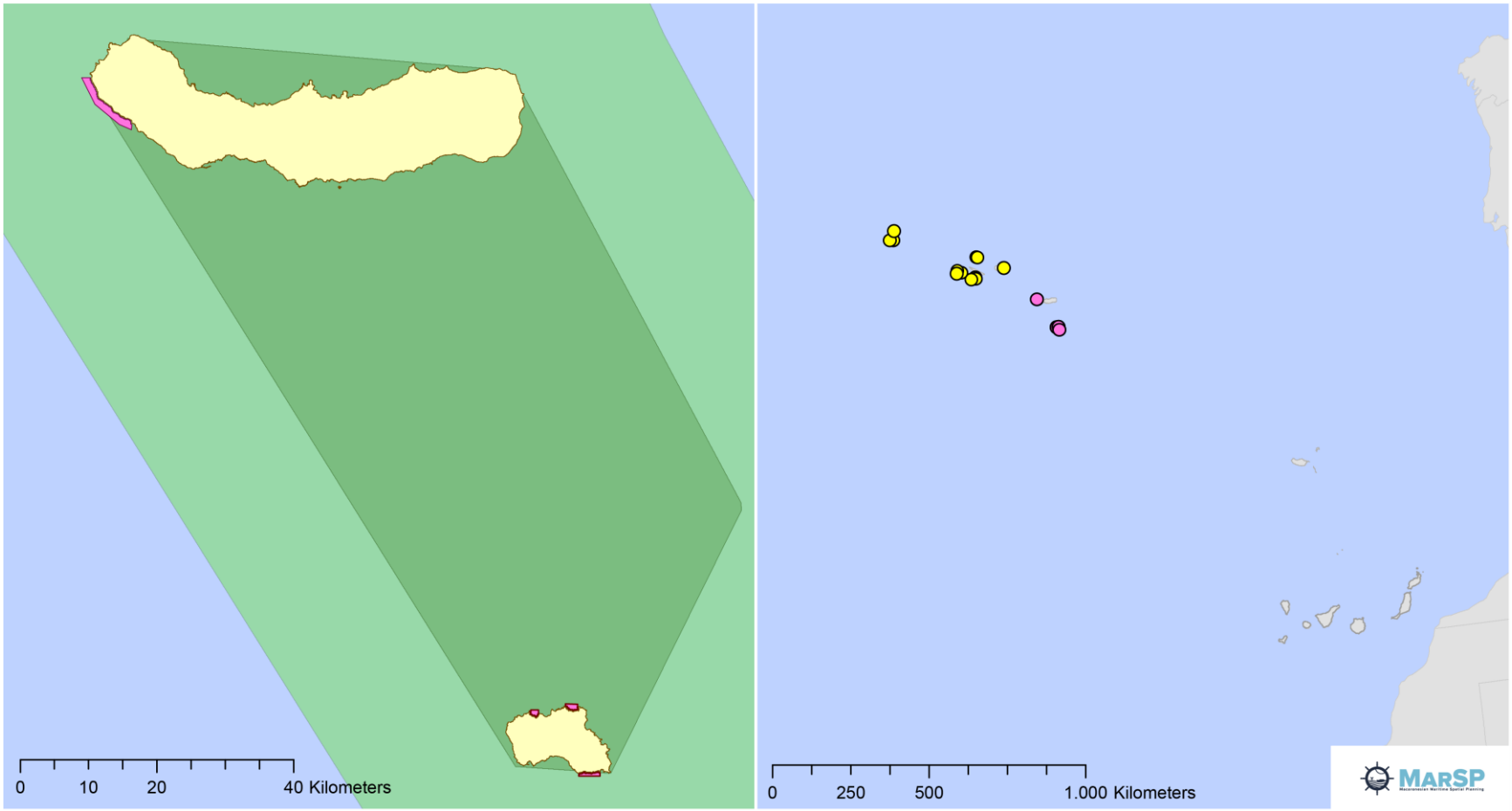
Exploration, explotaition and extraction of resources



Source: SIGMAR

Map 48. Sand Mining in Azores (III)

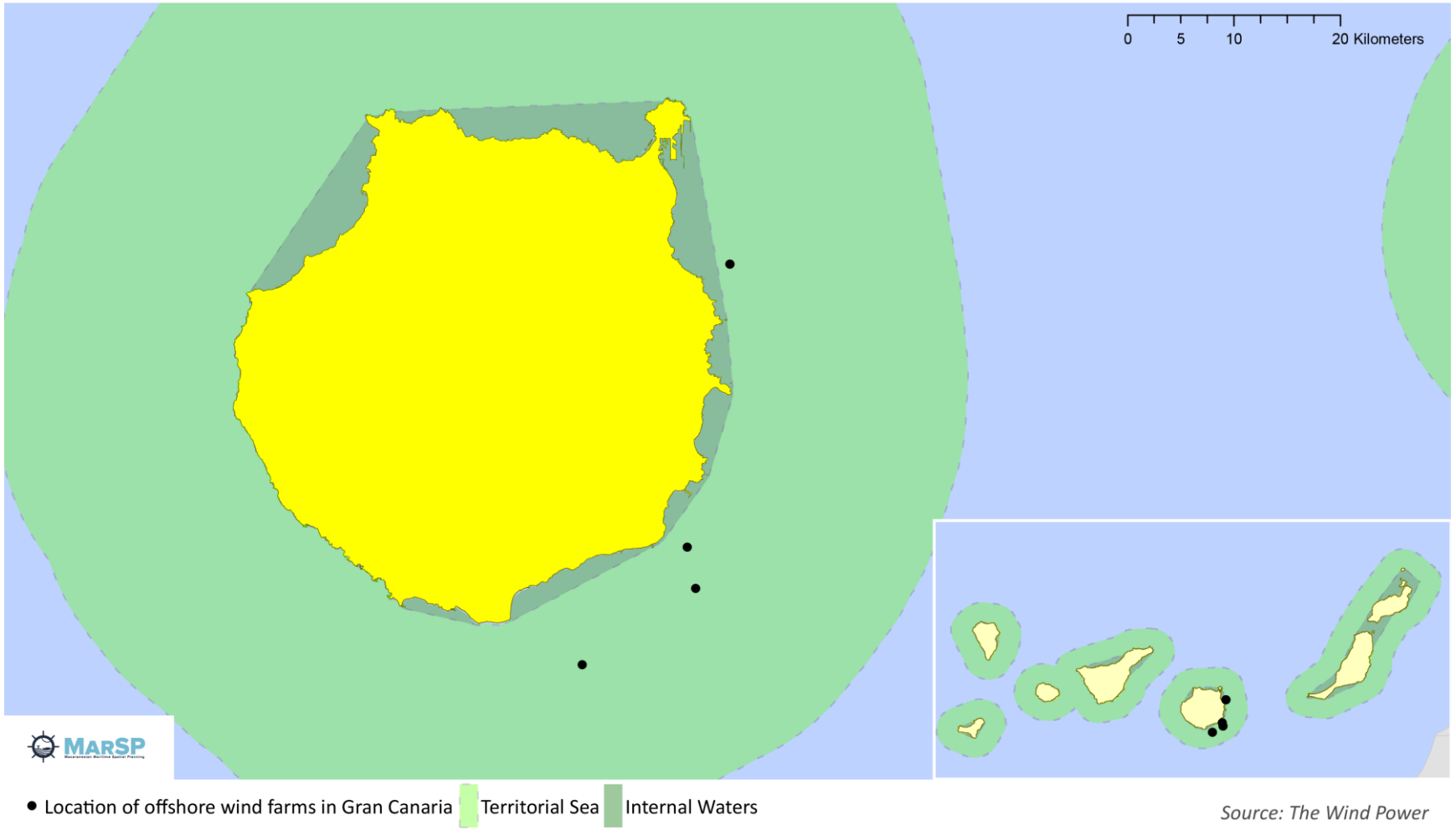
Exploration, explotaition and extraction of resources



Source: SIGMAR

Map 49. Offshore windfarms (Gran Canaria)

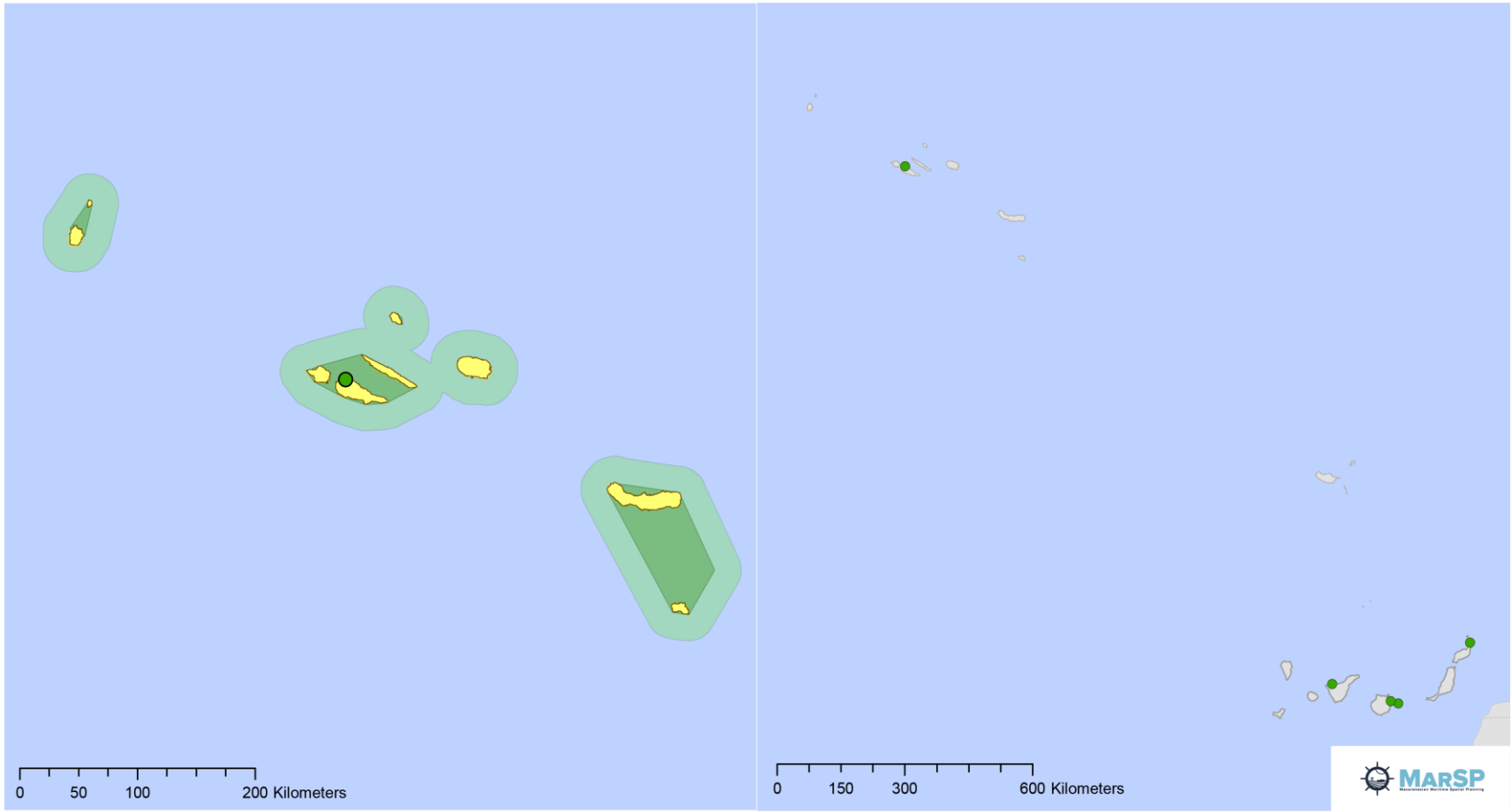
Exploration, explotaition and extraction of resources



Source: The Wind Power

Map 50. Ocean energy facilities in Azores

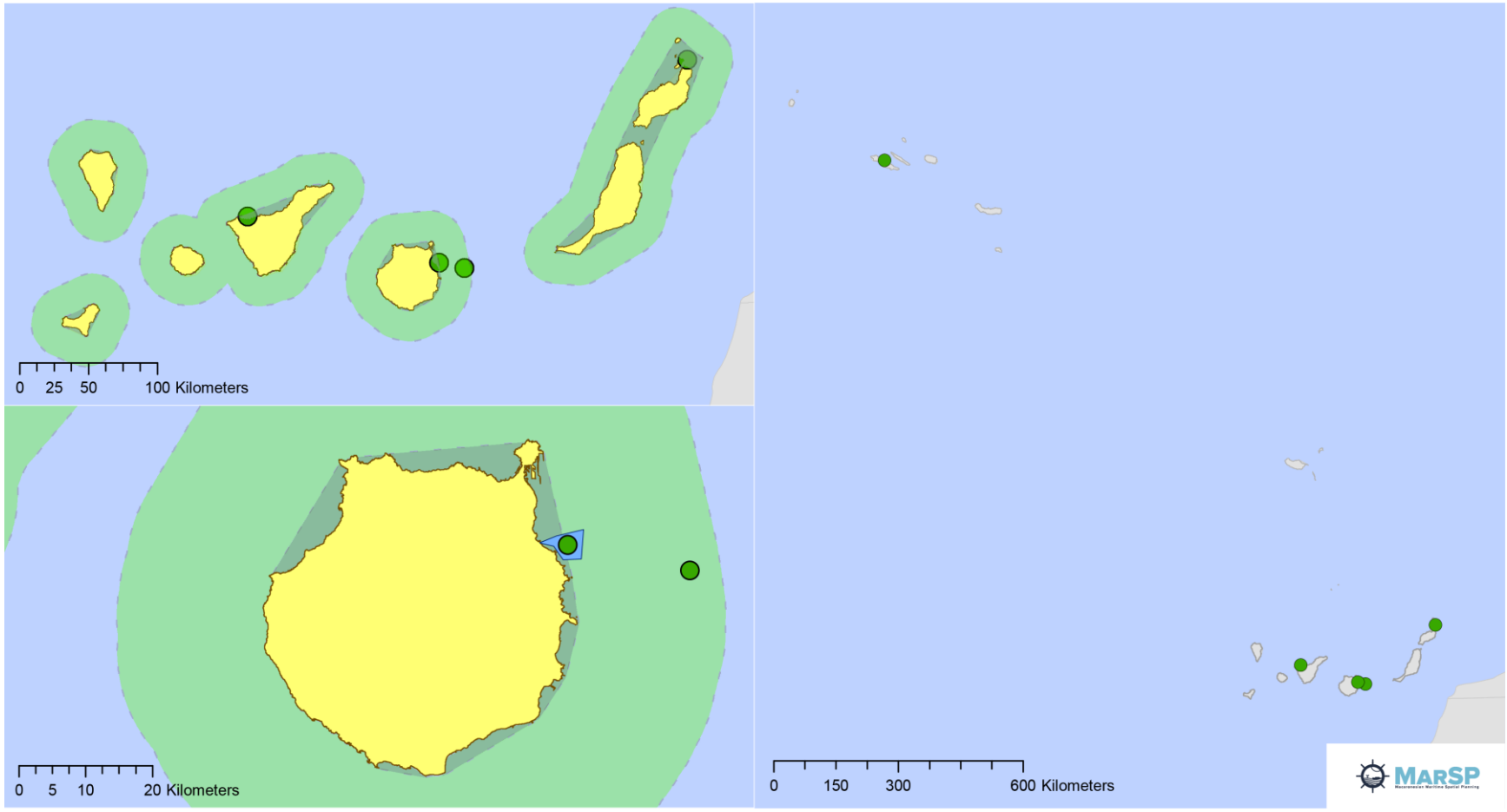
Exploration, explotaition and extraction of resources



Source: EMODnet

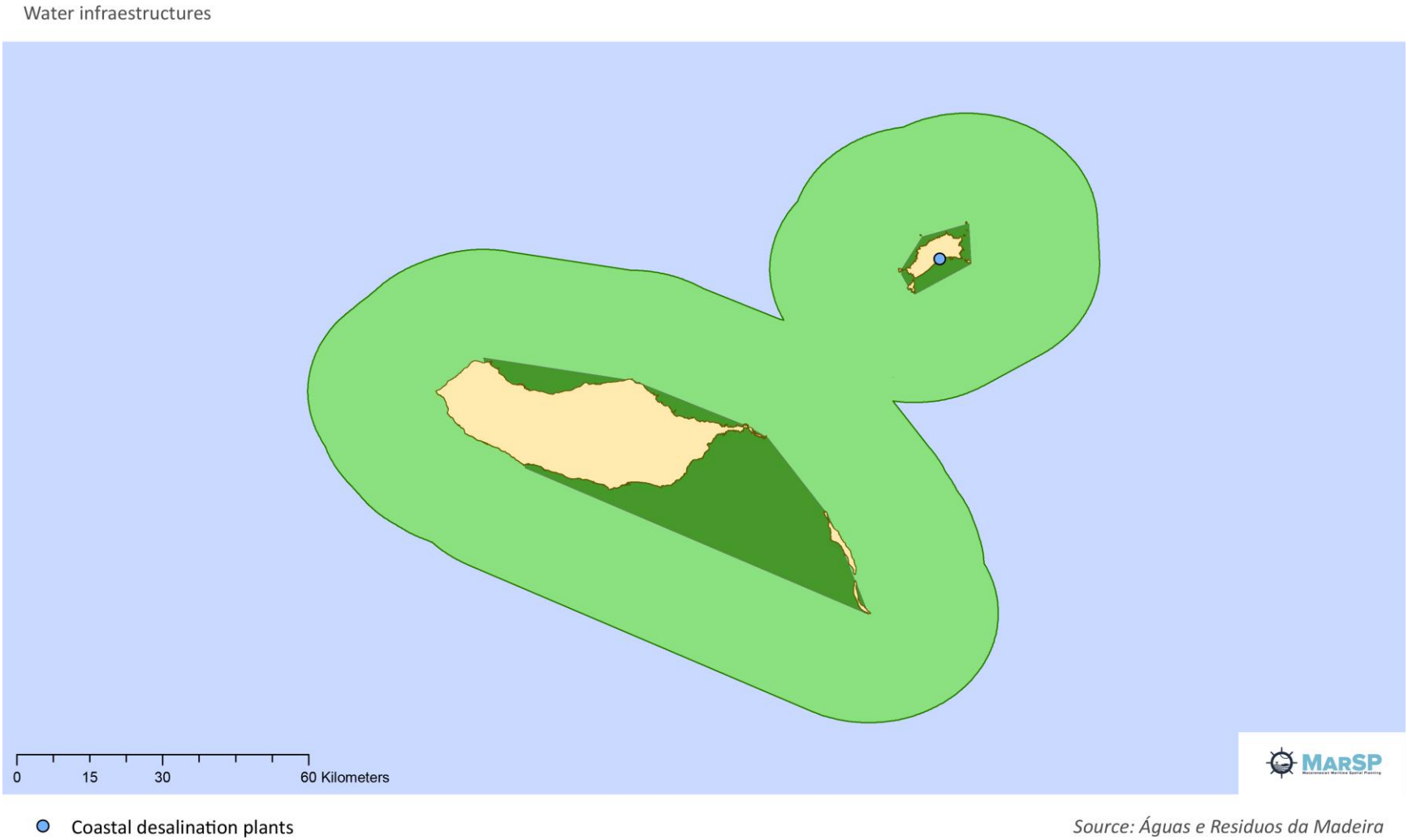
Map 51. Ocean energy facilities in Canary Islands

Exploration, explotaition and extraction of resources



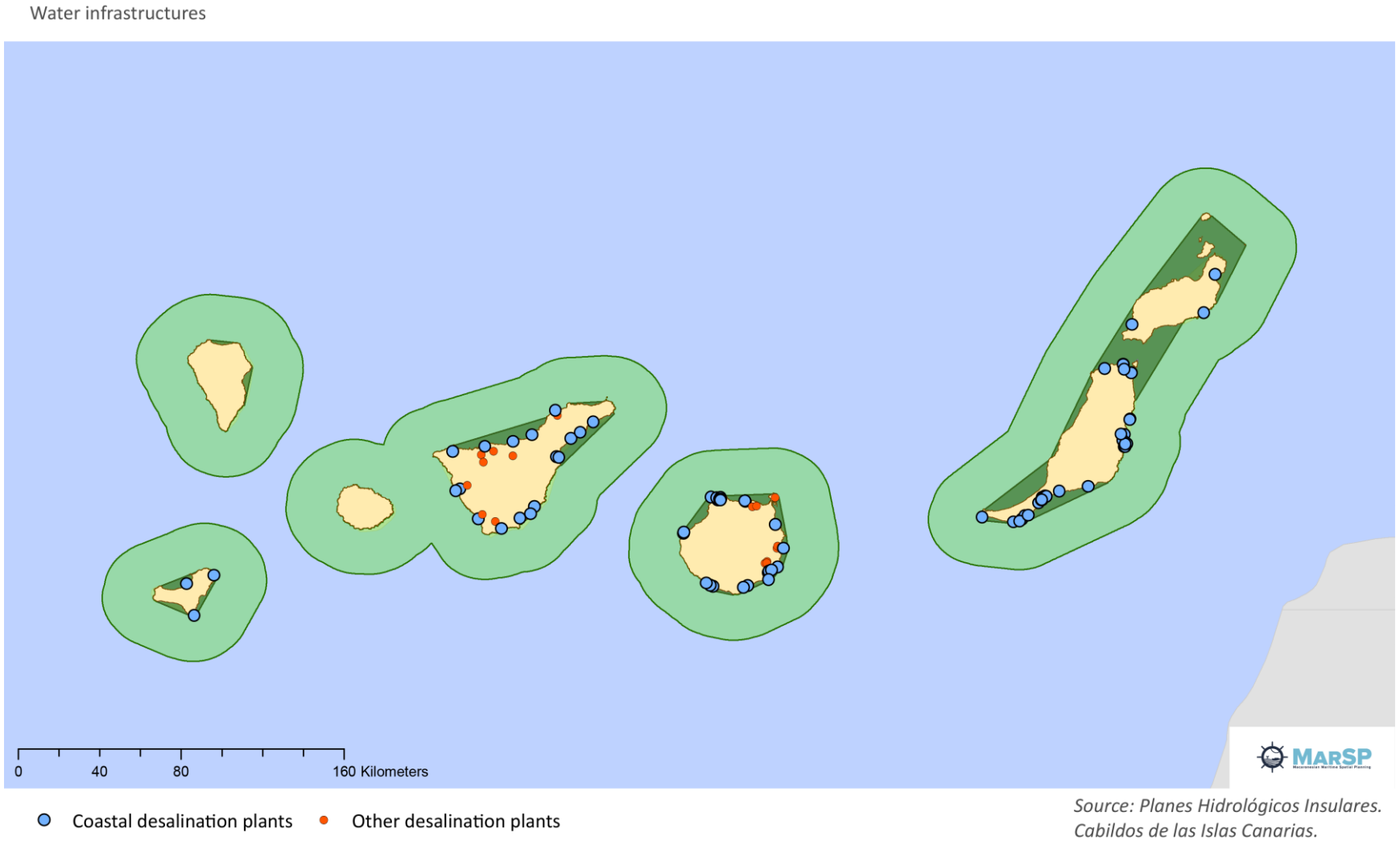
Source: EMODnet

Map 52. Water infrastructures. Madeira



Source: Águas e Resíduos da Madeira

Map 53. Water infrastructures. Canary Islands

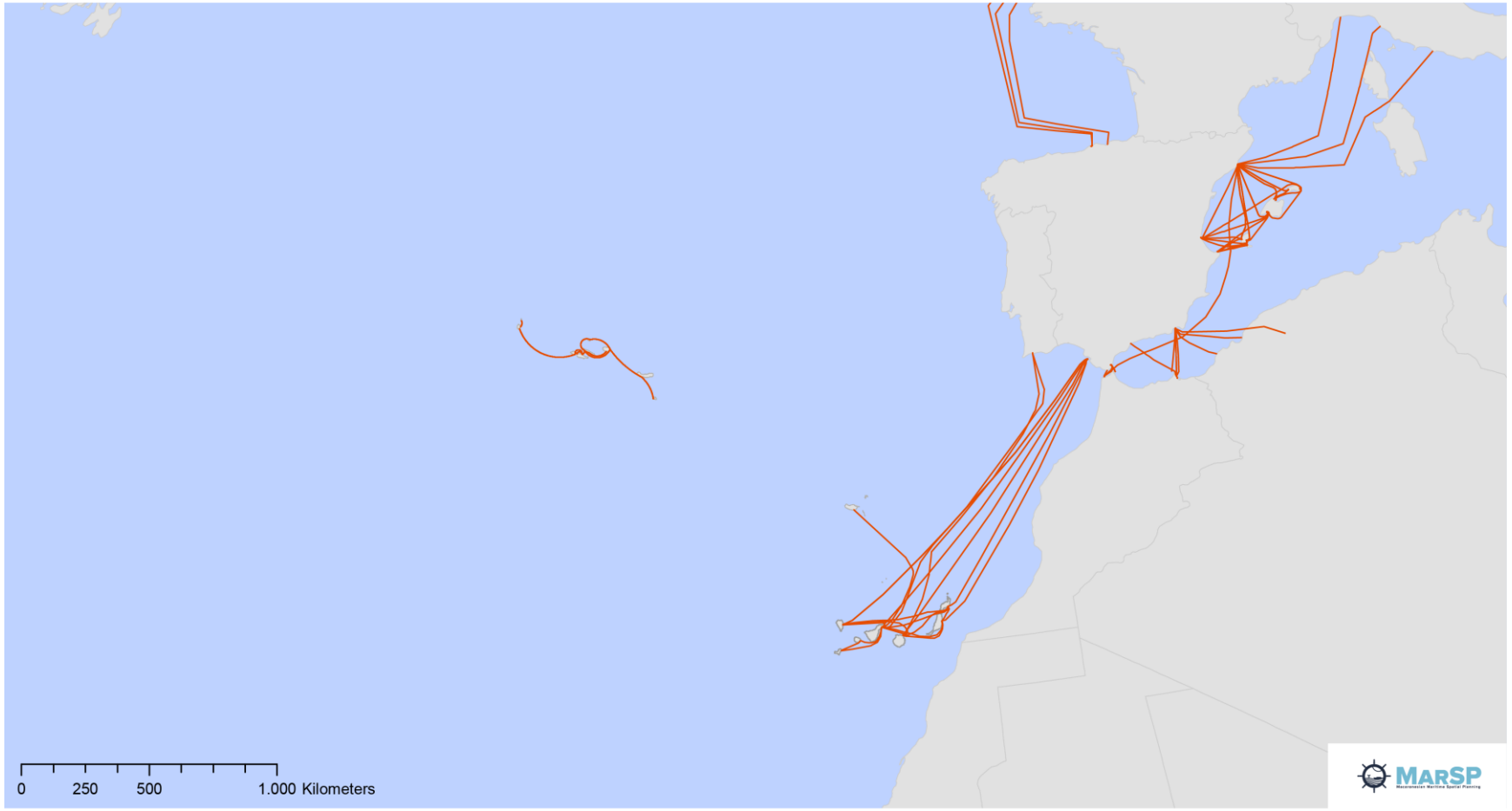


Source: Planes Hidrológicos Insulares. Cabildos de las Islas Canarias.

4.2.3.Maritime transport routes and traffic flows

Map 54. Maritime waterways in Geographical scope

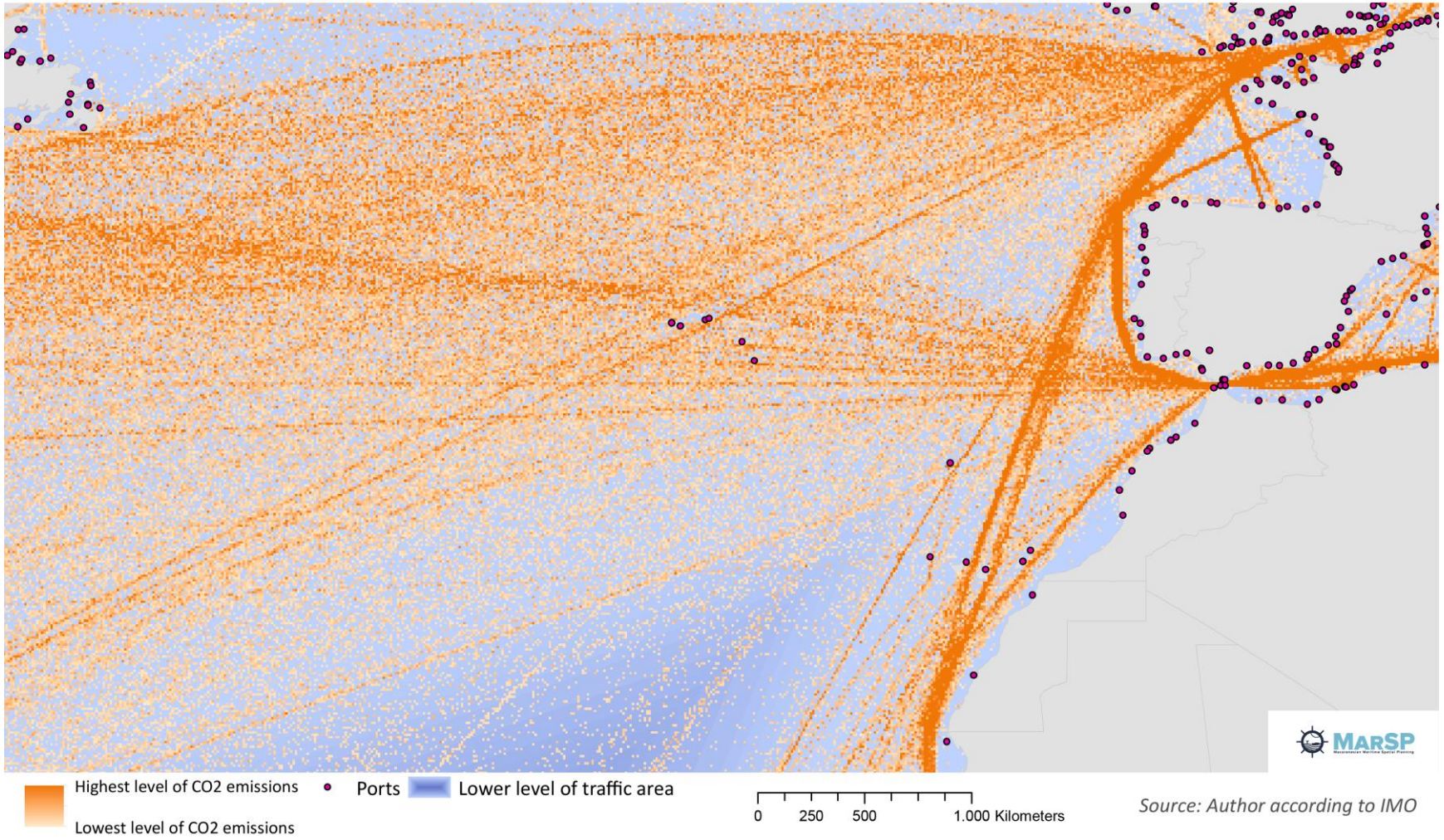
Maritime transport routes and traffic flows



Source: Centro Nacional de Información Geográfica (Spain)

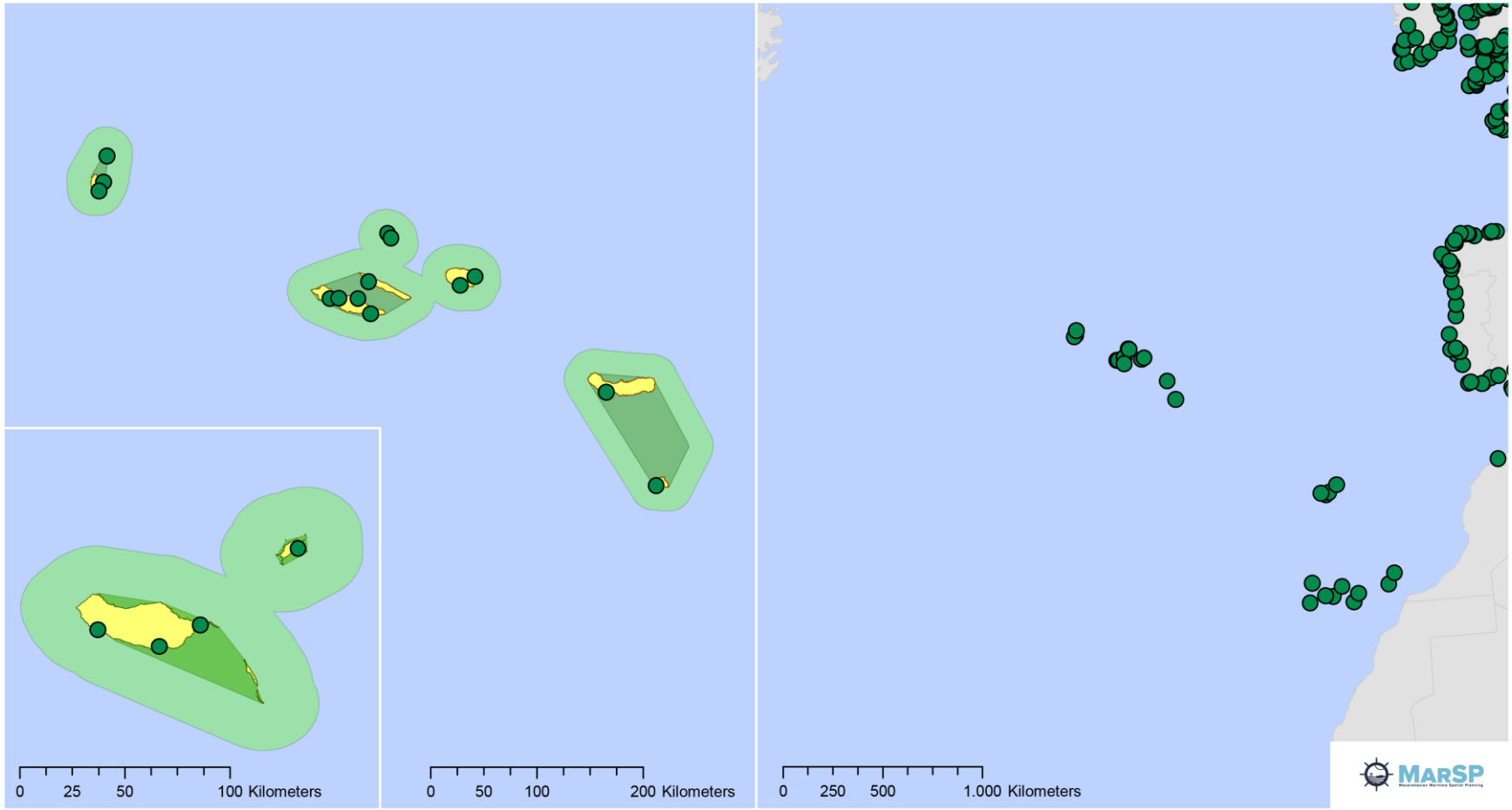
Map 55. CO_2 flow patterns derived from maritime traffic in Macaronesia

Traffic and Transport



Map 56. Ports in Macaronesia. Azores and Madeira

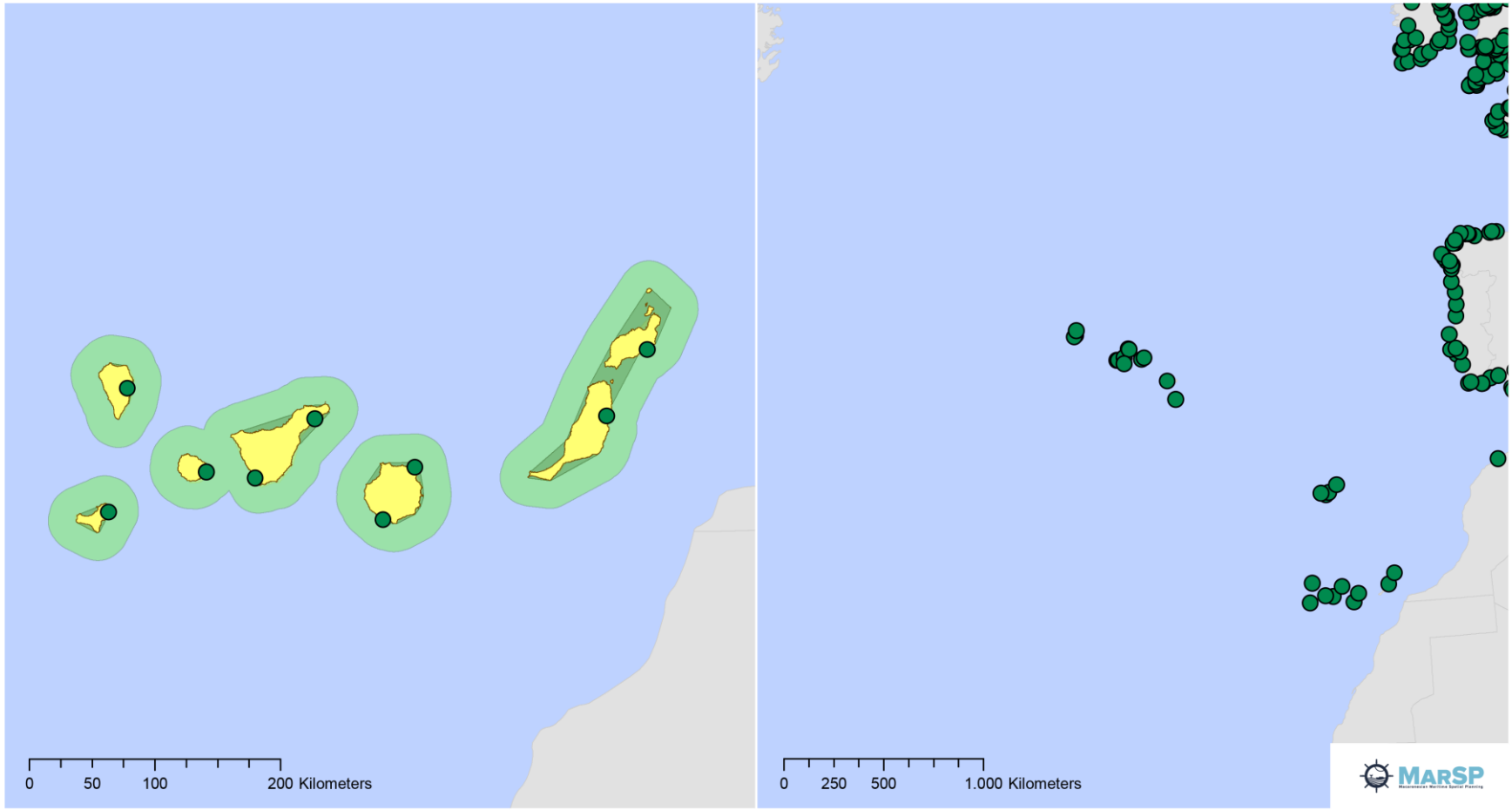
Traffic and Communications



Source: EMODnet

Map 57. Ports in Macaronesia. Canary Islands

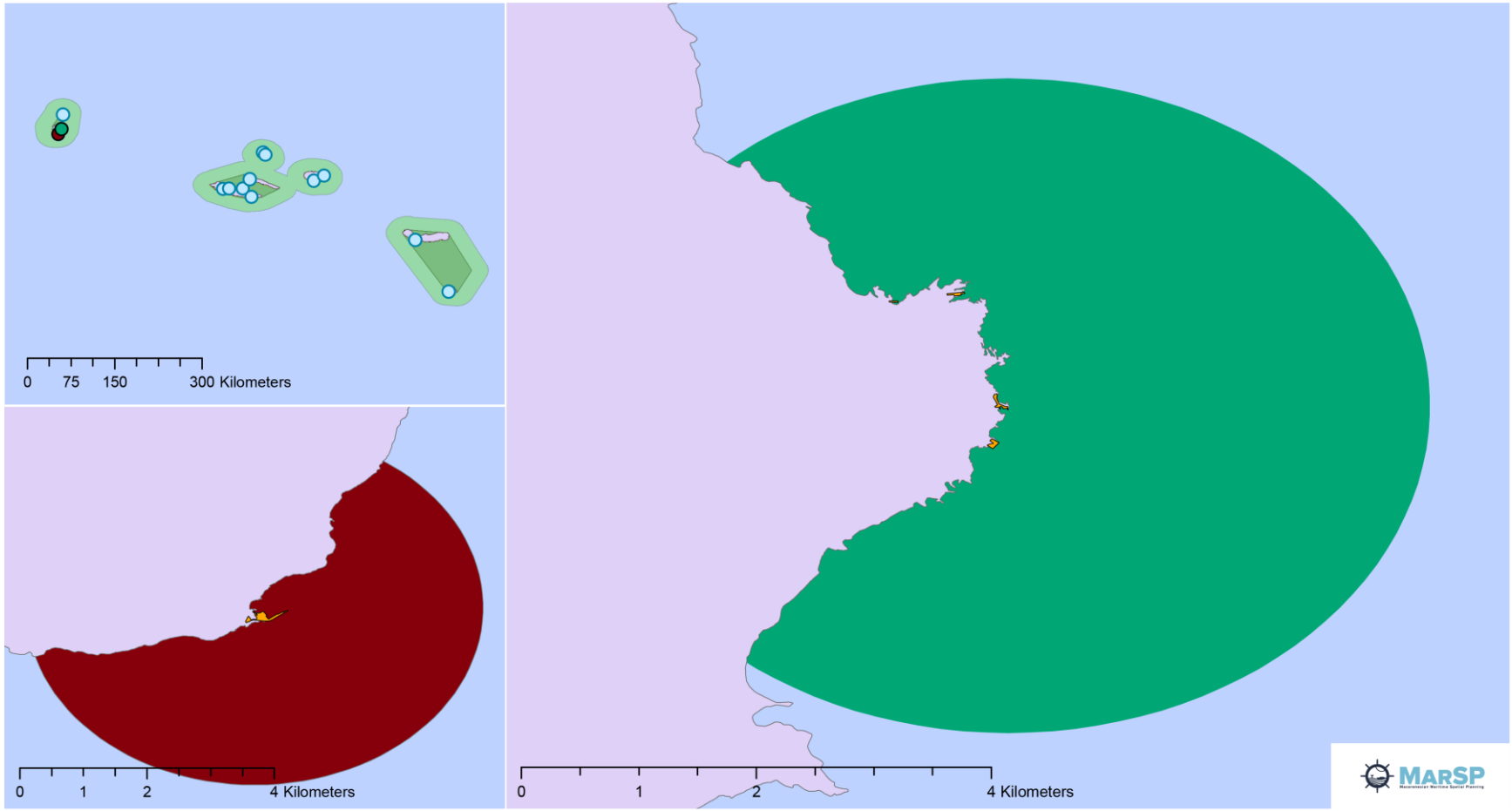
Traffic and Communications



Source: EMODnet

Map 58. Ports infrastructures. Hypothetical area of influence (1,5 nm). Azores (I)

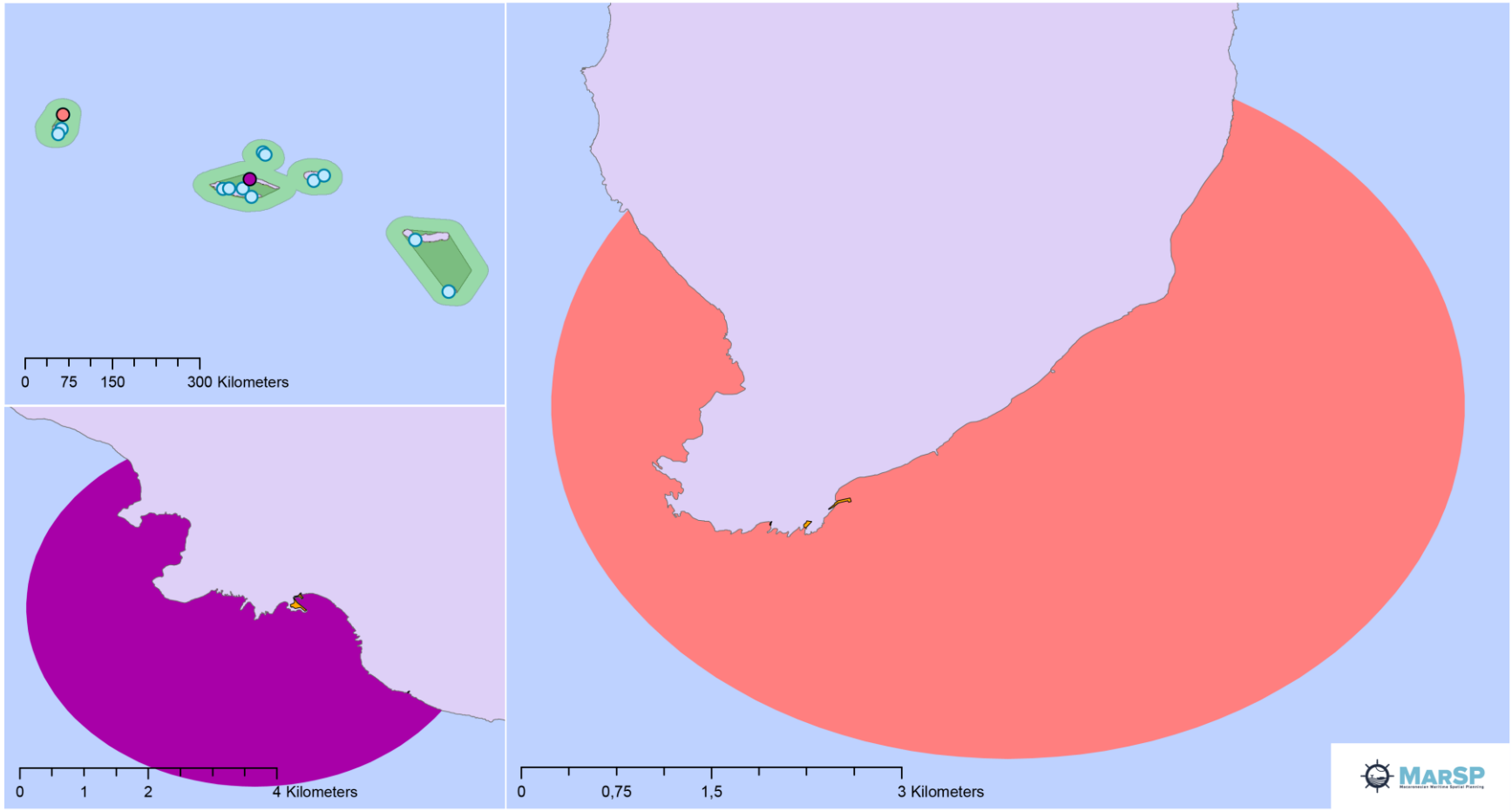
Traffic and Transport



Source: Author according to CNIG (Spain)

Map 59. Ports infrastructures. Hypothetical area of influence (1,5 nm). Azores (II)

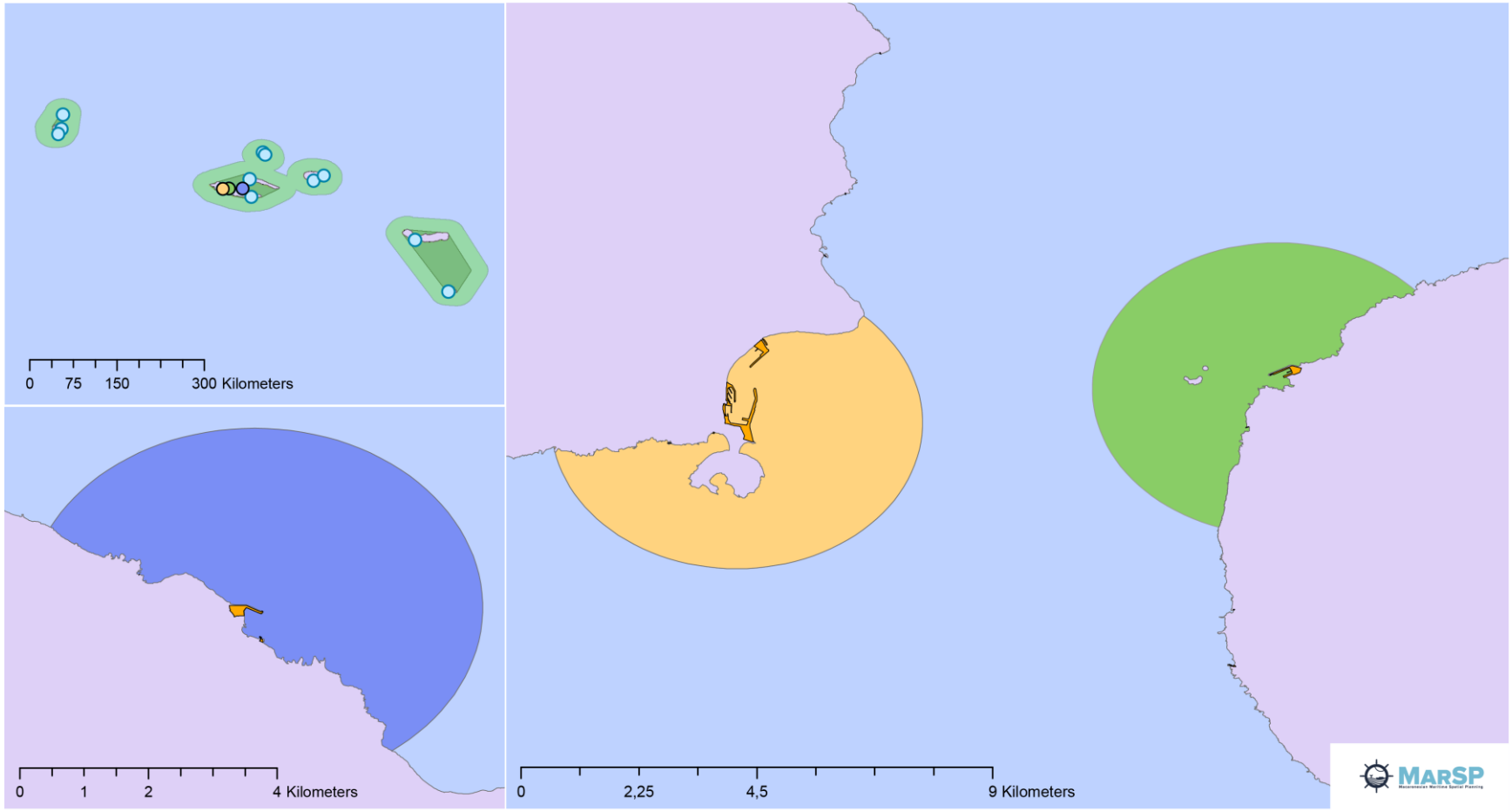
Traffic and Transport



Source: Author according to CNIG (Spain)

Map 60. Ports infrastructures. Hypothetical area of influence (1,5 nm). Azores (III)

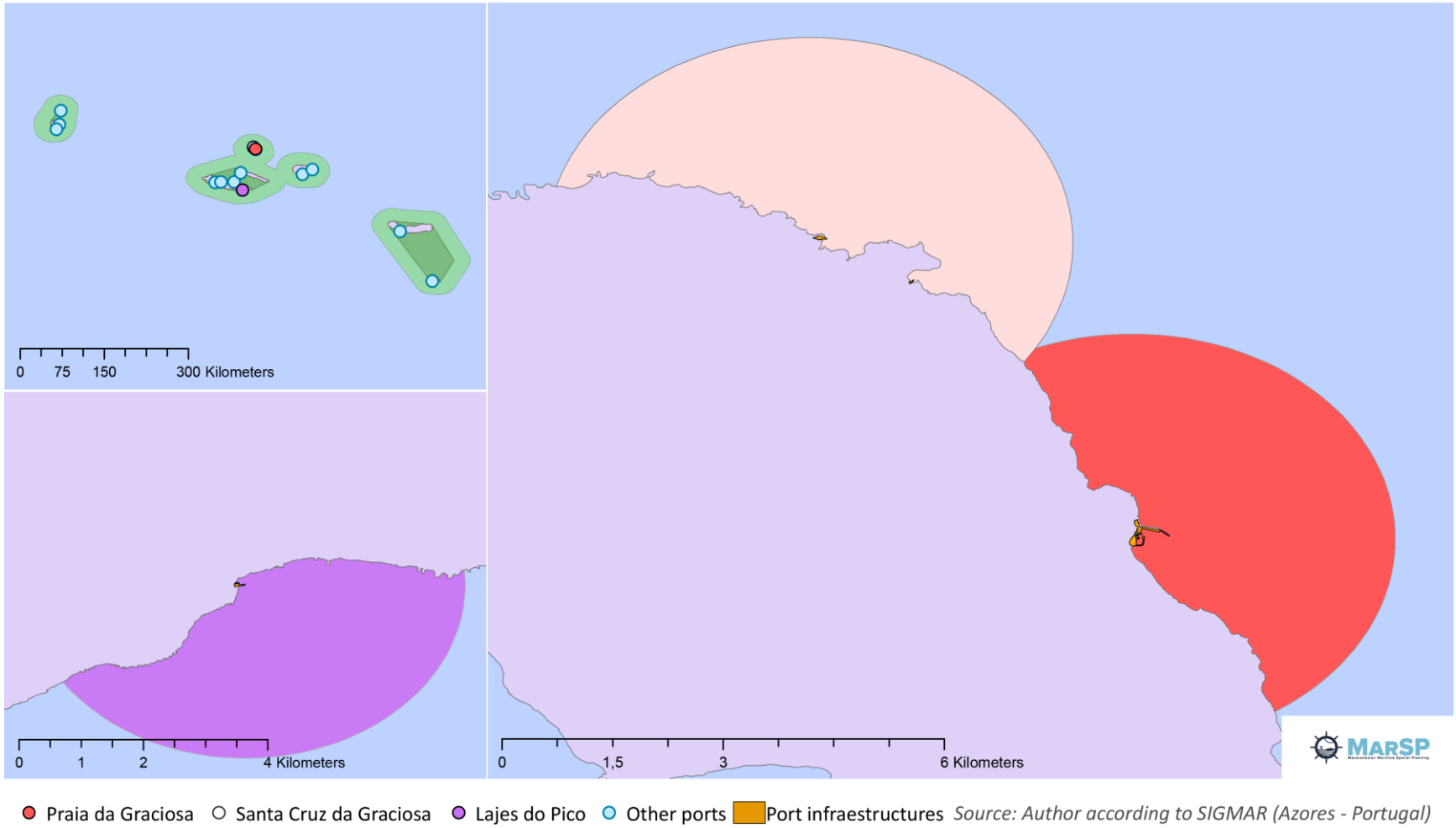
Traffic and Transport



Source: Author according to CNIG (Spain)

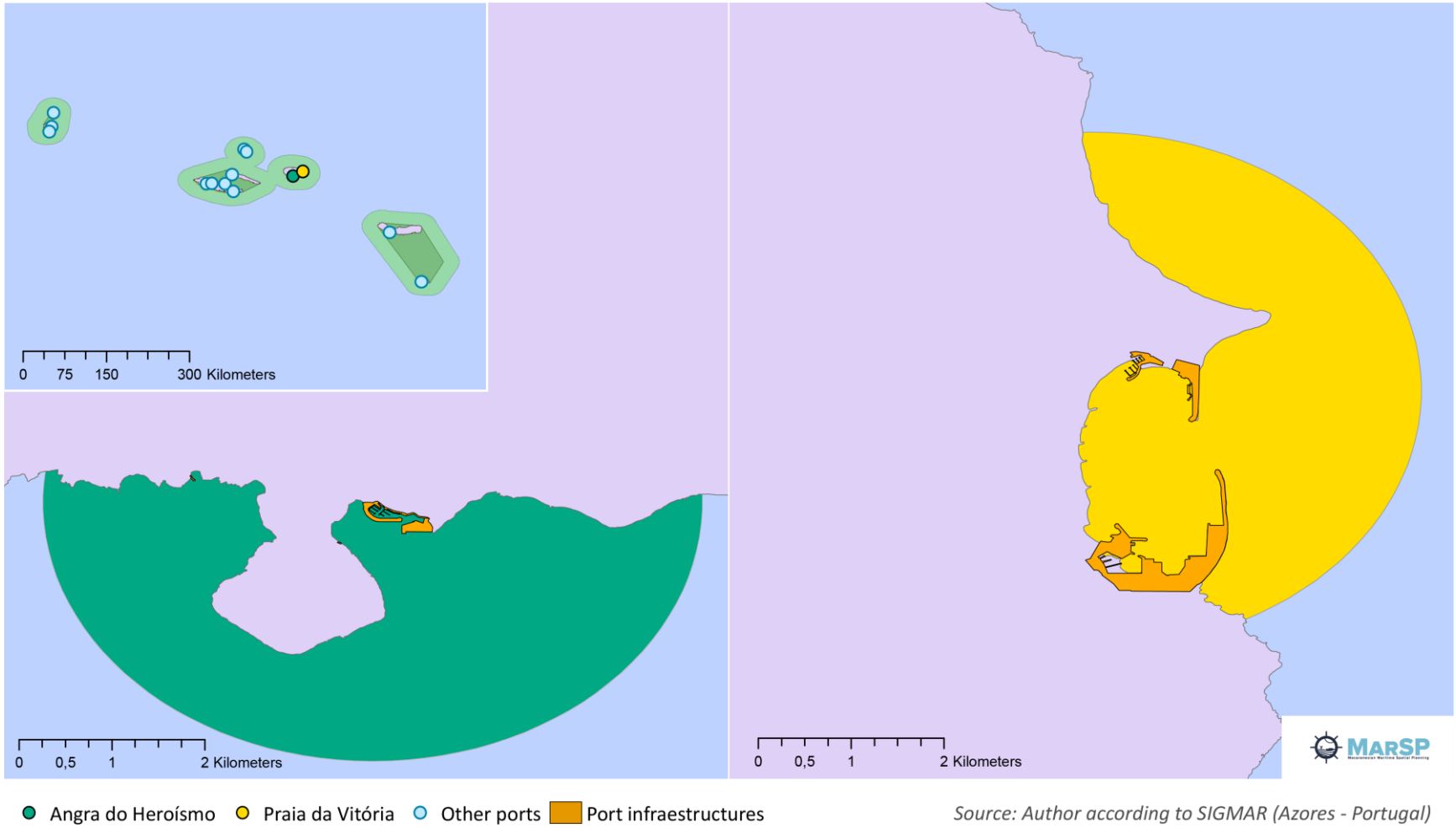
Map 61. Ports infrastructures. Hypothetical area of influence (1,5 nm). Azores (IV)

Traffic and Transport



Map 62. Ports infrastructures. Hypothetical area of influence (1,5 nm). Azores (V)

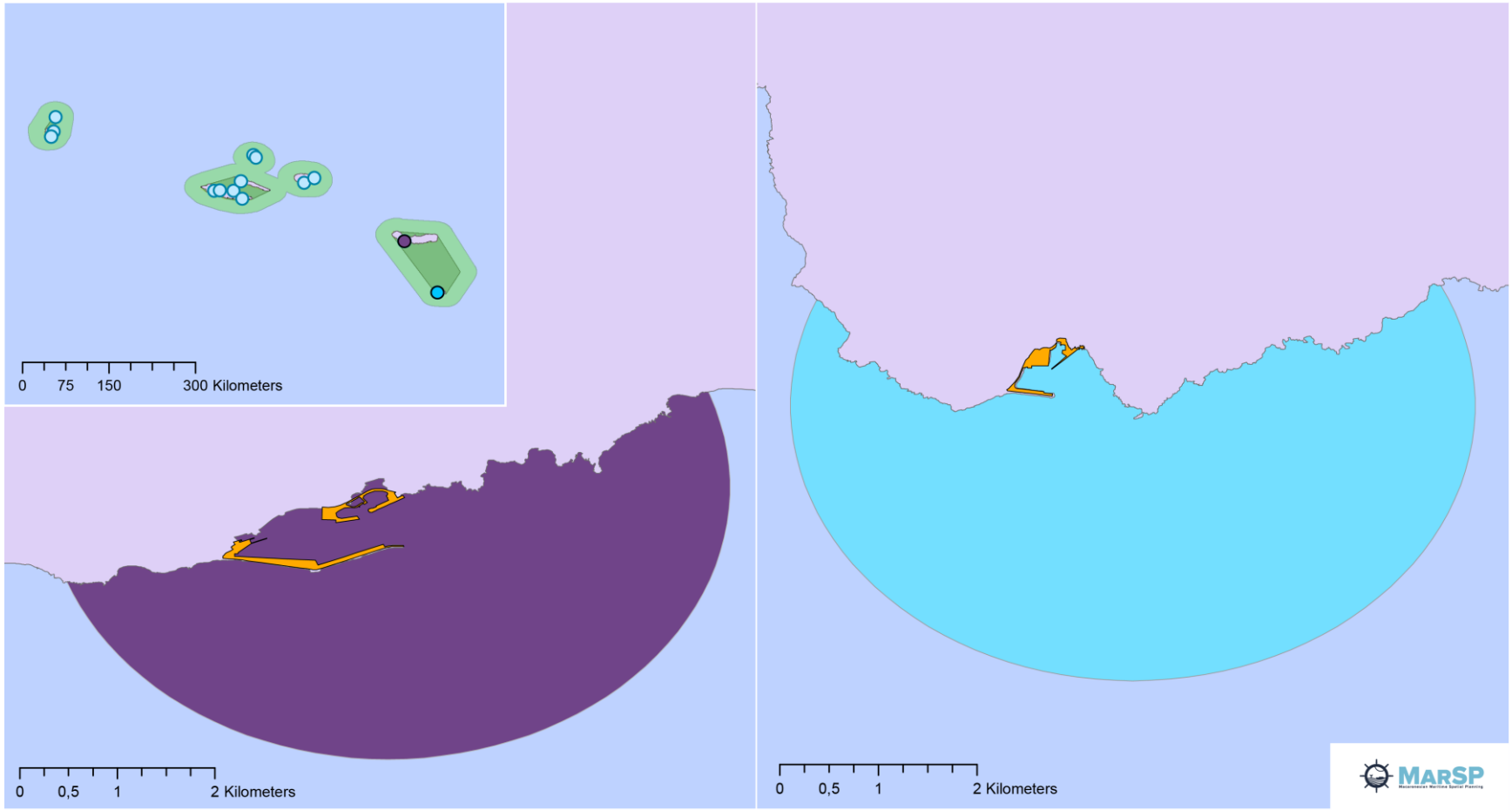
Traffic and Transport



Source: Author according to SIGMAR (Azores - Portugal)

Map 63. Ports infrastructures. Hypothetical area of influence (1,5 nm). Azores (VI)

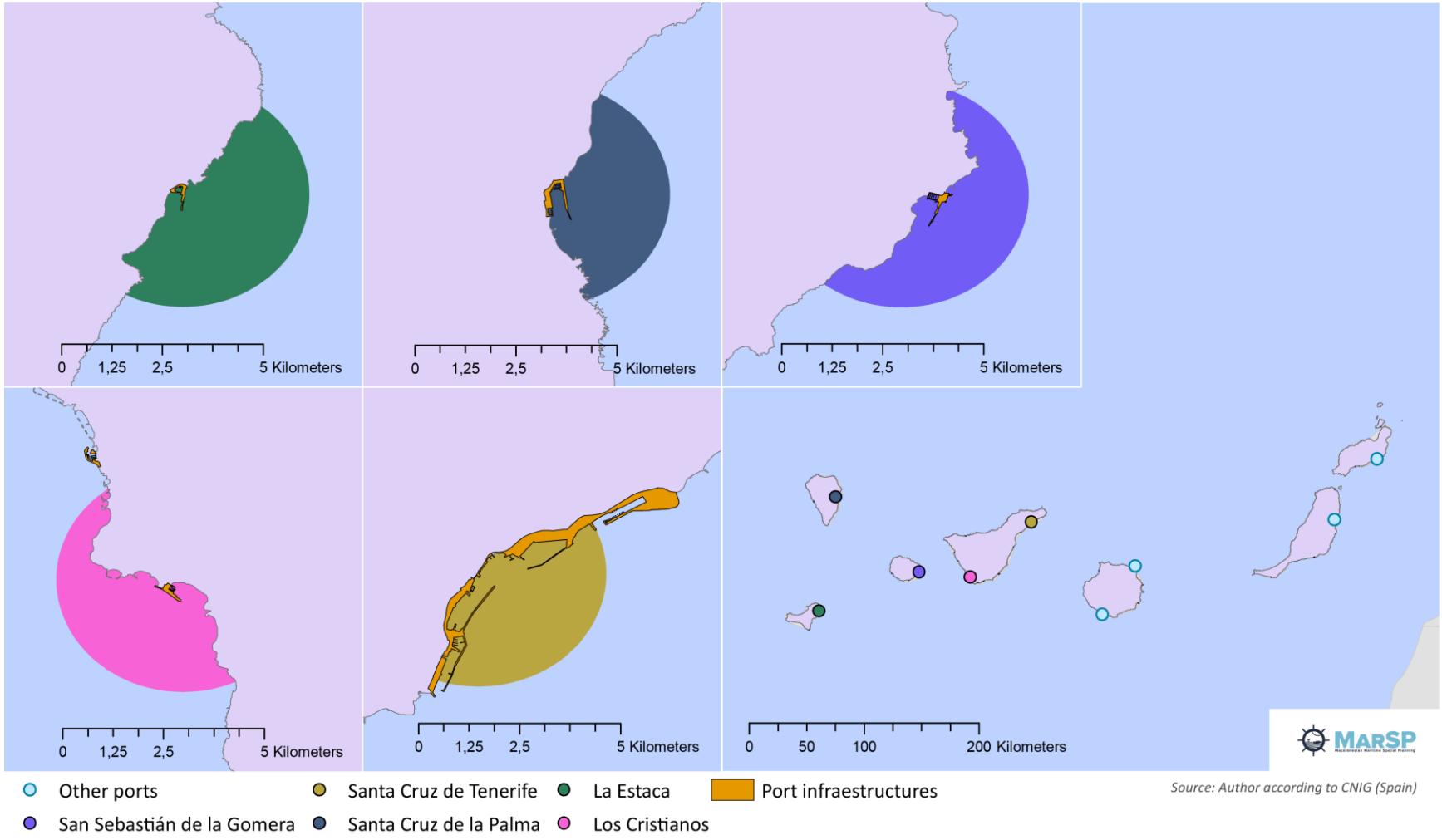
Traffic and Transport



Source: Author according to SIGMAR (Azores - Portugal)

Map 64. Ports infrastructures. Hypothetical area of influence (1,5 nm). Canary Islands (I)

Traffic and Transport



Source: Author according to CNIG (Spain)

Map 65. Ports infrastructures. Hypothetical area of influence (1,5 nm). Canary Islands (II)

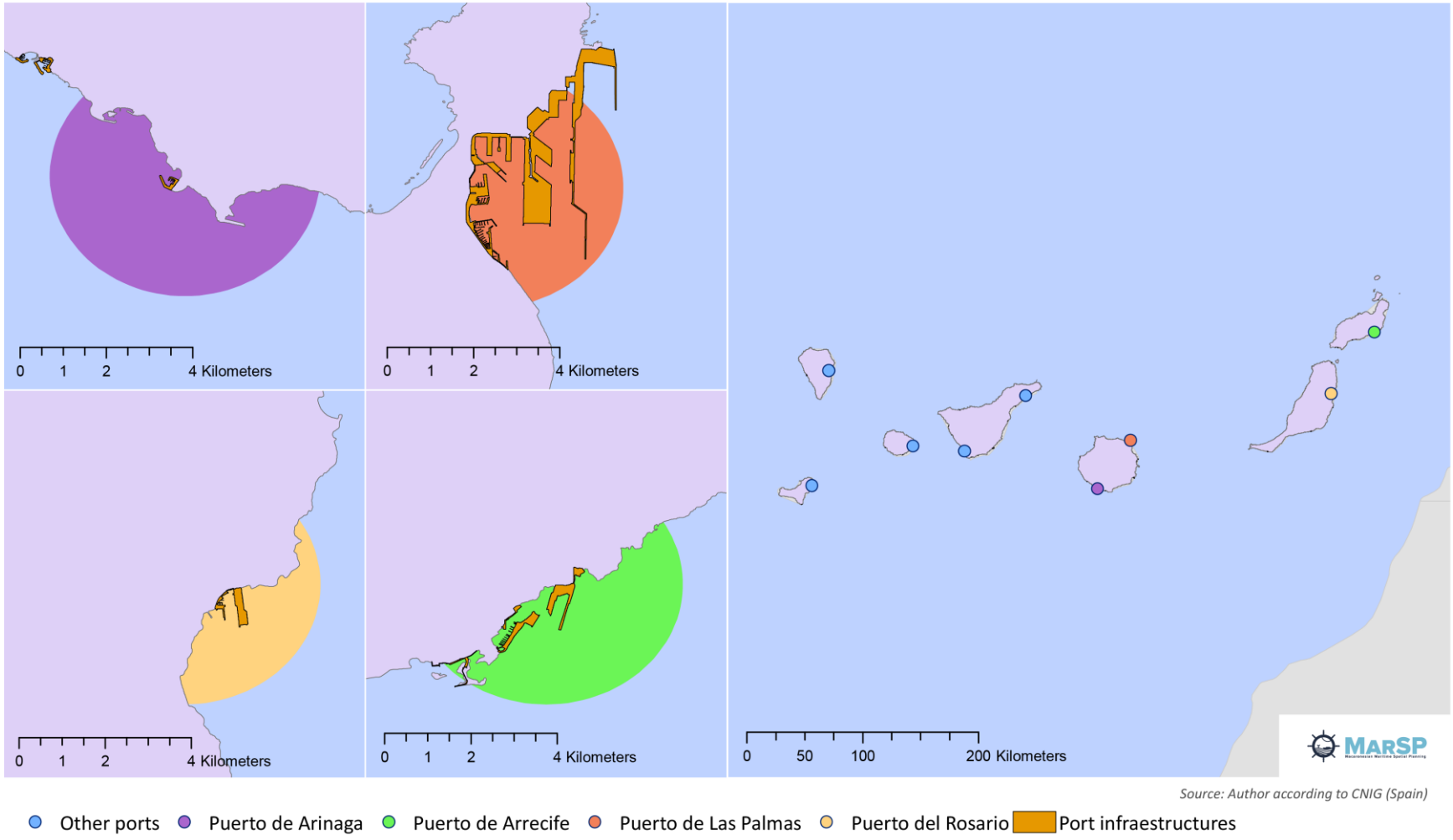


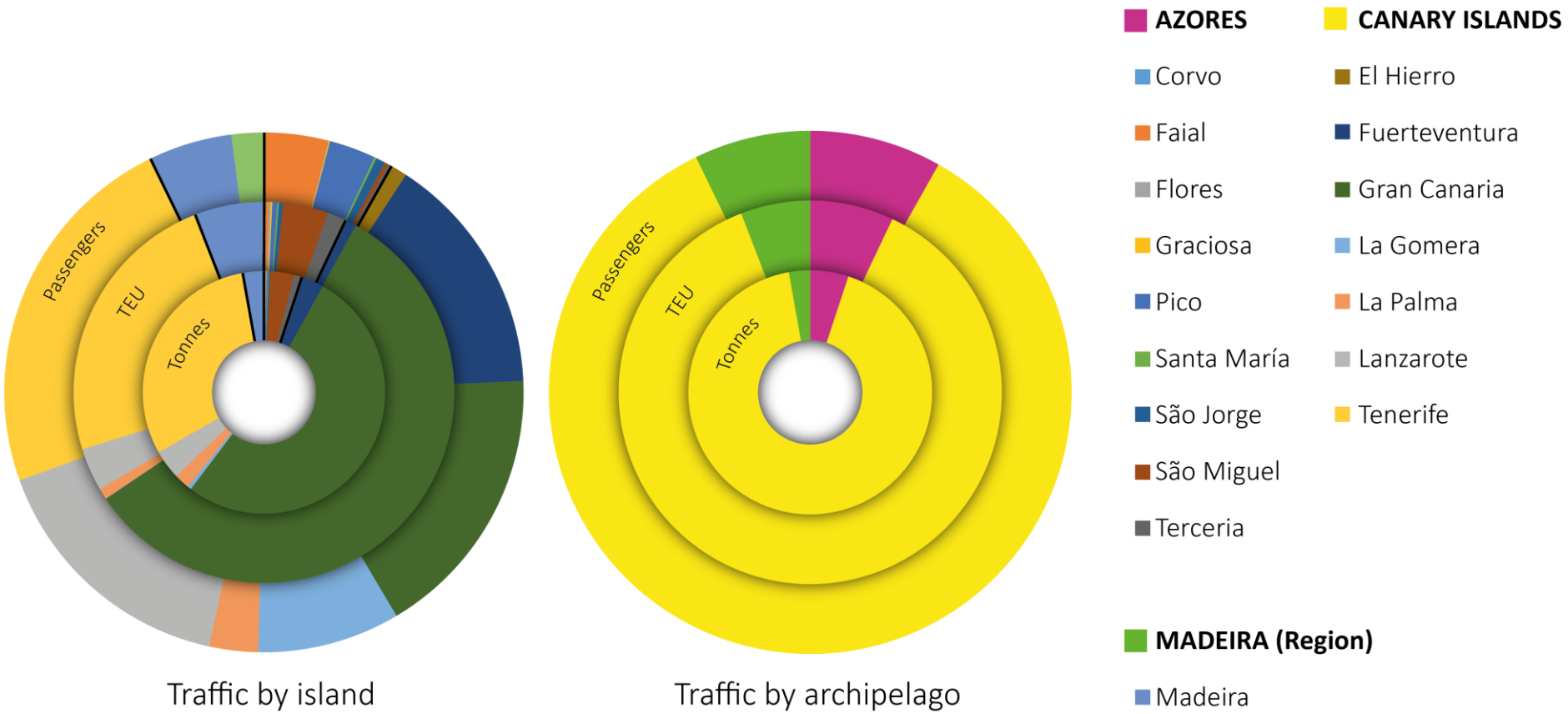
Table 25. Classification of Macaronesian Ports according to Lloyd's Maritime Atlas (2016)[3]

Region	Island	Port	Characteristics of the port (Traffic allowed by typology and other facilities)										
			Traffic							Facilities			
			P	Q	Y	G	C	R	L	B	D	T	A
Azores	Faial	Horta	•	•		•	•			•		•	•
	Graciosa	Praia da Graciosa				•							•
	Terceira	Angra Do Heroísmo		•		•	•			•			•
		Praia da Vitoria	•		•	•	•					•	•
	São Miguel	Ponta Delgada	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•
Madeira	Madeira	Funchal											•
		Caniçal			•	•	•	•					•
	Porto Santo	Porto Santo	•			•	•	•					•
Canary Islands	Lanzarote	Arrecife			•	•		•		•			•
	Fuerteventura	Puerto del Rosario				•	•	•					•
	Gran Canaria	Puerto de la Luz (Las Palmas)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
		La Salineta	•		•	•				•		•	•
		Arguineguín			•								•
	Tenerife	Santa Cruz de Tenerife	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
		Los Cristianos				•	•	•					•
	Gomera	San Sebastián de la Gomera				•	•	•					
	Palma	Santa Cruz de la Palma	•	•		•	•	•	•				•
	Hierro	La Estaca				•	•	•					•

Legend: Petroleum (P), Other Liquid Bulk (Q), Dry Bulk (Y), General Cargo (G), Containers (C), Ro-Ro (R), Cruise (L), Bunkers (B), Dry Dock (D), Towage (T), Airport (within 100 Km).
Source: Lloyd's Maritime Atlas, 29th edition (2016).

[3] This table include exclusively those ports which are classified by Lloyd's Maritime Atlas according to their capacity.

Figure 7. Maritime Traffic. Macaronesian Ports (2017)



Sources: Serviço Regional de Estatística dos Açores, Portos da Madeira, Gobierno de Canarias, Puertos del Estado

Table 26. Azores and Madeira Ports ownership

Region	Island	Port	Authority
Azores	Corvo	Corvo	Portos dos Açores
	Faial	Horta	
	Flores	Santa Cruz das Flores	
		Lajes	
	Graciosa	Praia da Graciosa	
	Pico	Cais do Pico	
		Madalena	
	Santa Maria	Vila do Porto	
	São Jorge	Calheta	
		Velas	
	São Miguel	Ponta Delgada	
	Terceira	Angra do Heroismo	
		Praia da Vitória	
Madeira	Madeira	Funchal	Administração dos Portos da Região Autónoma da Madeira (APRAM)
		Caniçal	
	Porto Santo	Porto Santo	

Source: Author according to competent authorities

Table 27. Canary Islands Ports ownership

Region	Island	Port	Authority
Canary Islands	El Hierro	La Restinga	Puertos Canarios
		La Estaca	Puertos del Estado (Spain)
	La Palma	Tazacorte	Puertos Canarios
		Santa Cruz de la Palma	Puertos del Estado (Spain)
	La Gomera	Playa Santiago	Puertos Canarios
		Vueltas / Valle Gran Rey	
		San Sebastián de la Gomera	Puertos del Estado (Spain)
	Tenerife	Garachico	Puertos Canarios
		Playa San Juan	
		Puerto de la Cruz	
		Tenerife	Puertos del Estado (Spain)
		Los Cristianos	
	Gran Canaria	Agaete	Puertos Canarios
		Arguineguín	
		Puerto de la Luz (Las Palmas)	Puertos del Estado (Spain)
		Arinaga	
		Salinetas	
	Lanzarote	Caleta de Sebo / La Graciosa	Puertos Canarios
		Órzola	
		Playa Blanca	
		Puerto del Carmen	
		Arrecife	Puertos del Estado (Spain)
	Fuerteventura	Corralejo	Puertos Canarios
		El Cotillo	
		Gran Tarajal	
		Morro Jable	
		Puerto del Rosario	Puertos del Estado (Spain)

Source: Author according to competent authorities

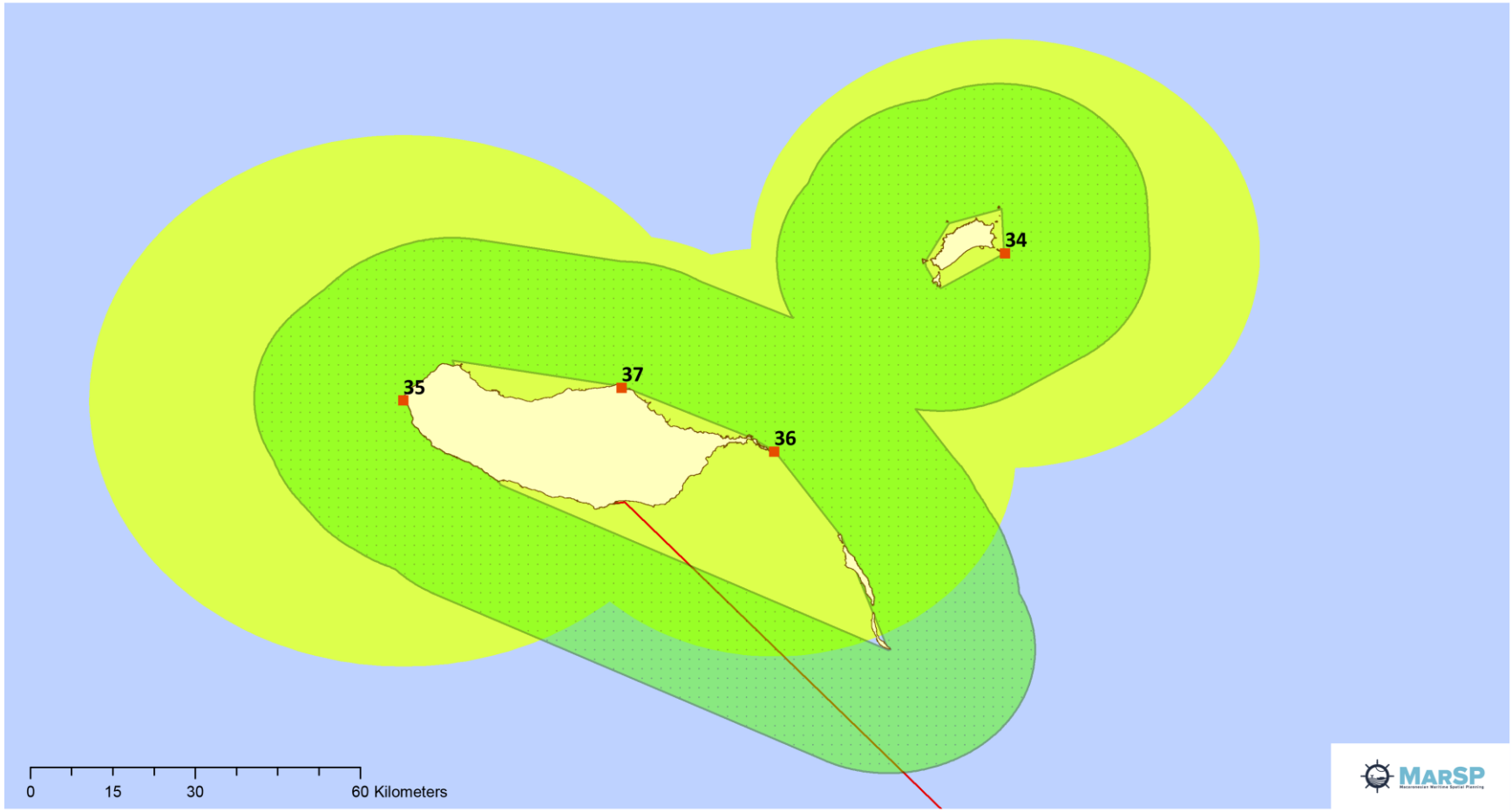
Map 66. Lightening Space. Lighthouses in Azores

Traffic and Transport

Source: Author according to Autoridade Marítima Nacional (Portugal)

Map 67. Lightening Space. Lighthouses in Madeira

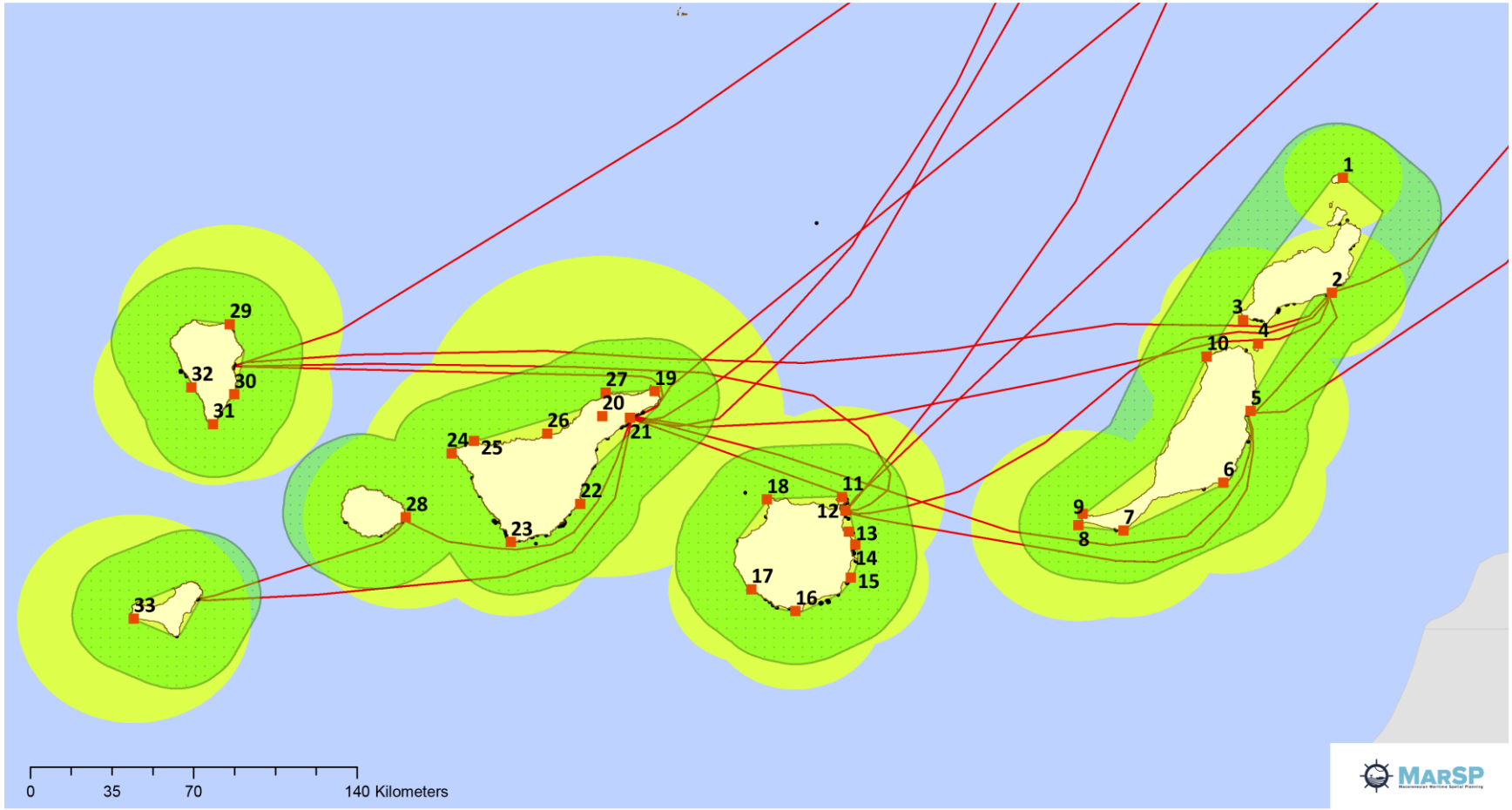
Traffic and Transport



Source: Author according to Autoridade Marítima Nacional (Portugal)

Map 68. Lightening Space. Lighthouses in Canary Islands

Traffic and Transport



Source: IHM

Table 28. List of main lighthouses in Macaronesia and their light range (nm)

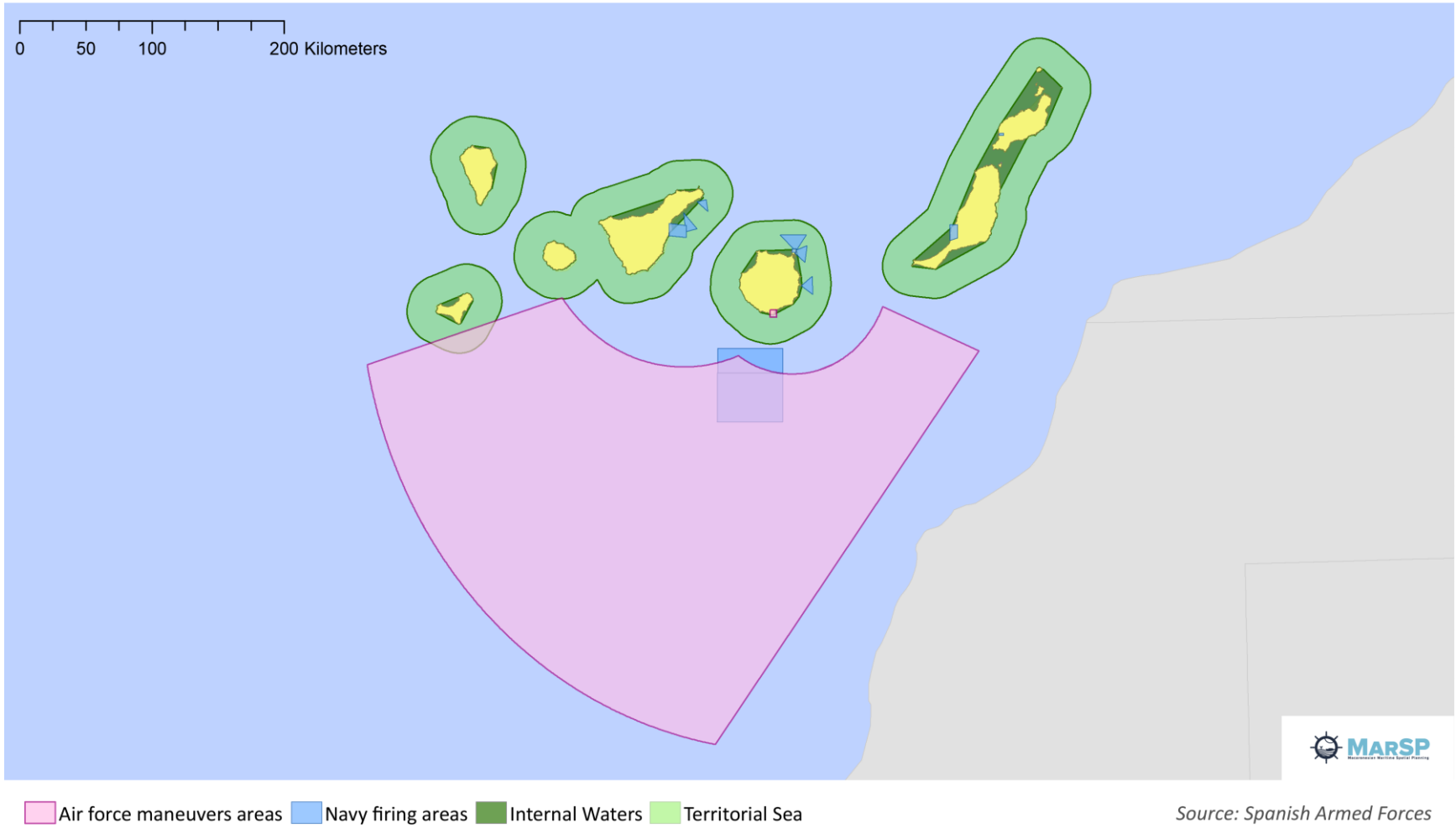
ID In maps	Name	Light range	ID in maps	Name	Light range
Canary Islands			Canary Islands		
1	Punta Delgada	12	28	San Cristobal	21
2	Puerto de Los Mármoles	15	29	Punta Cumplida	23
3	Punta Pechiguera	17	30	Arenas Blancas	20
4	Punta Martiño	14	31	Punta Fuencaliente	14
5	Puerto del Rosario	20	32	Punta Lava	20
6	Punta Lantailla La Entallada	21	33	Punta Orchilla	24
7	Morro Jable	20			Madeira
8	Punta Jandia	22	34	Ilhéu de Cima	21
9	Punta Pesebre	10	35	Ponta Do Pargo	26
10	Punta Tostón	14	36	São Lourenço	20
11	La Isleta	21	37	São Jorge	15
12	Port of la Luz	10			Azores
13	Wind turbine	10	38	Arnel	25
14	Punta Melenara	12	39	Albarnaz	22
15	Punta Arinaga	16	40	Carapacho	15
16	Maspalomas	18	41	Contendas	23
17	Punta del Castillete	17	42	Ferraria	27
18	Punta Sardina	20	43	Cintrão	14
19	Anaga	21	44	Gonçalo Velho	25
20	Los Rodeos airport	37	45	Ponta da Barca	20
21	Port of Santa Cruz de Tenerife	10	46	Ponta das Lajes	26
22	Punta Abona	17	47	Ponta Garça	16
23	Punta Rasca	17	48	Ponta da Ilha	24
24	Punta Teno	18	49	Ponta do Topo	20
25	Punta de Buenavista	20	50	Riberinha	12
26	Puerto de LA CRUZ	16	51	Serreta	14
27	Punta del Hidalgo	16	52	Rosais	8

Source: Author according to Autoridade Marítima Nacional (Portugal) and Instituto Hidrográfico de la Marina (Spain)

4.2.4. Military exercise areas

Map 69. Spanish Army Military Training Areas in Canary Islands

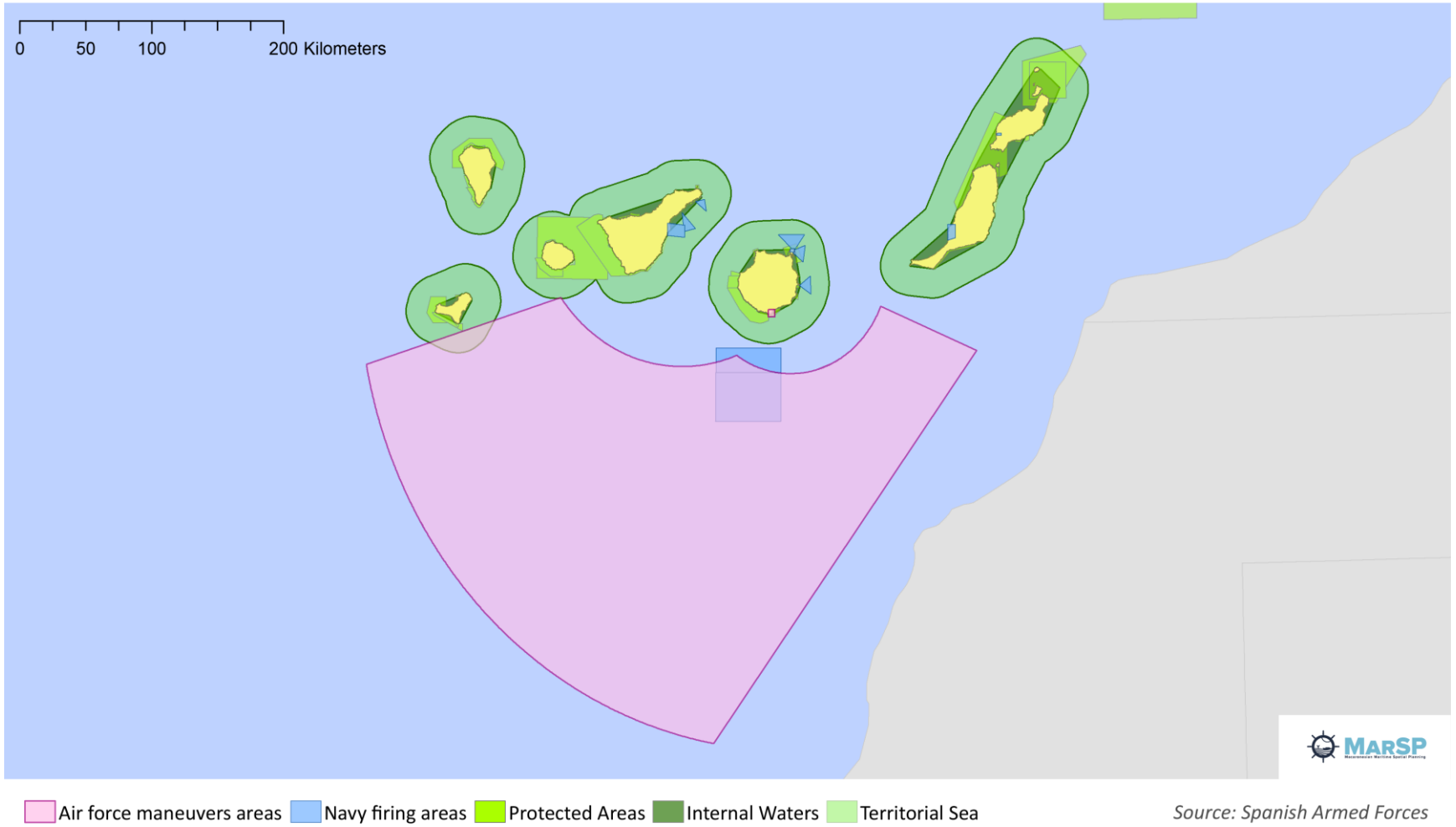
Defense



Source: Spanish Armed Forces

Map 70. Spanish Army Training Areas and Protected Areas in Canary Islands

Defense

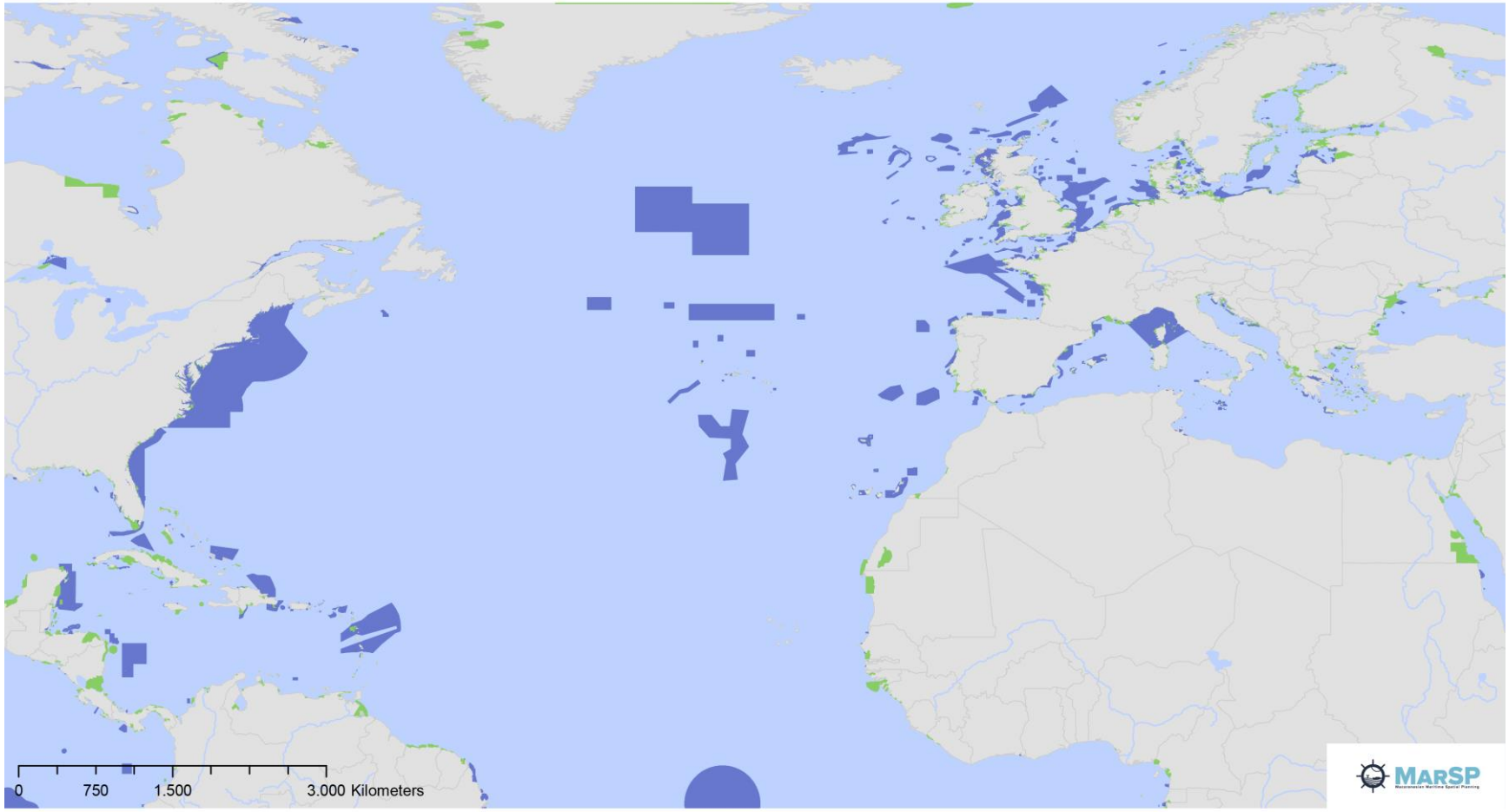


Source: Spanish Armed Forces

4.2.5.Nature and species conservation sites and protected areas

Map 71. World Database of Protected Areas – Geographical Scope in context

Nature and Conservation



Source: World Database of Protected Areas

Map 72. World Database of Protected Areas – Geographical Scope in context

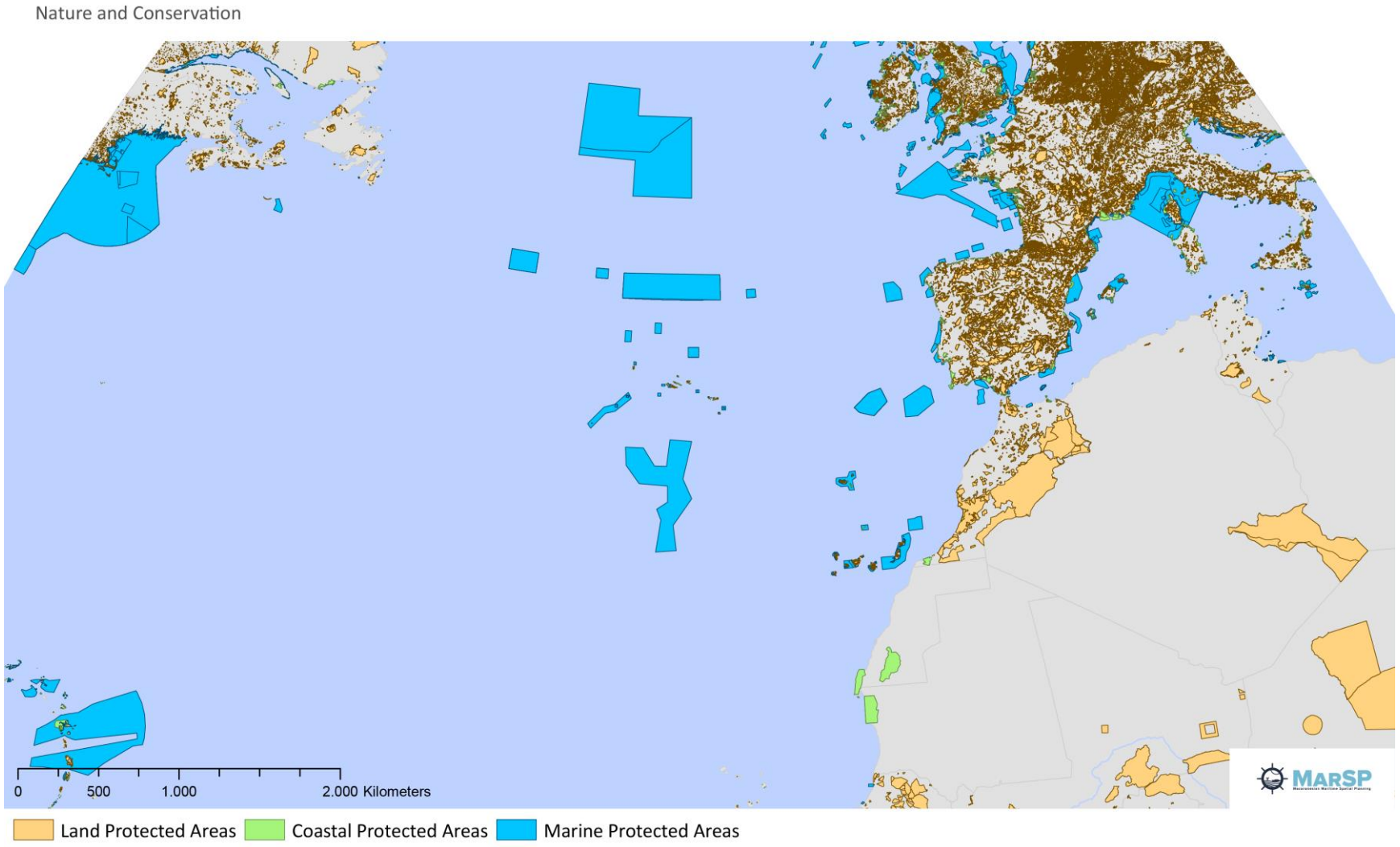


Figure 8. Protected Areas by surface and archipelago

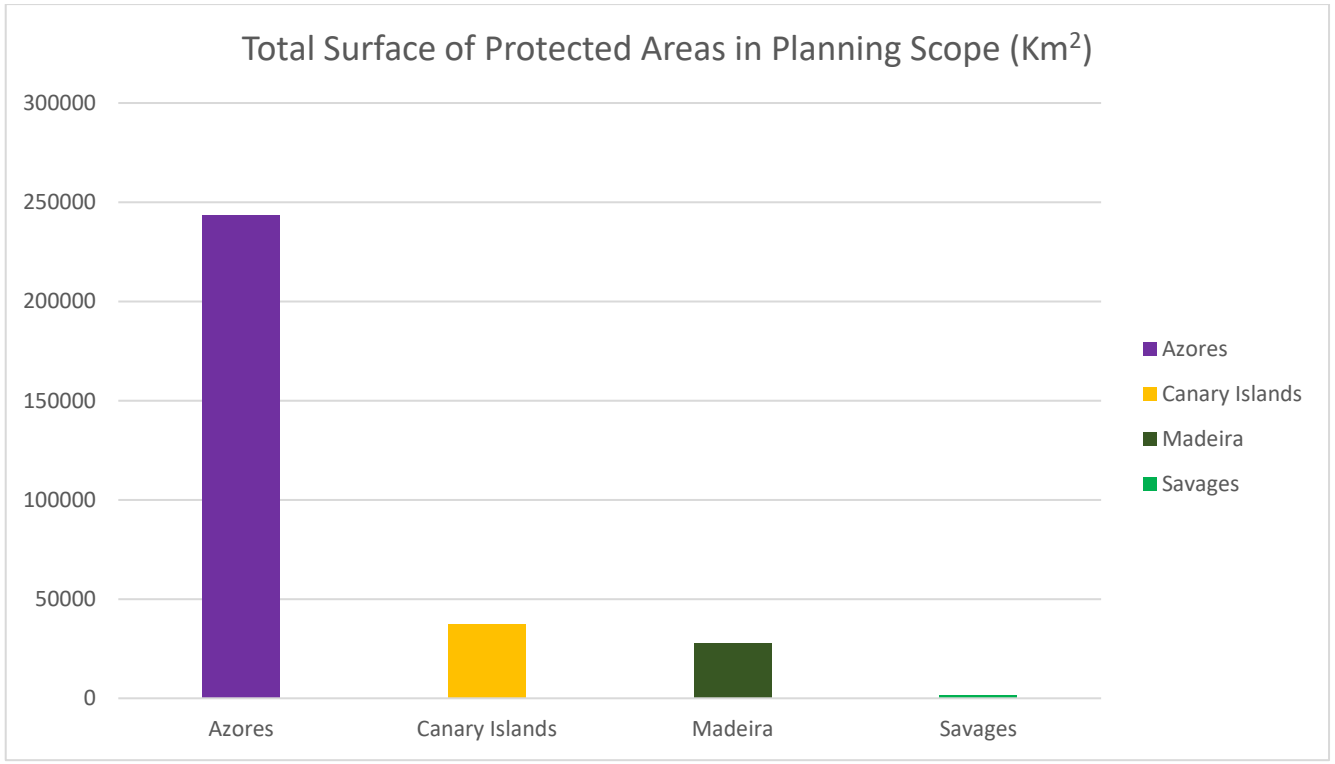


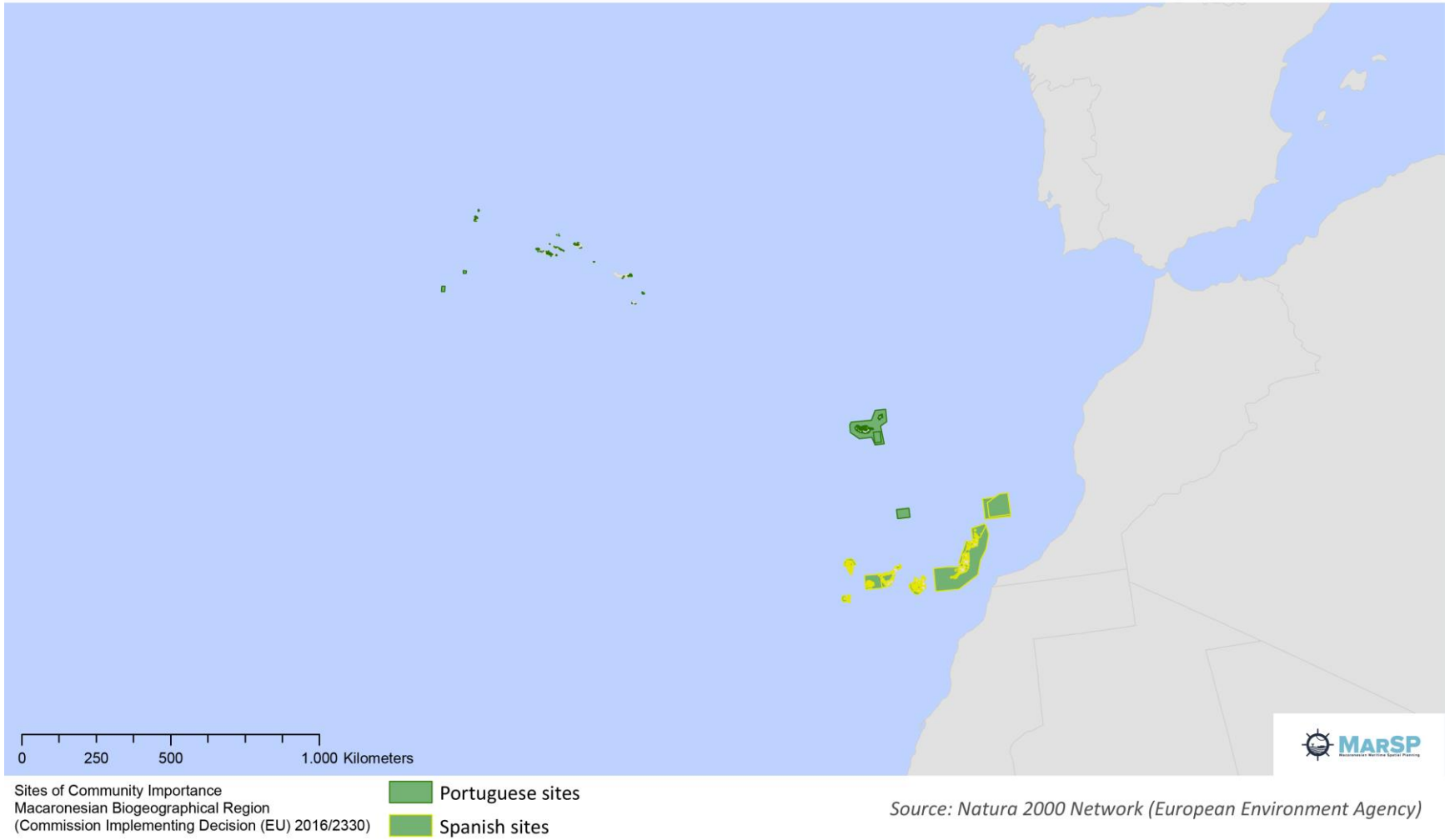
Table 29. Natura 2000 Network members. Area, Number and Type of Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) in Planning Scope.

State	Archipelago	Typology	Area (Km^2)	Number of SAC
Portugal			10174,34949	64
	Azores		803,1910292	41
		A	161,9485388	15
		B	641,2424904	26
	Madeira		8030,324228	21
		A	819,4609701	3
		B	7056,260406	17
		C	154,6028526	1
	Selvagens		1340,834234	2
		A	1246,06767	1
		B	94,76656448	1
Spain	Canary Islands		37121,43718	221
		A	12067,72257	42
		B	24759,7744	167
		C	293,9402201	12
Total			47295,78667	285

Type of habitat by representativeness of their habitat:
A: Excellent
B: Good
C: Significant

Map 73. Natura 2000 Network members in Geographical Scope. General Overview

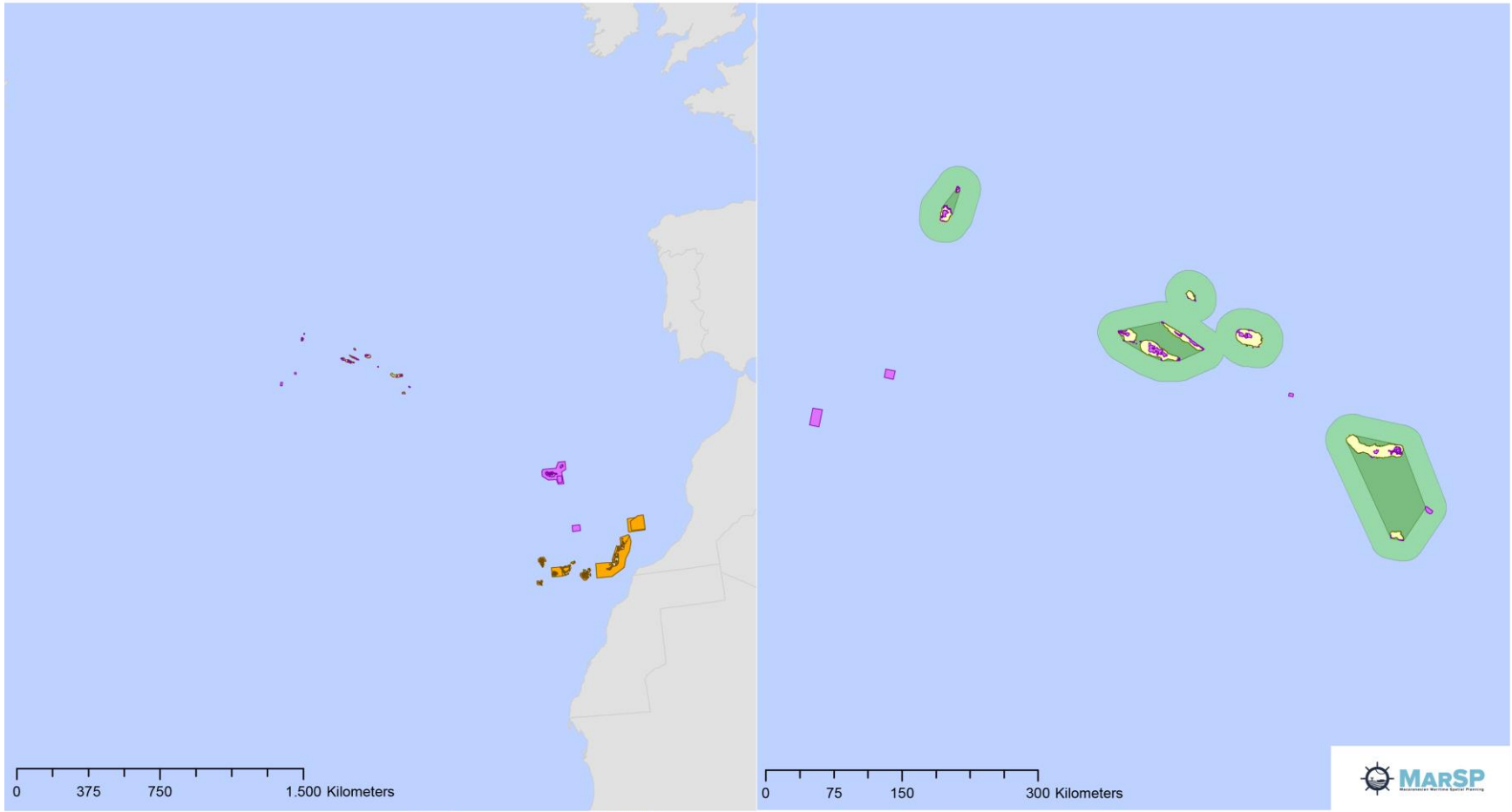
Nature and Conservation



Source: Natura 2000 Network (European Environment Agency)

Map 74. Natura 2000 Network members. Azores

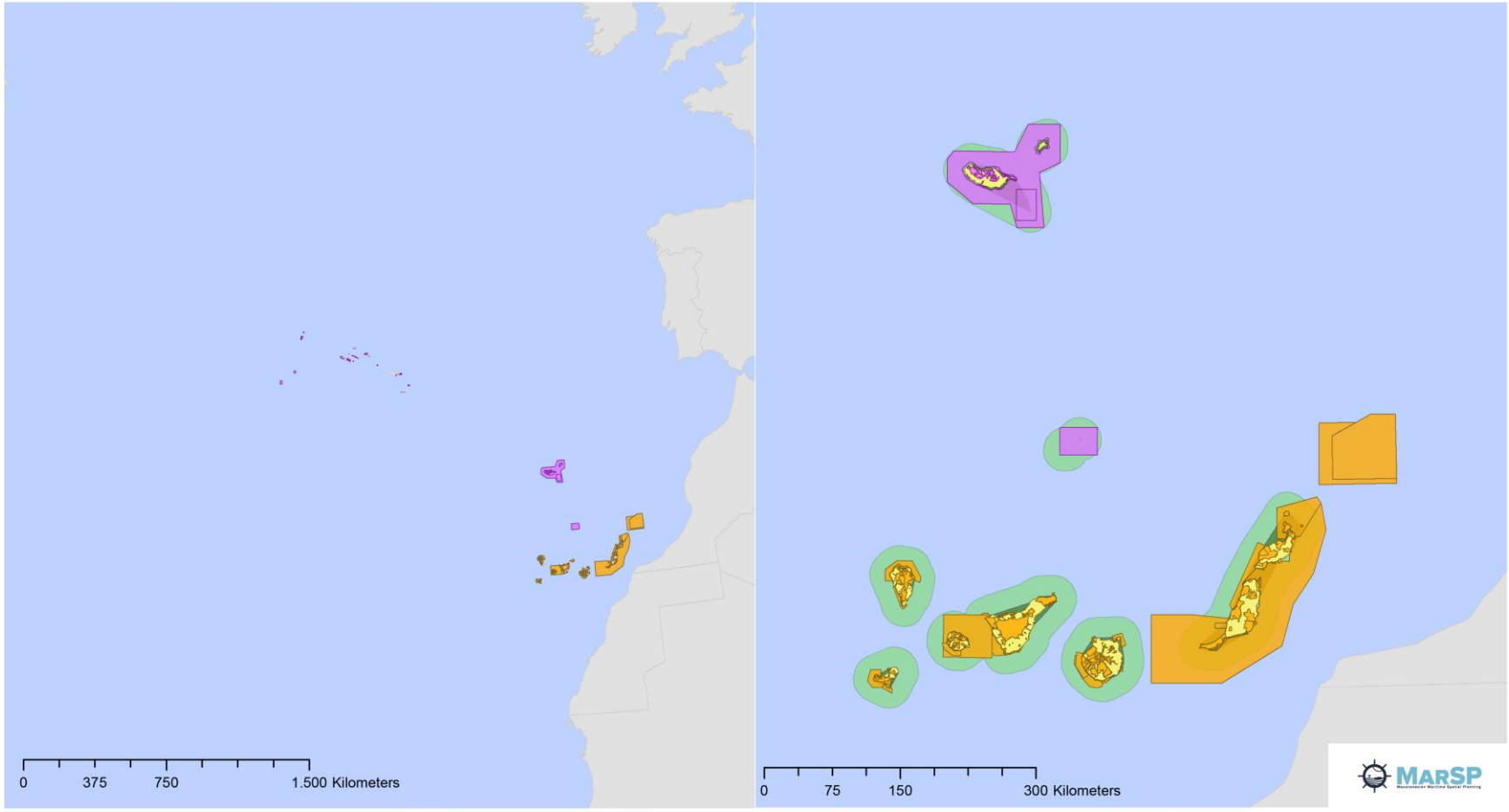
Nature and Conservation



Source: Natura 2000 Network (European Environment Agency)

Map 75. Natura 2000 Network members. Madeira and Canary Islands

Nature and Conservation



Source: Natura 2000 Network (European Environment Agency)

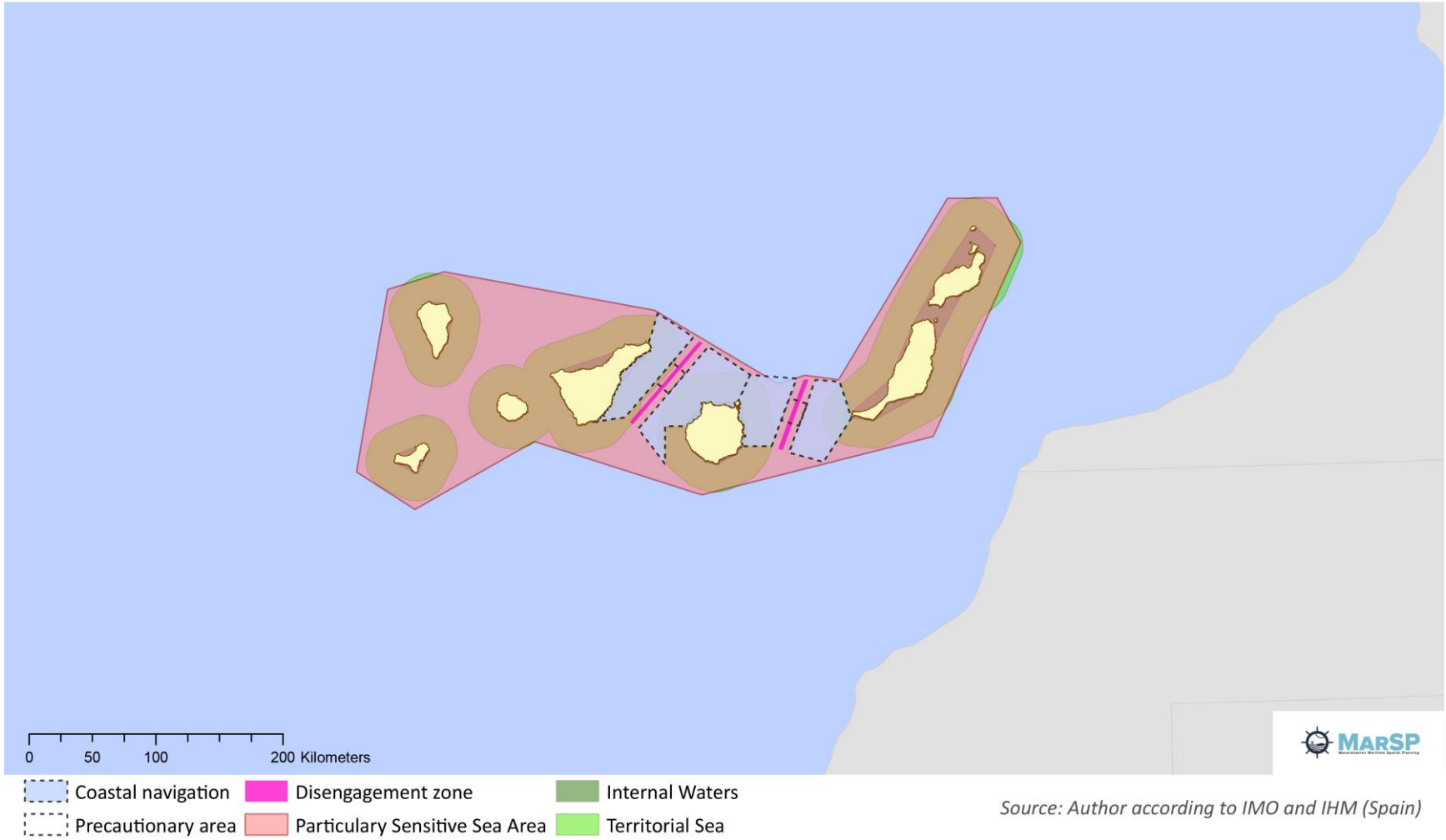
Map 76. Network of Spanish Marine Protected Areas (RAMPE)

Nature and Conservation

Source: Red de Áreas Marinas Protegidas de España (RAMPE)

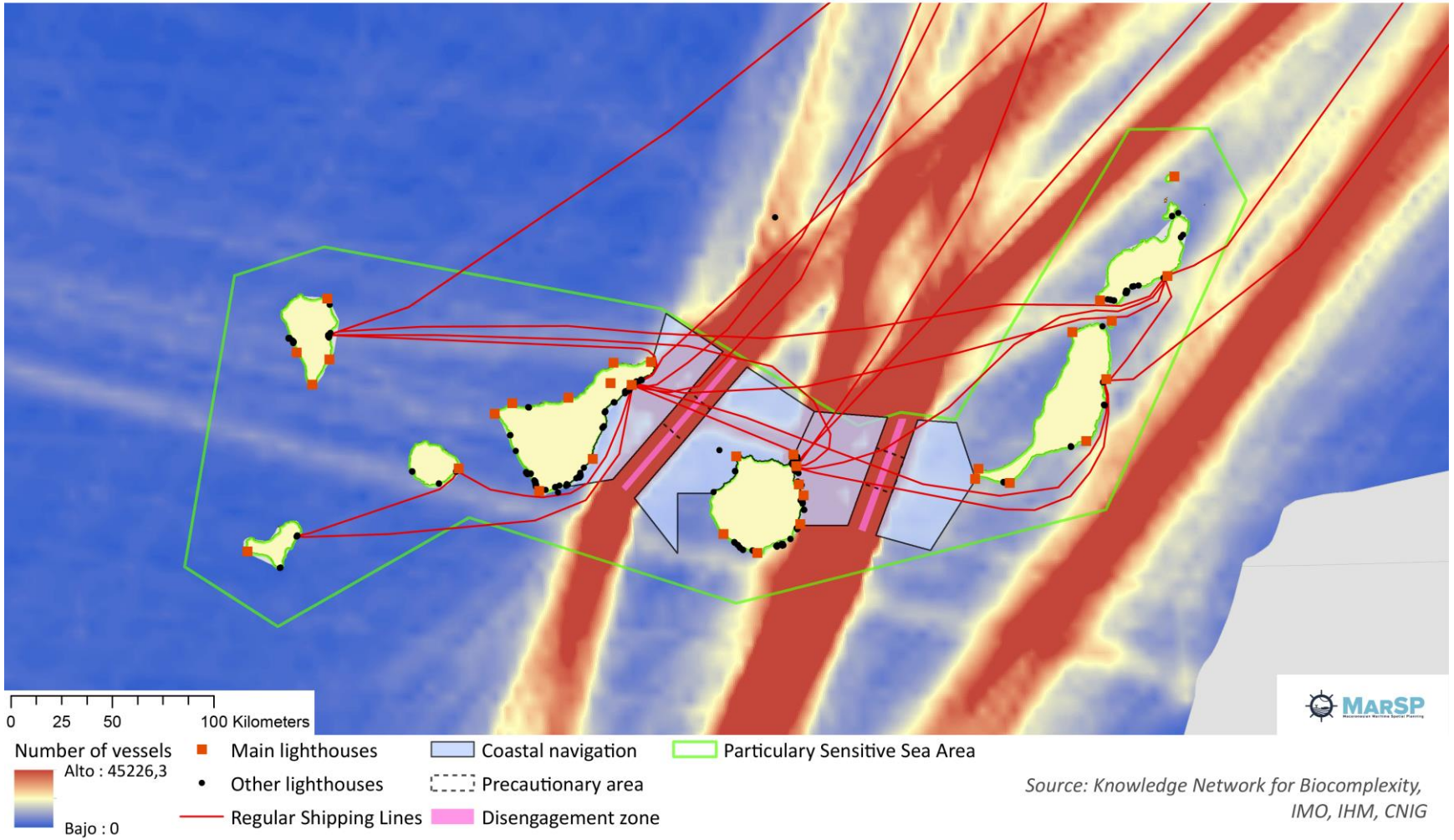
Map 77. Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA) of Canary Islands

Nature and Conservation



Source: Author according to IMO and IHM (Spain)

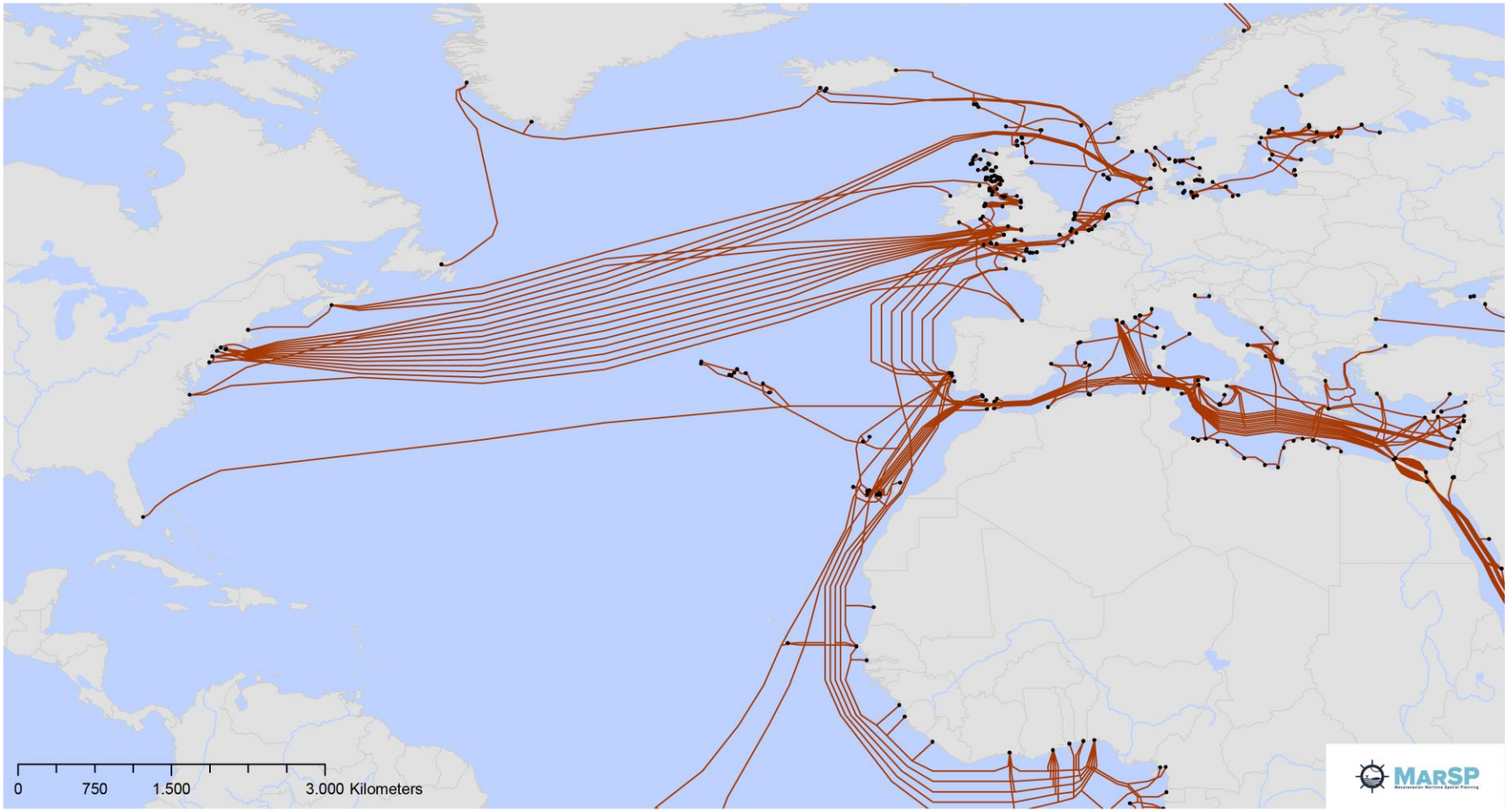
Map 78. Lighthouses, PSSA and traffic in Canary Islands



4.2.6. Submarine cables and pipeline routes

Map 79. Submarine cables in North Atlantic Ocean (EMODnet)

Traffic and Communications

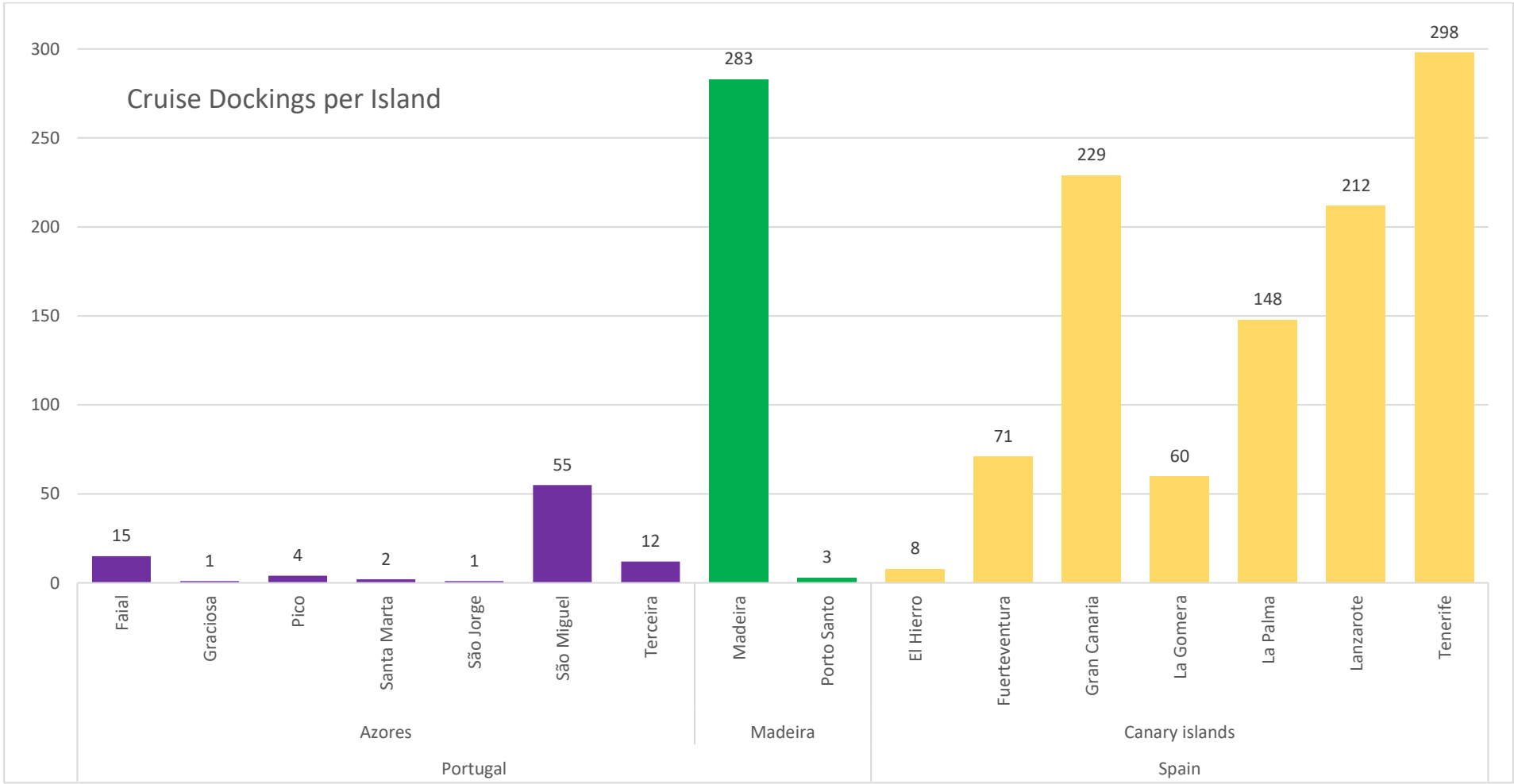


• Landing stations —— Location of Submarines Cables

Source: European Marine Observation and Data Network

4.2.7. Tourism

Figure 9. Cruise Dockings (2014)

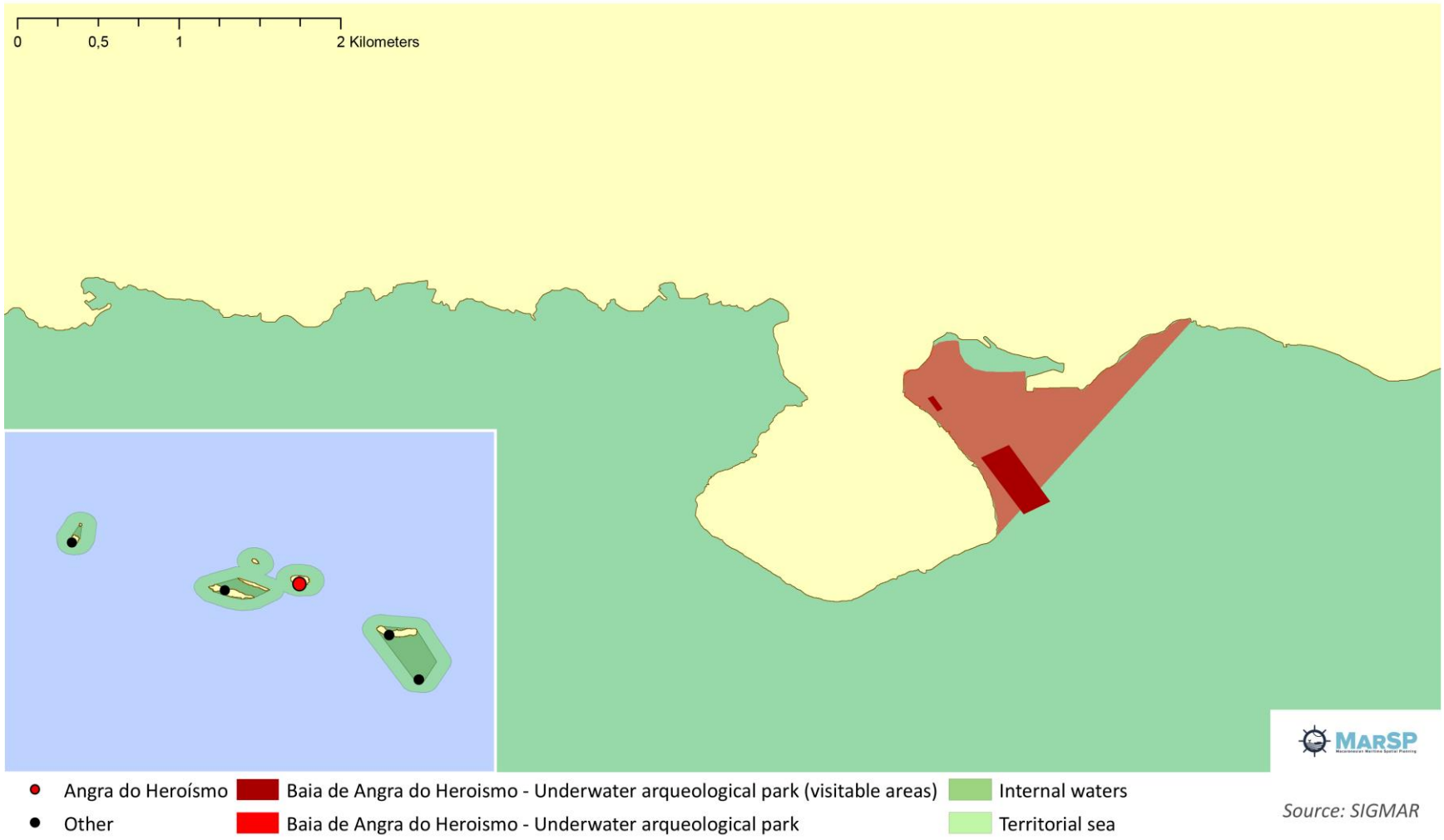


Sources: *SREA (Açores), Portos da Madeira and EDEI (Canary Islands)*

4.2.8. Underwater heritage

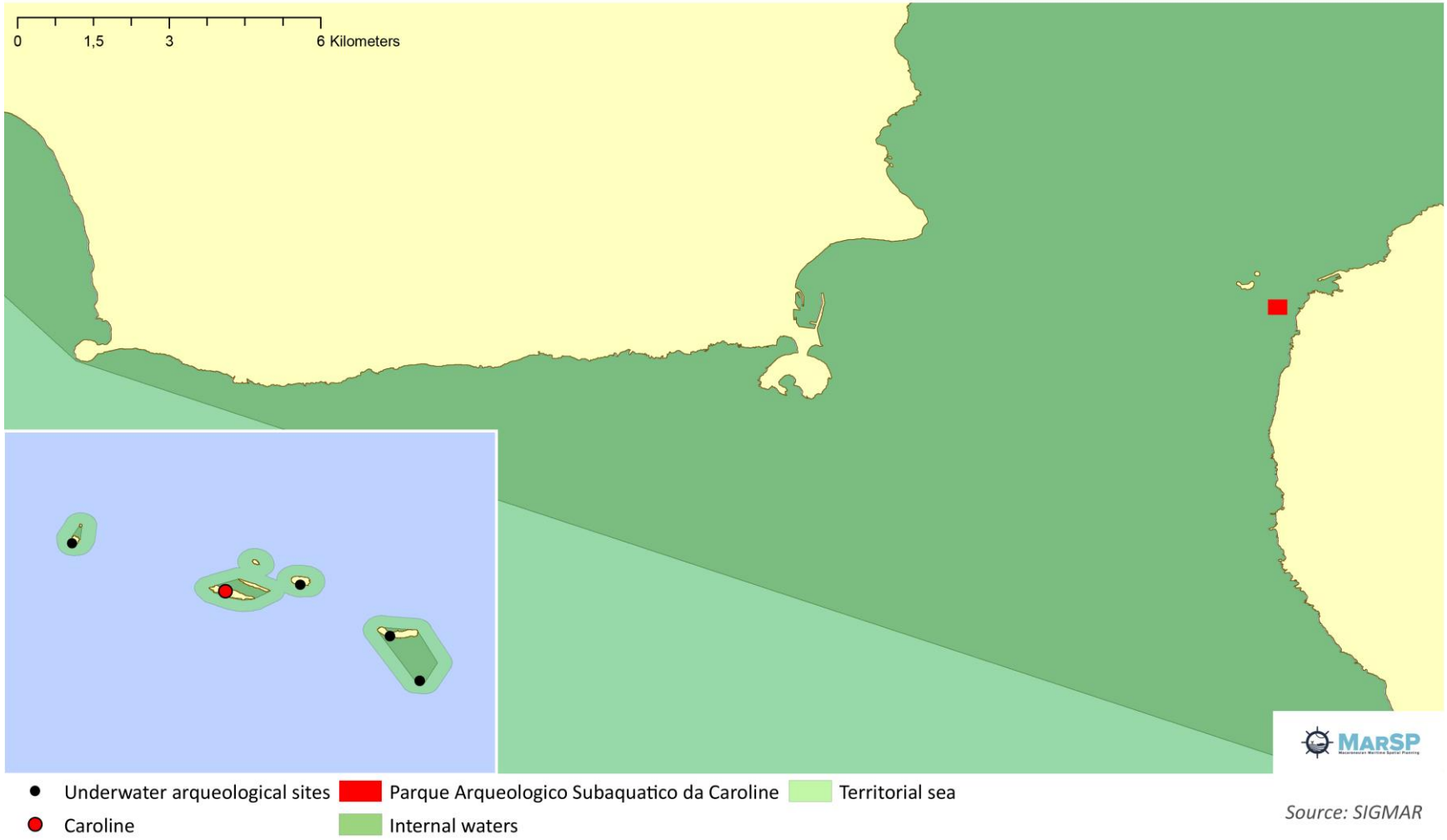
Map 80. Underwater Heritage in Azores (I)

Underwater heritage



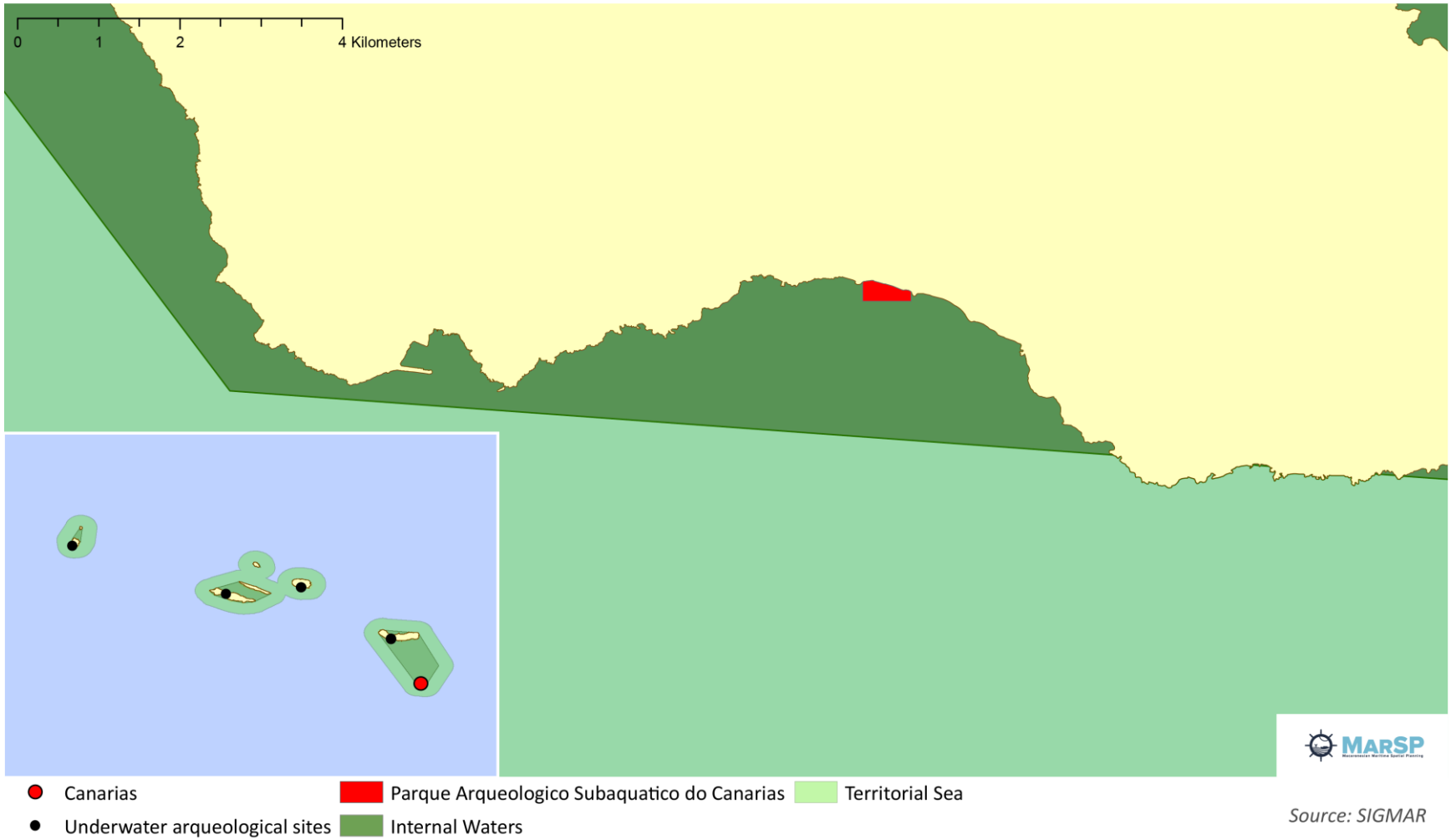
Source: SIGMAR

Map 81. Underwater Heritage in Azores (II)



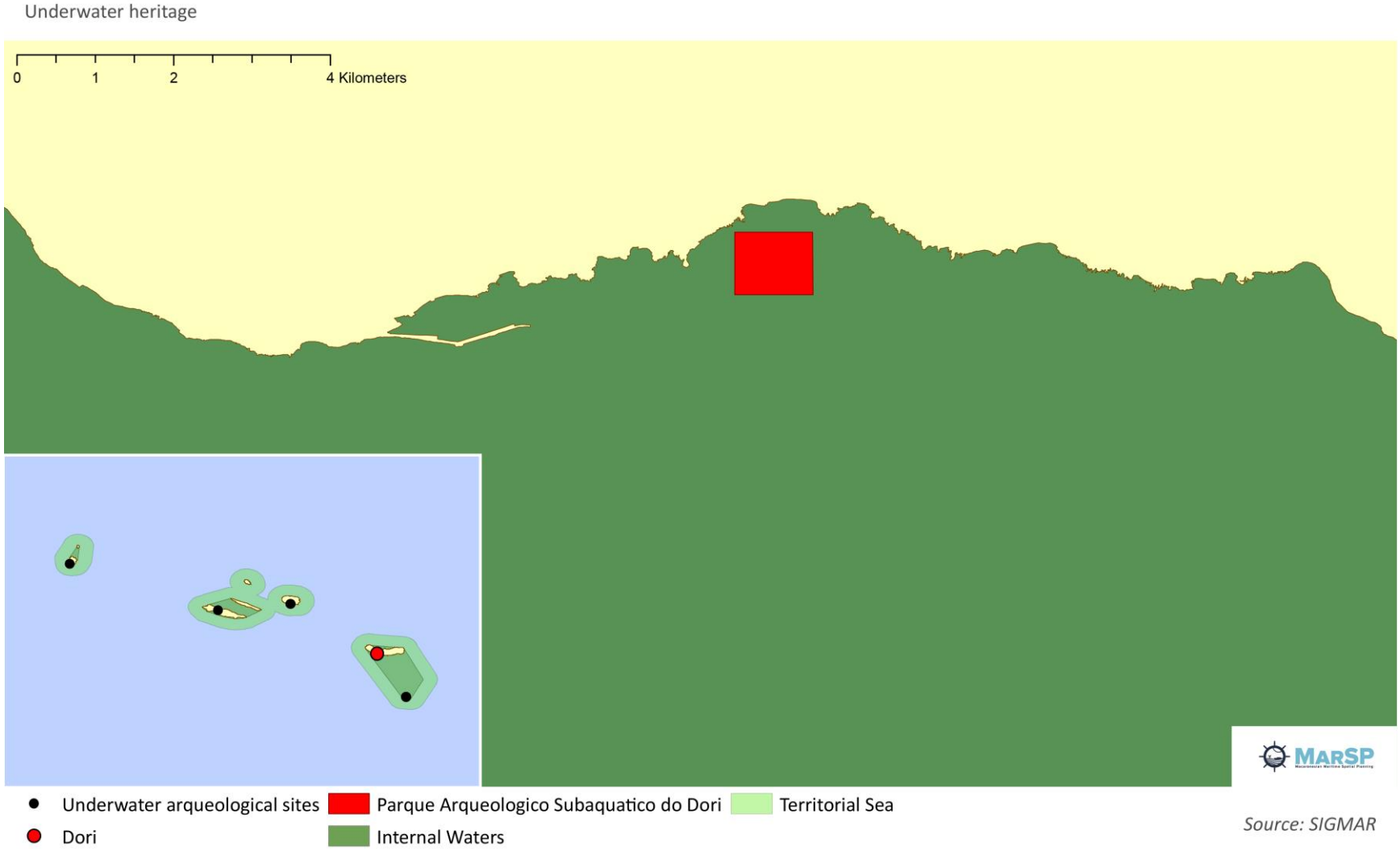
Map 82. Underwater Heritage in Azores (III)

Underwater heritage

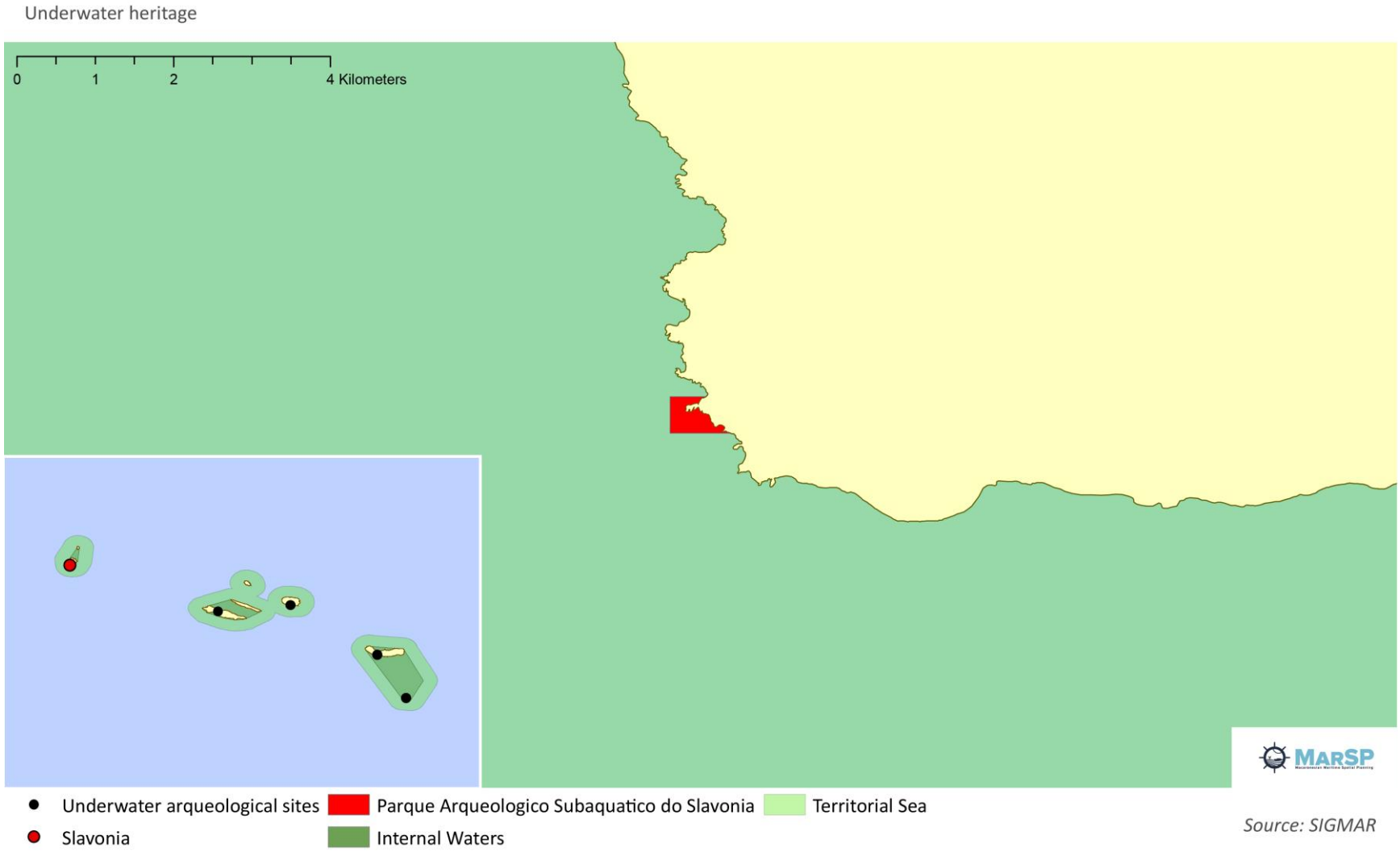


Source: SIGMAR

Map 83. Underwater Heritage in Azores (IV)



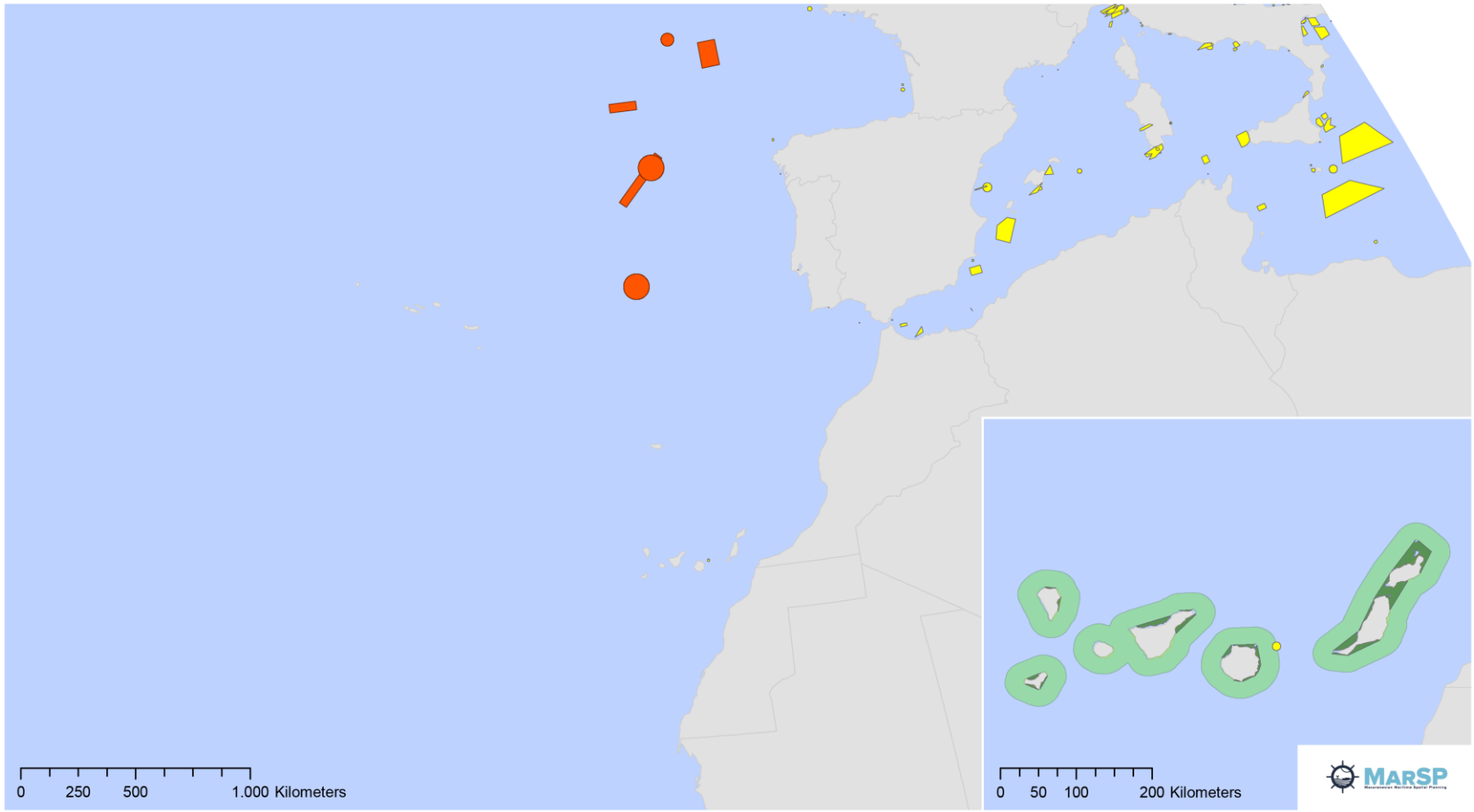
Map 84. Underwater Heritage in Azores (V)



4.2.9. Waste disposal, spoils and dumpings

Map 85. Dumped munitions and Dredge spoils in Planning Scope

Disposals



Source: Emodnet

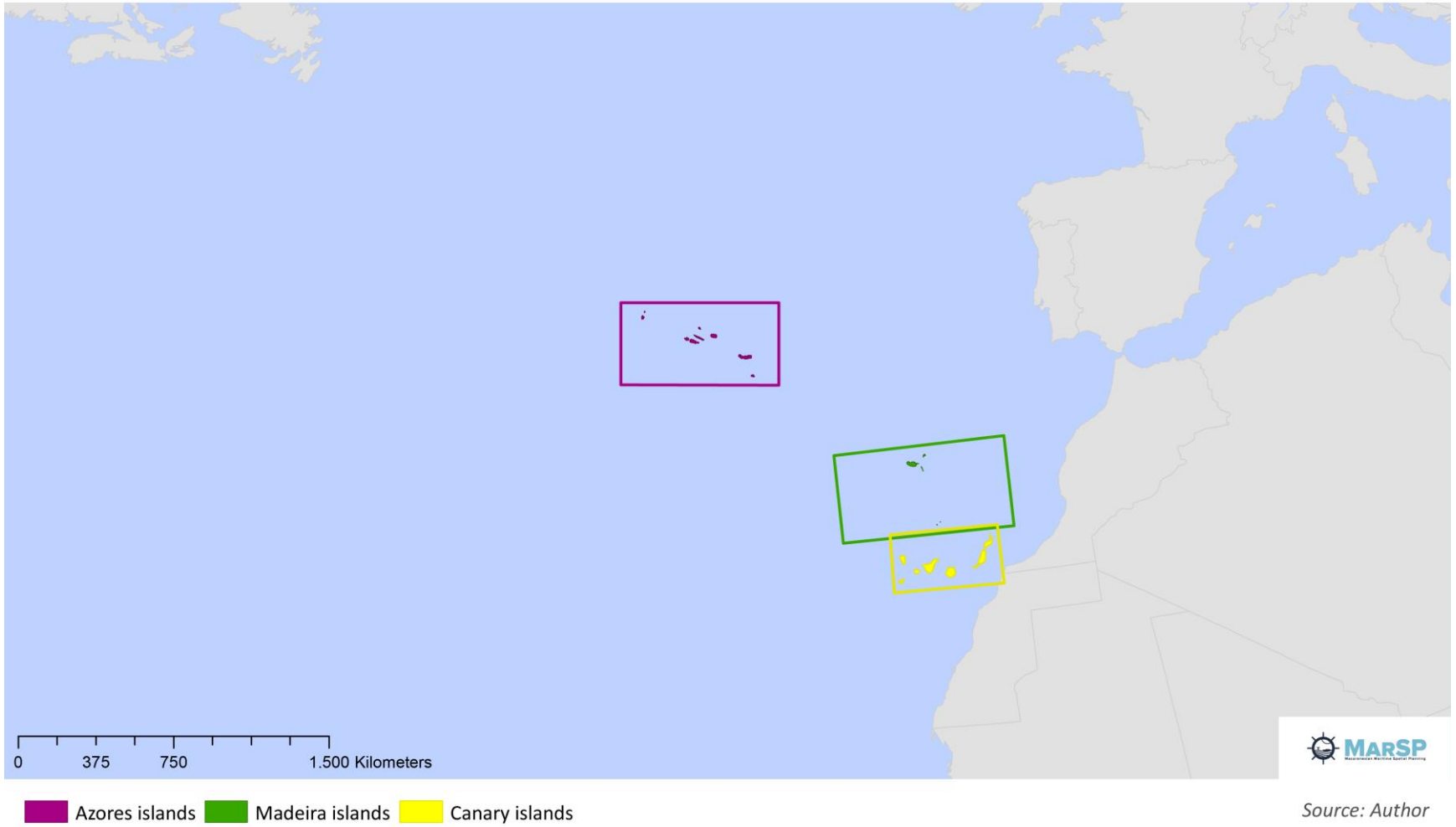
5. NATIONAL-SUBNATIONAL SCALE AND MSP

This scale allows to identify the spatial elements that organize each of the archipelagos territorially and the relations between the islands. For maritime spatial planning, it is pertinent to identify existing territorial planning systems, which, given the insular nature of the region, tend to have a notable maritime dimension. Likewise, recognizing the spatial scope of the planning of island groups is necessary to distinguish the domains that are responsible for planning actions (urban or territorial) that, in accordance with Directive 2014/89 / EU (Article 2.1), would be outside the prescriptions applied to the planning that is the subject of this Directive.

Given that the political status that determines the governance of each of the archipelagos is different, their planning instruments affect in an unequal way the relationships between regional / territorial planning and marine planning, a matter of all relevant points insofar as the land-sea interactions must be taken into account as prescribed by the Directive (Arts. 4 (2) and 7).

Map 86. Macaronesian Regions in Geographical Scope

Political-Territorial Organization

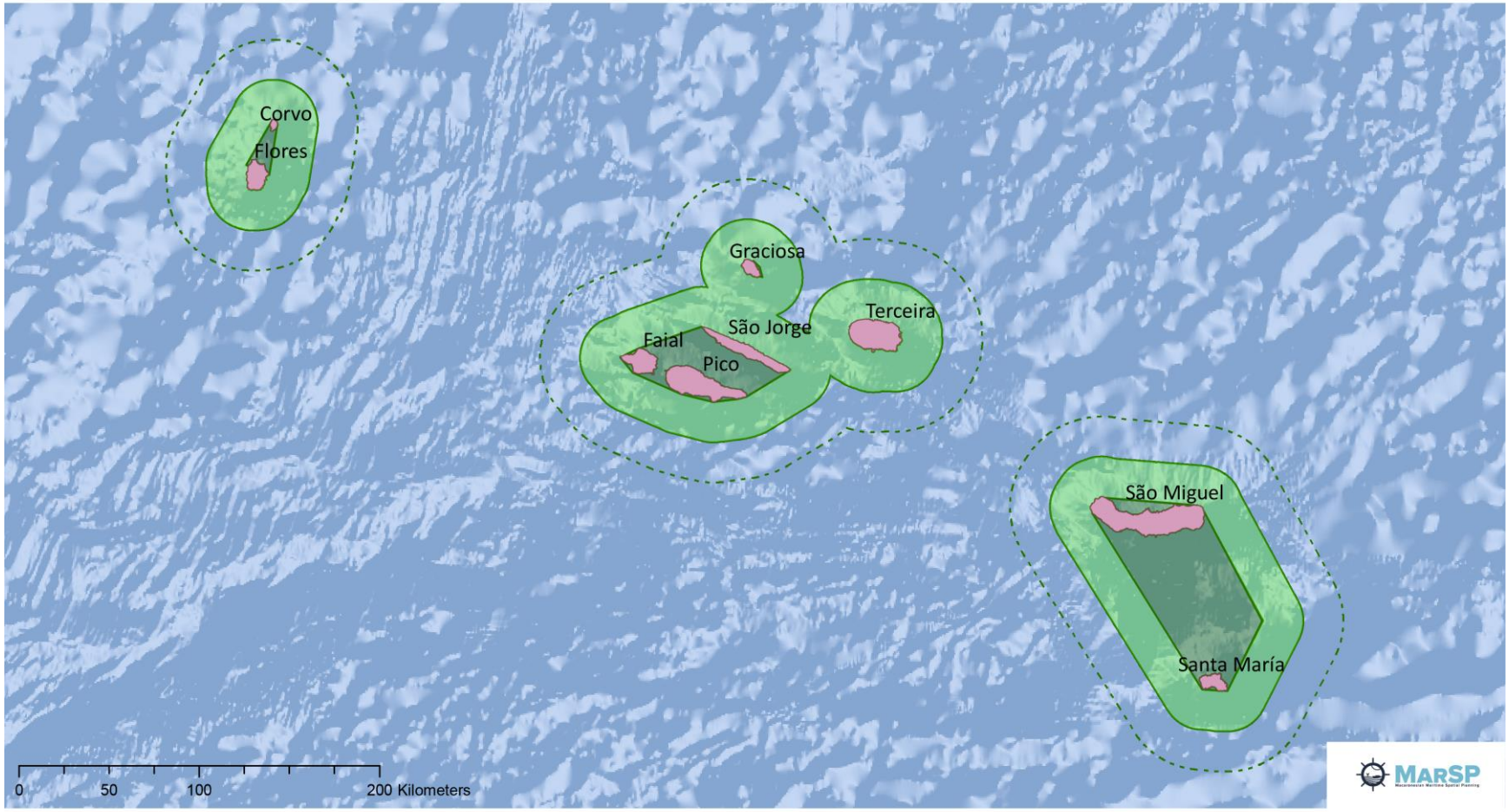


Source: Author

5.1. POLITICAL-ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF AZORES

Map 87. Azores Archipelago. Place names

Political-Territorial Organization

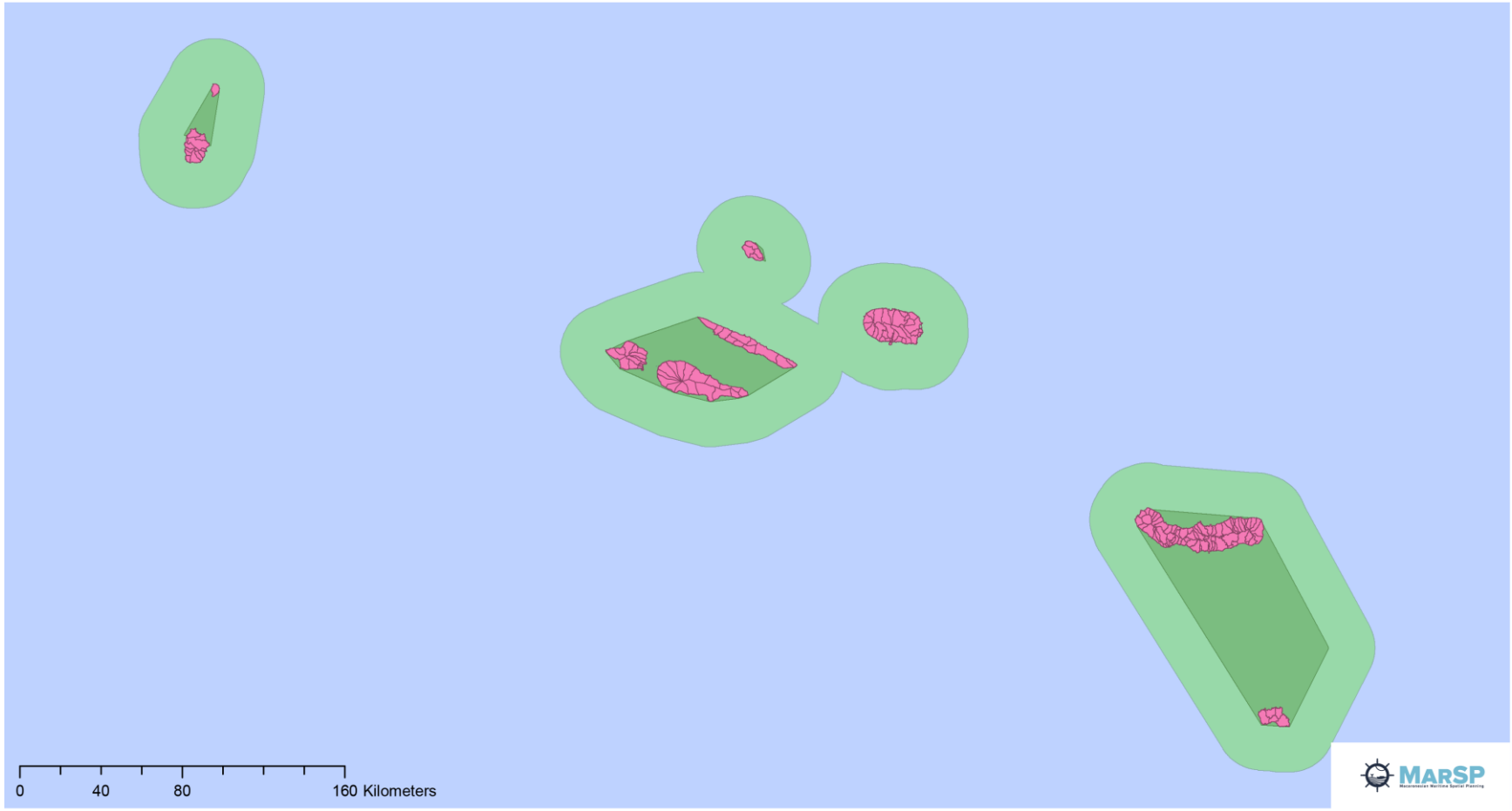


Source: Author

5.1.1. Azores. Regional Level

Map 88. Autonomous Region of Azores

Political-Territorial Organization

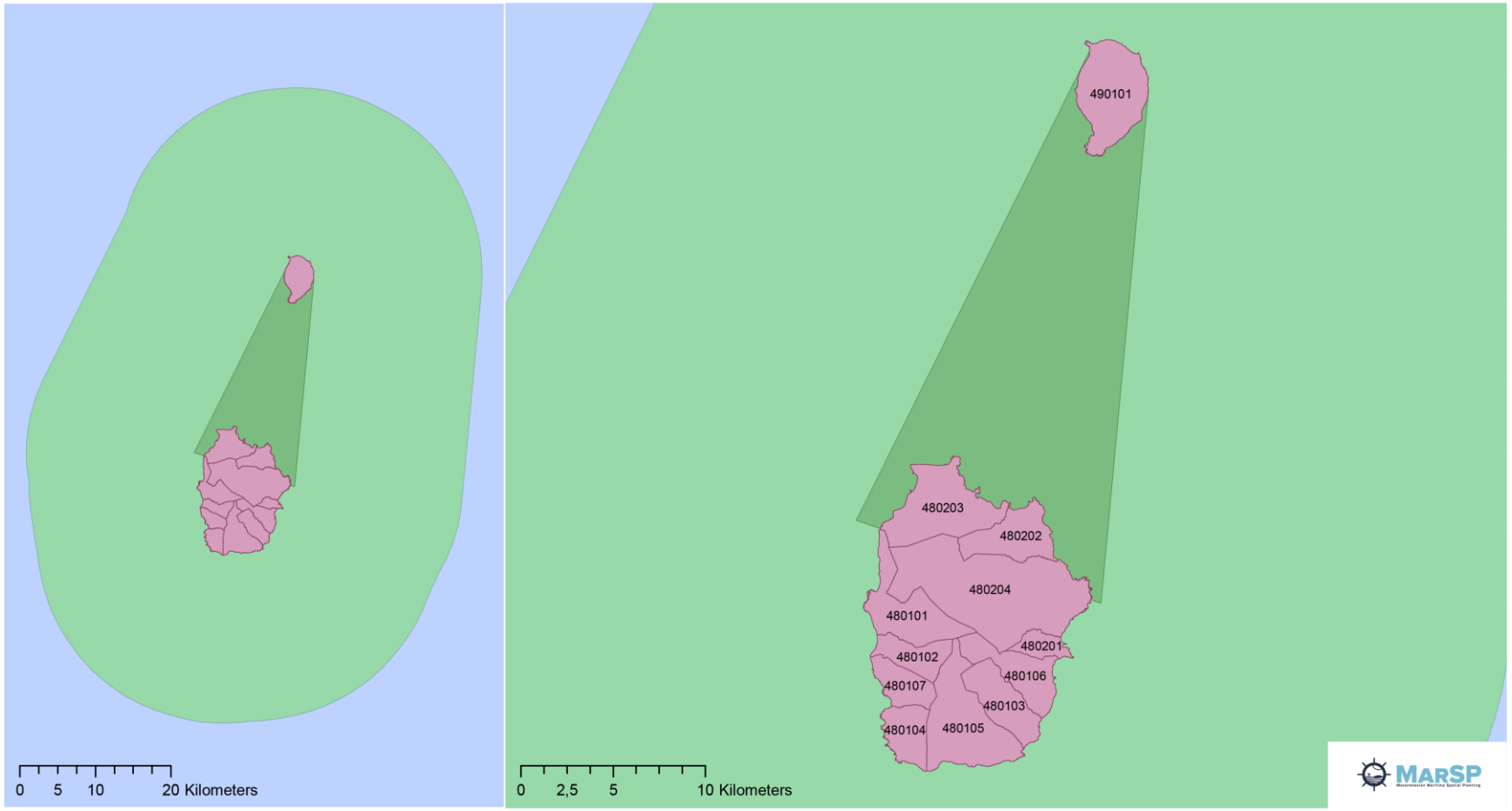


Source: Direção-Geral do Território (Portugal)

5.1.2. Azores. Insular level

Map 89. Local organization of Corvo and Flores

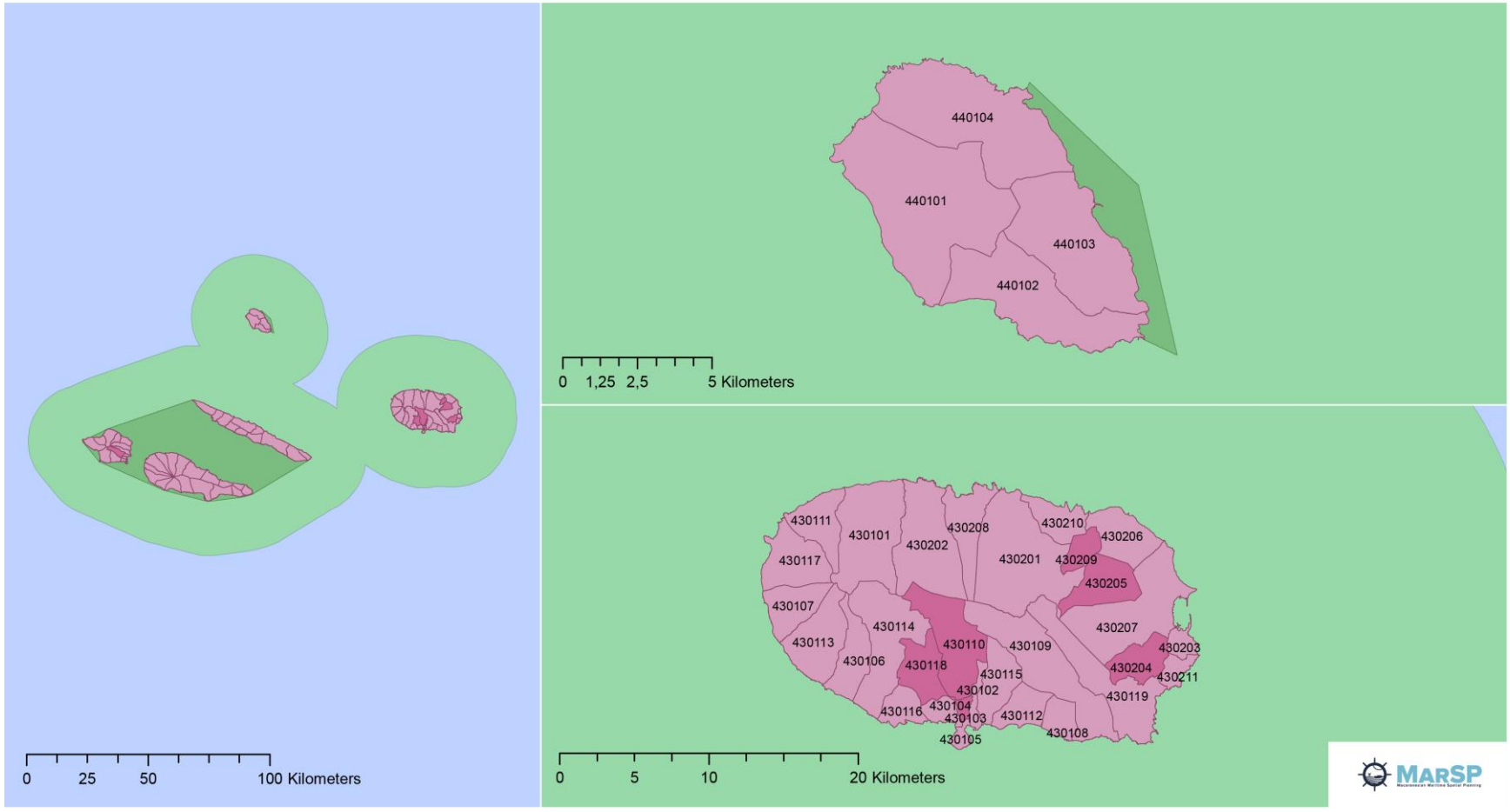
Political-Territorial Organization



Source: Direção-Geral do Território (Portugal)

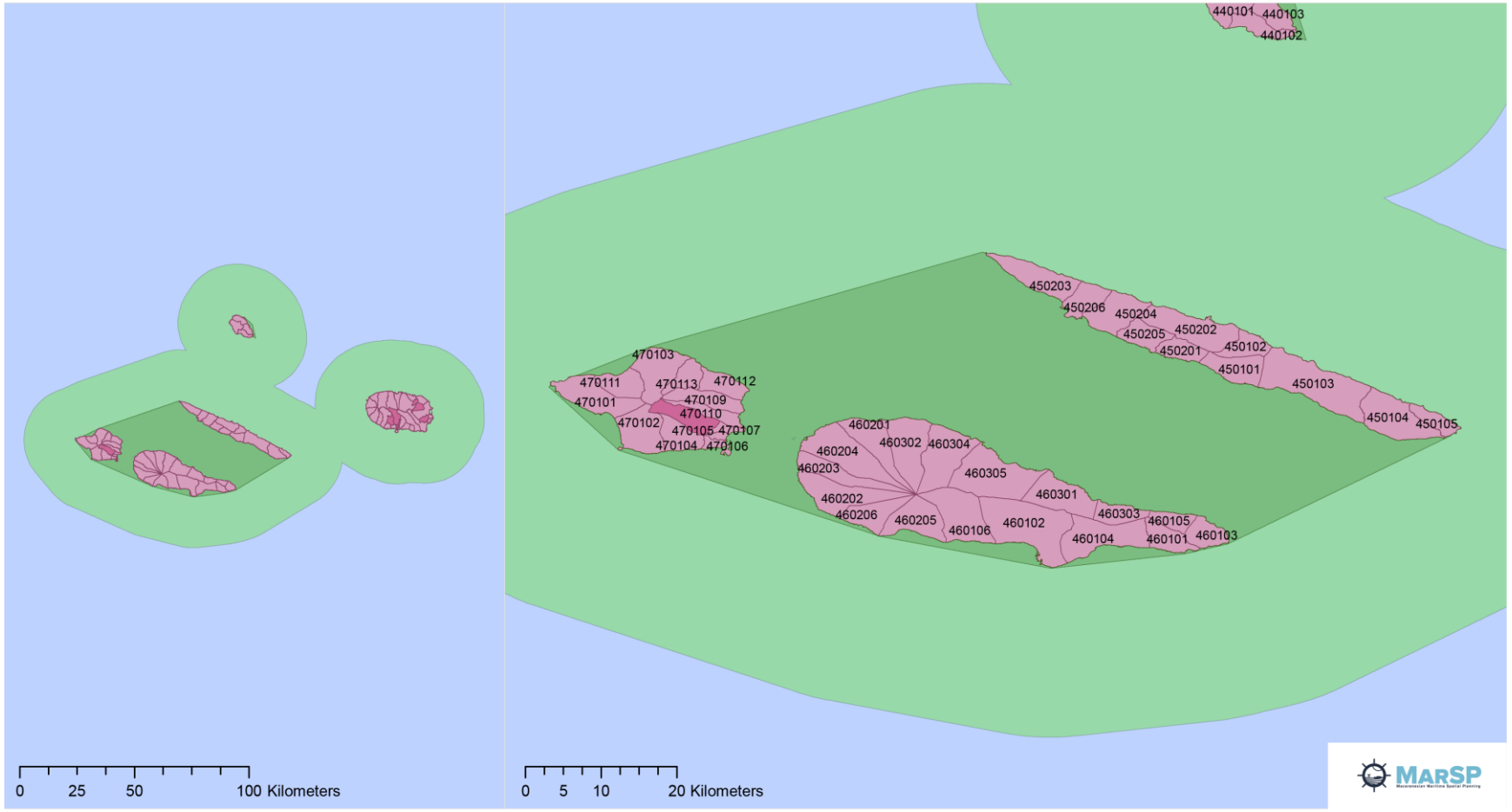
Map 90. Local organization of Graciosa and Terceira

Political-Territorial Organization



Map 91. Local organization of São Jorge, Faial and Pico

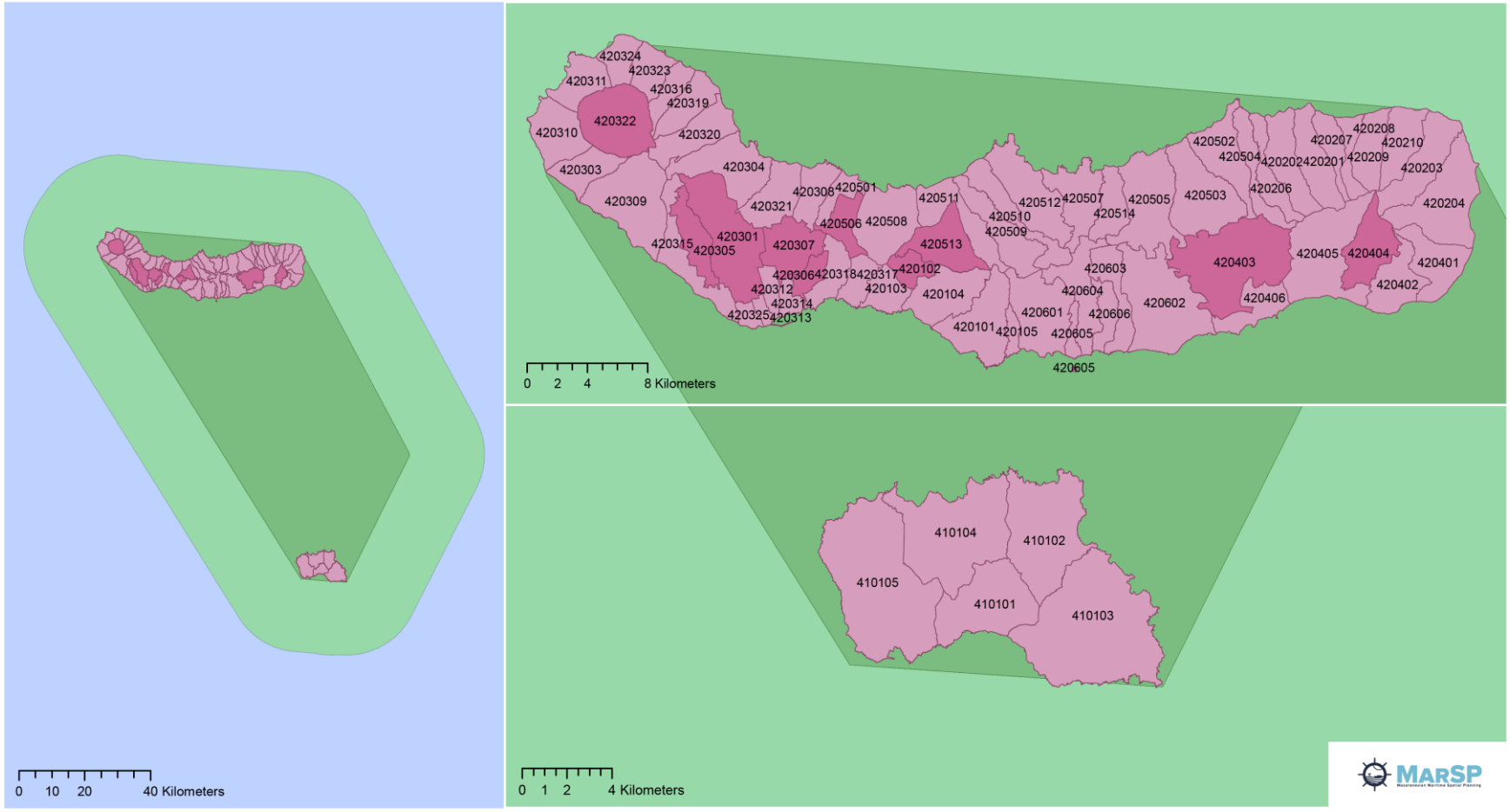
Political-Territorial Organization



Source: Direção-Geral do Território (Portugal)

Map 92. Local organization of São Miguel and Santa Maria

Political-Territorial Organization

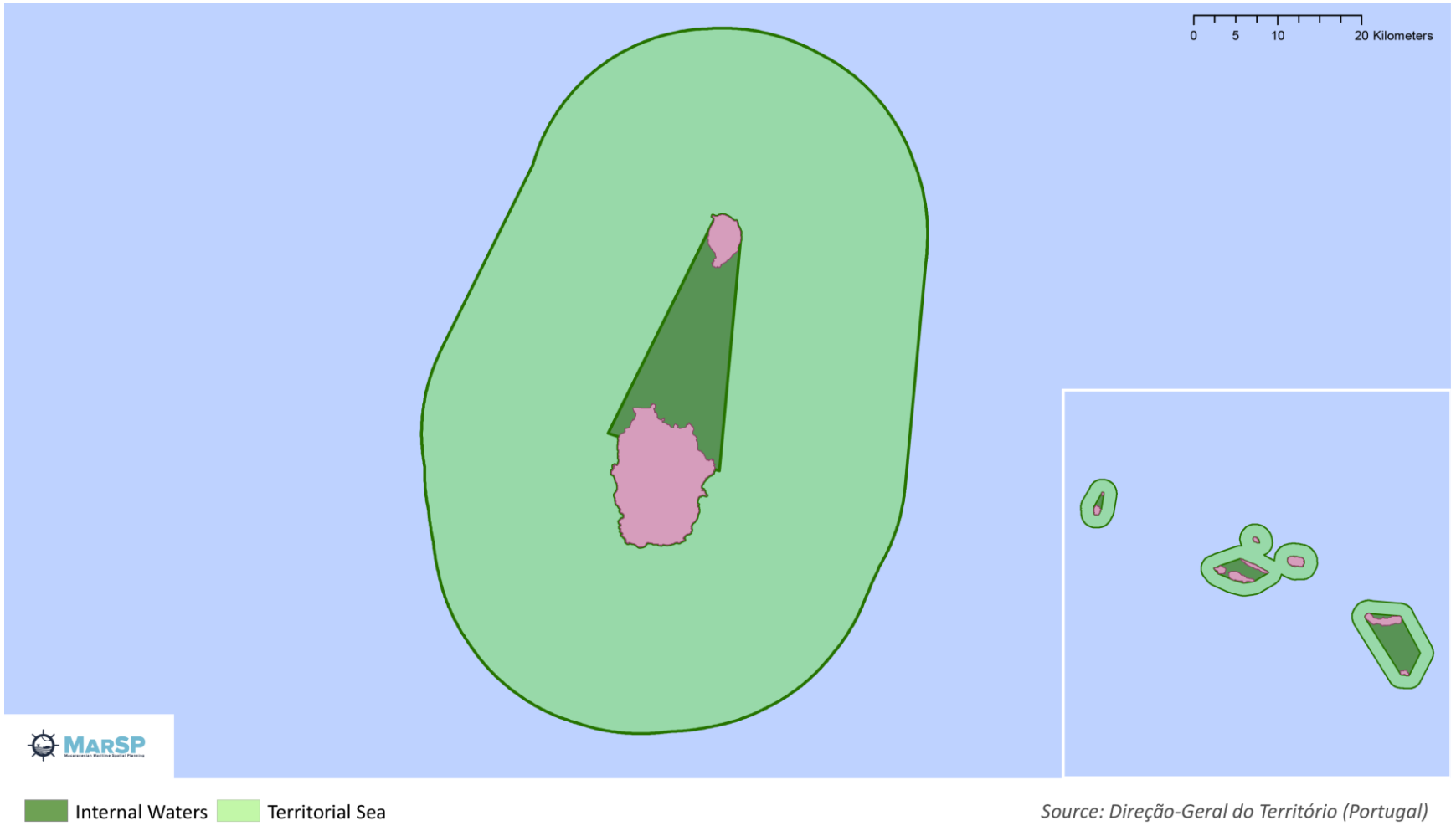


Source: Direção-Geral do Território (Portugal)

5.1.3. Maritime jurisdictions of Azores

Map 93. Corvo and Flores. Territorial Sea and Internal Waters.

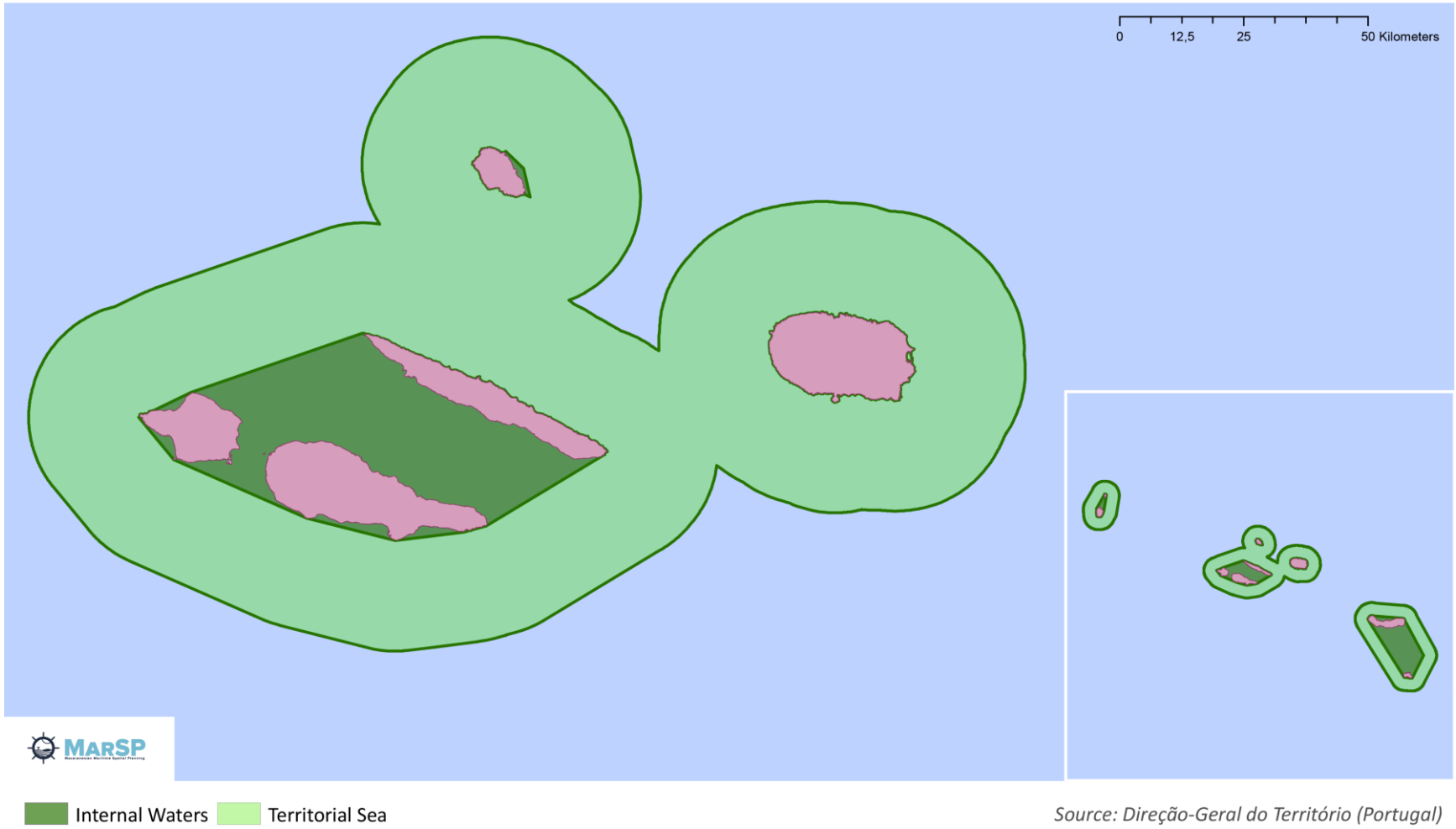
Political-Territorial Organization



Source: Direção-Geral do Território (Portugal)

Map 94. Faial, Graciosa, Pico, São Jorge and Terceira. Territorial Sea and Internal Waters.

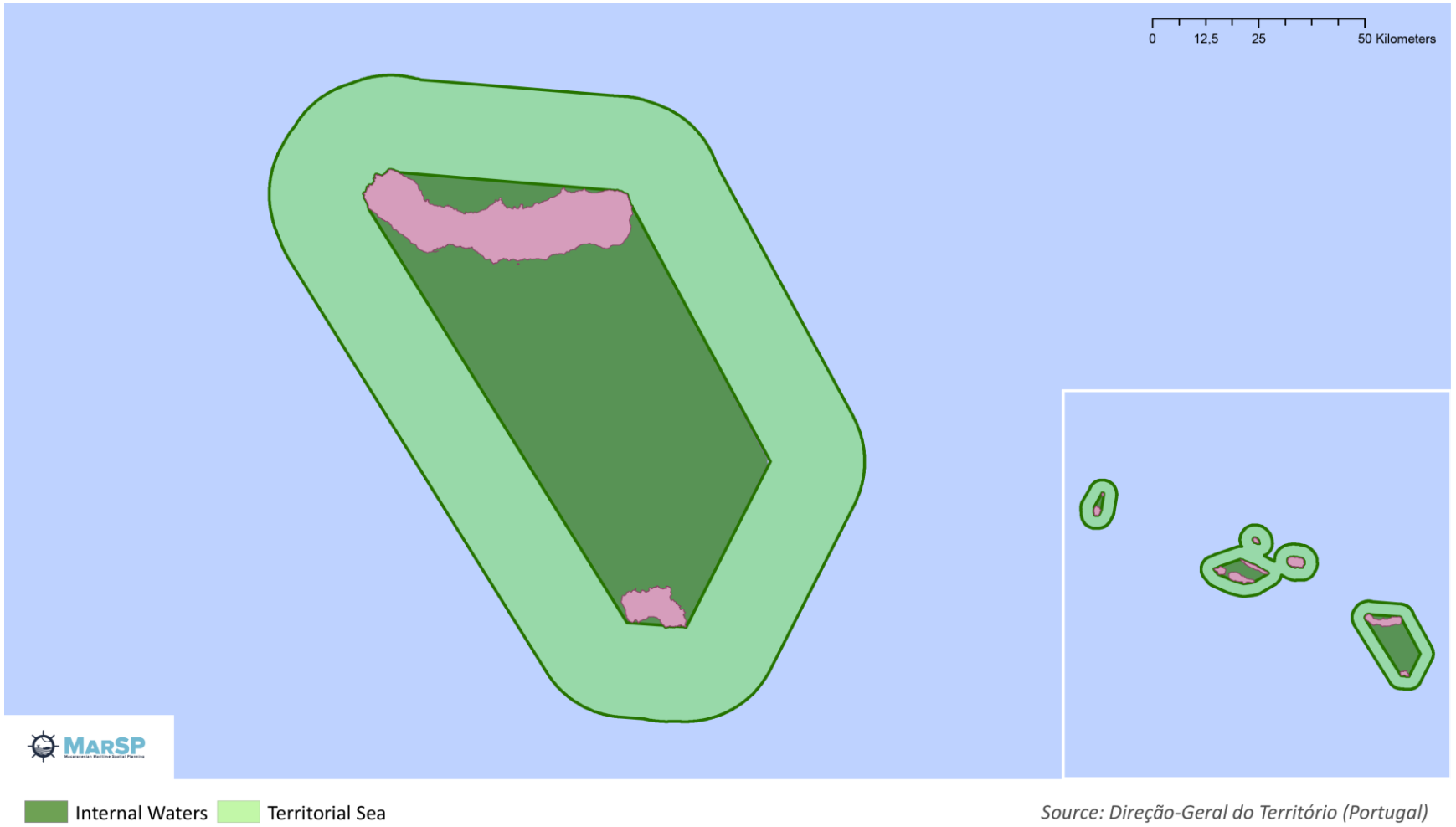
Political-Territorial Organization



Source: Direção-Geral do Território (Portugal)

Map 95. São Miguel and Santa Maria. Territorial Sea and Internal Waters.

Political-Territorial Organization

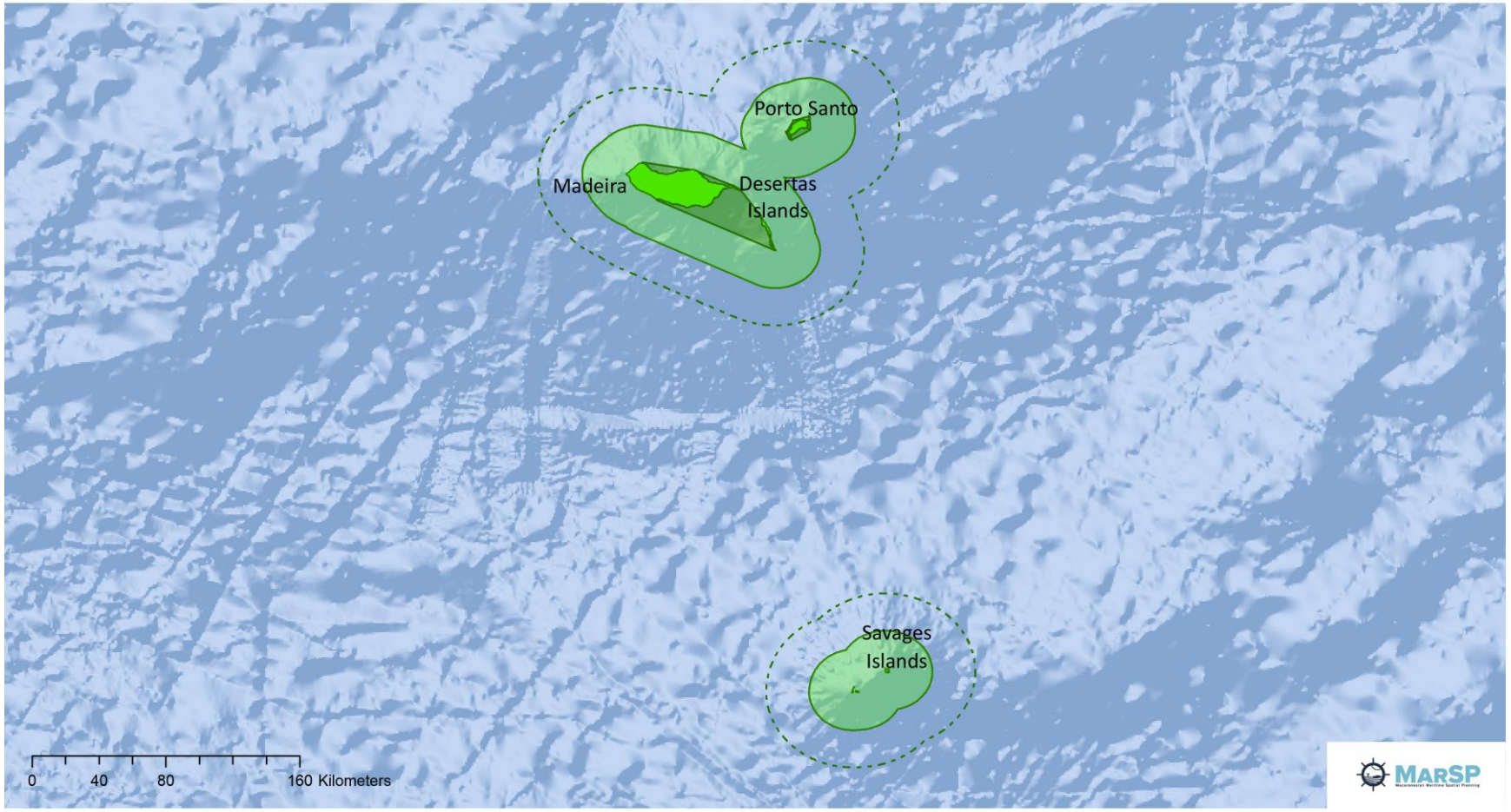


Source: Direção-Geral do Território (Portugal)

5.2. POLITICAL-ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF MADEIRA

Map 96. Madeira Archipelago. Place names

Political-Territorial Organization

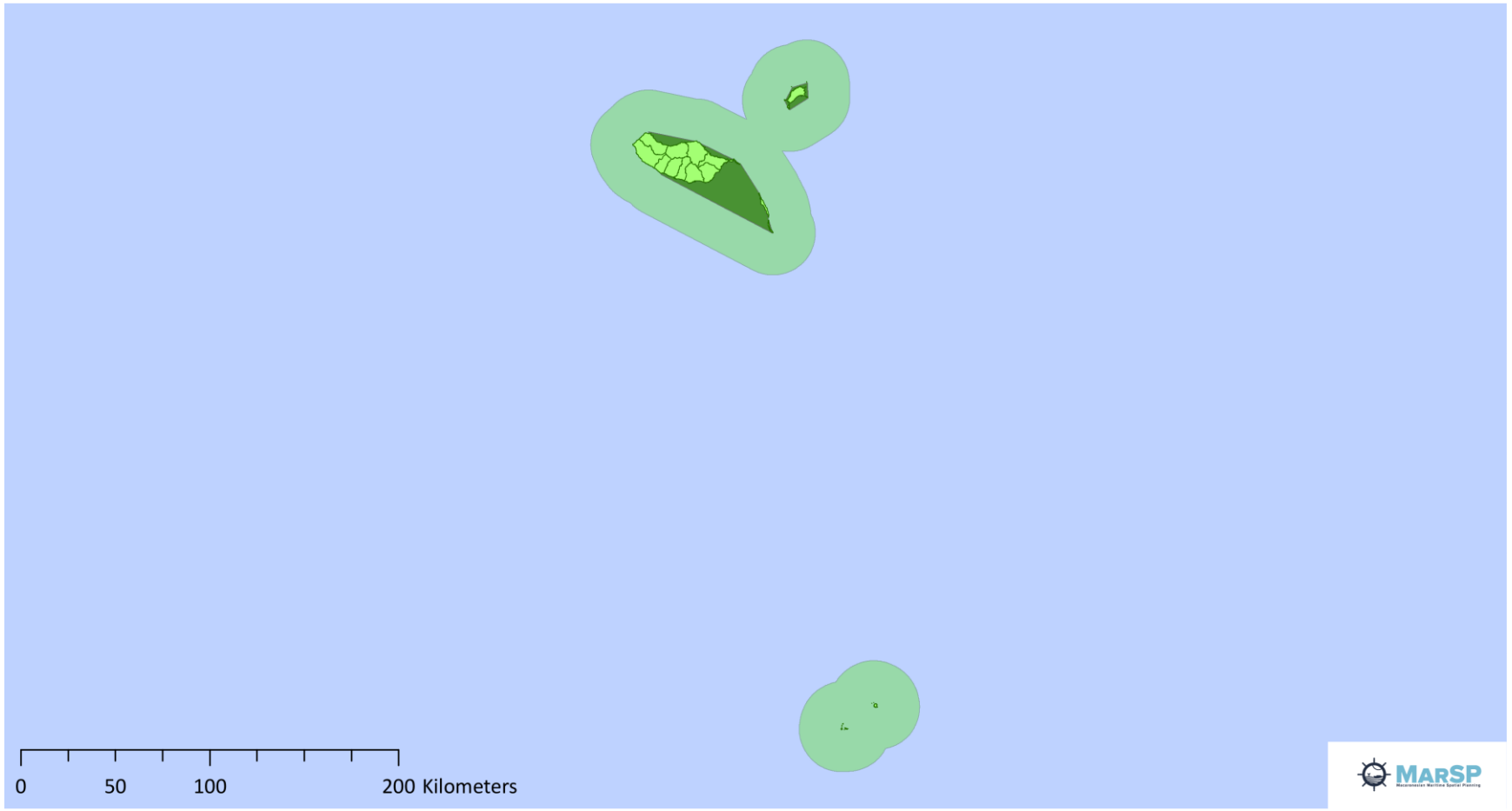


Source: Author

5.2.1. Madeira. Regional Level

Map 97. Autonomous Region of Madeira (including Salvajes)

Political-Territorial Organization

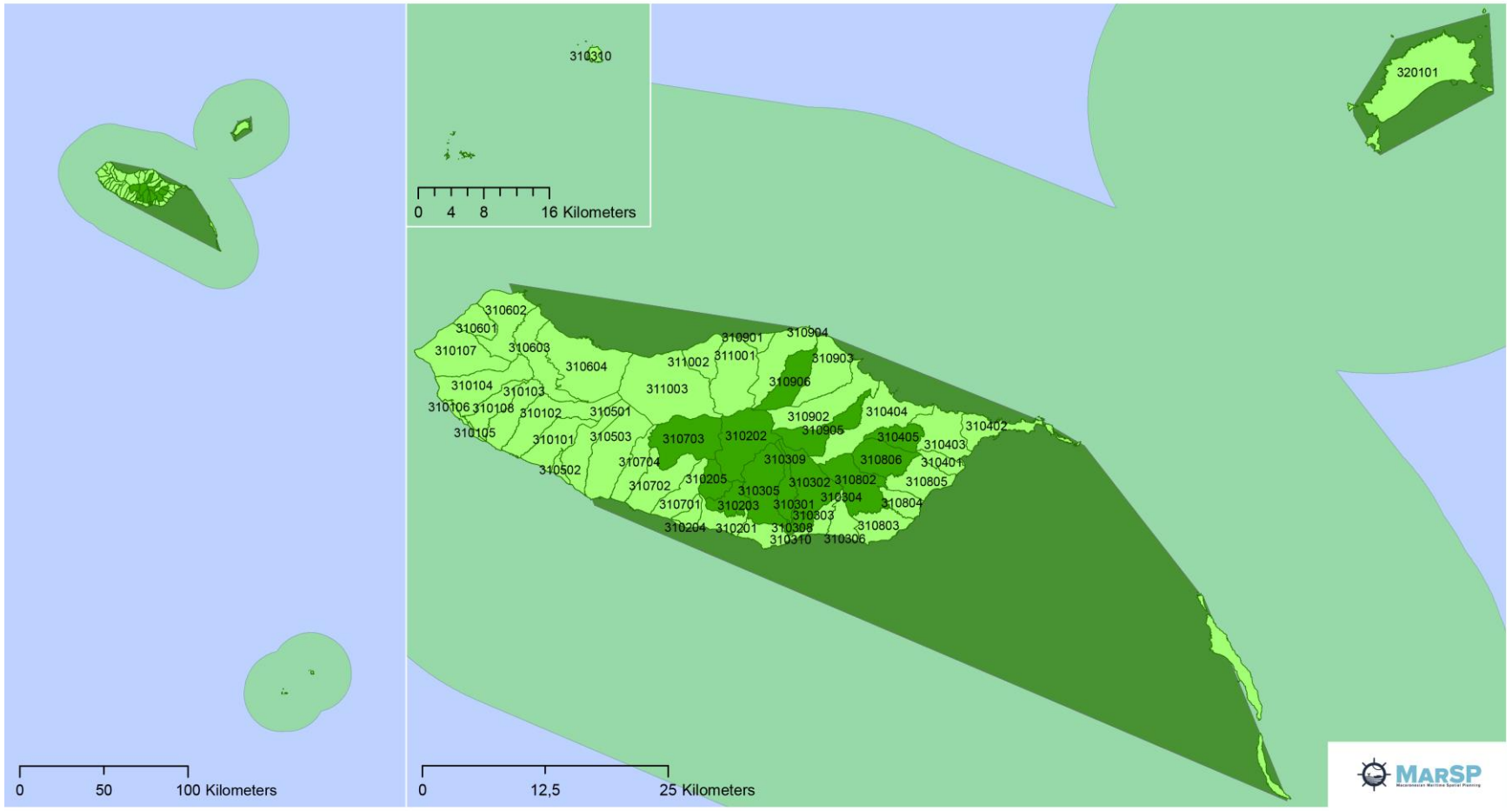


Source: Direção-Geral do Território (Portugal)

5.2.2.Madeira. Insular level

Map 98. Local organization of the Madeiran islands

Political-Territorial Organization

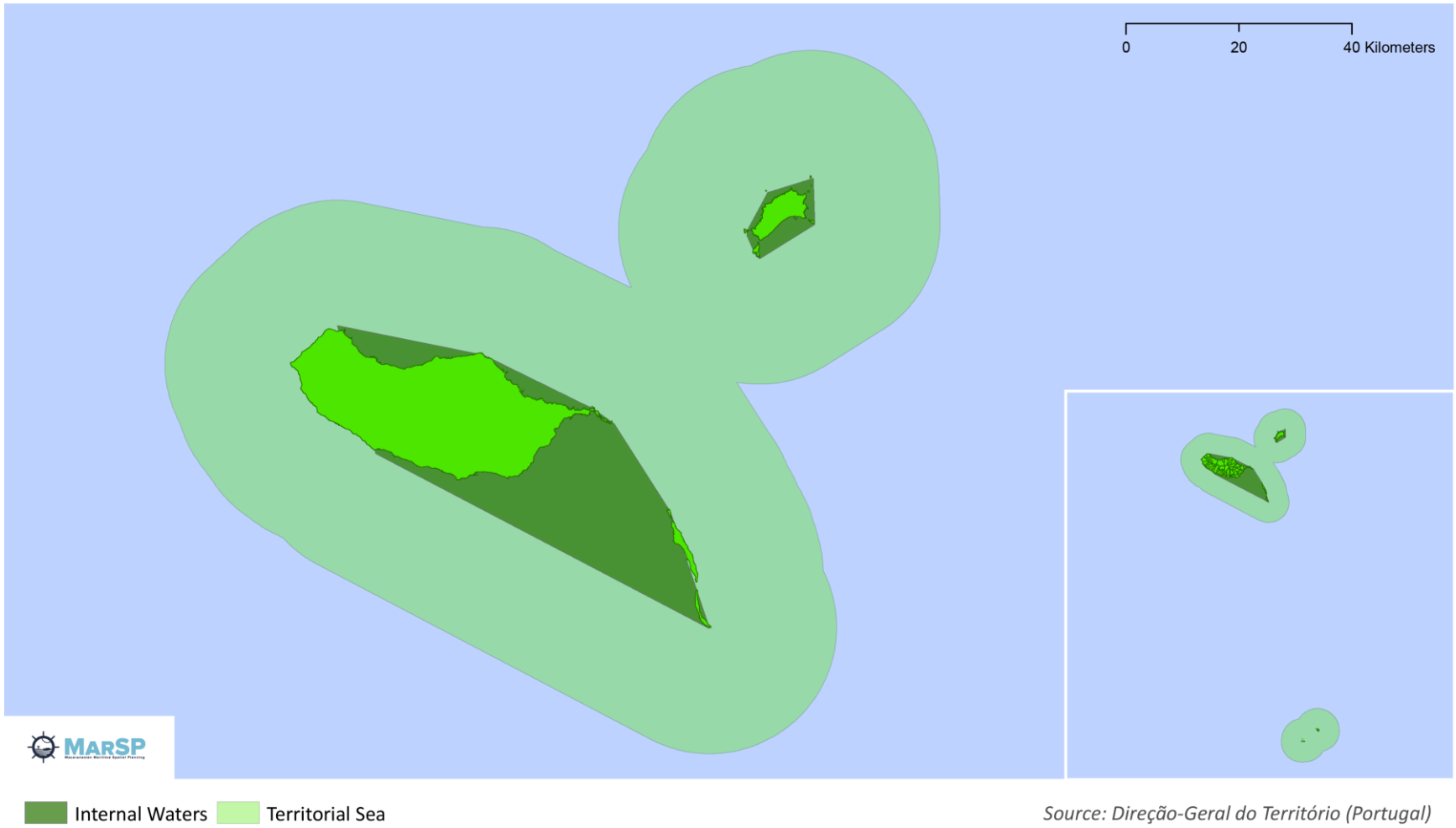


Source: Direção-Geral do Território (Portugal)

5.2.3.Maritime jurisdictions of Madeira

Map 99. Desertas, Madeira and Porto Santo. Territorial Sea and Internal Waters.

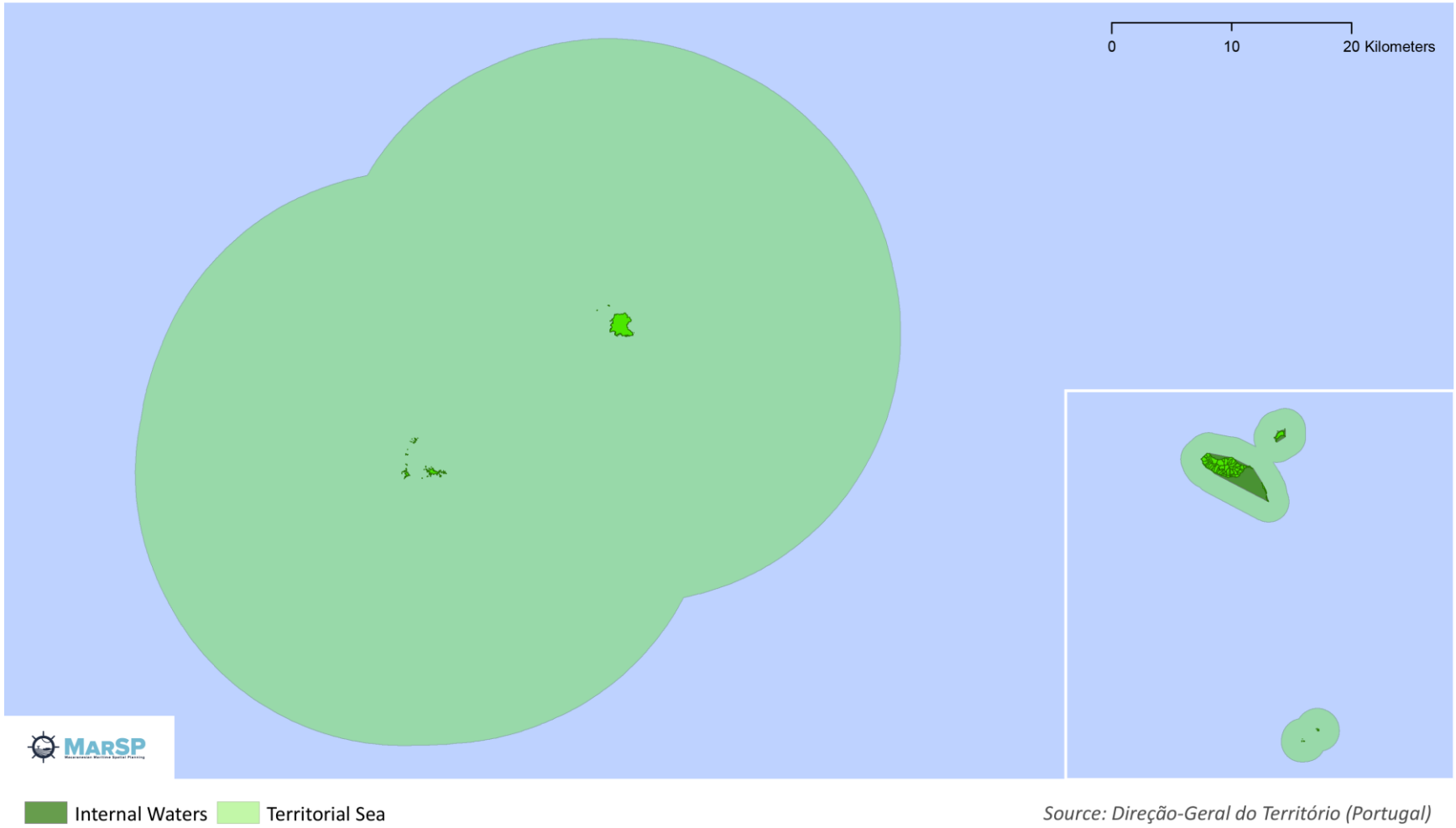
Political-Territorial Organization



Source: Direção-Geral do Território (Portugal)

Map 100. Savages islands. Territorial Sea.

Political-Territorial Organization

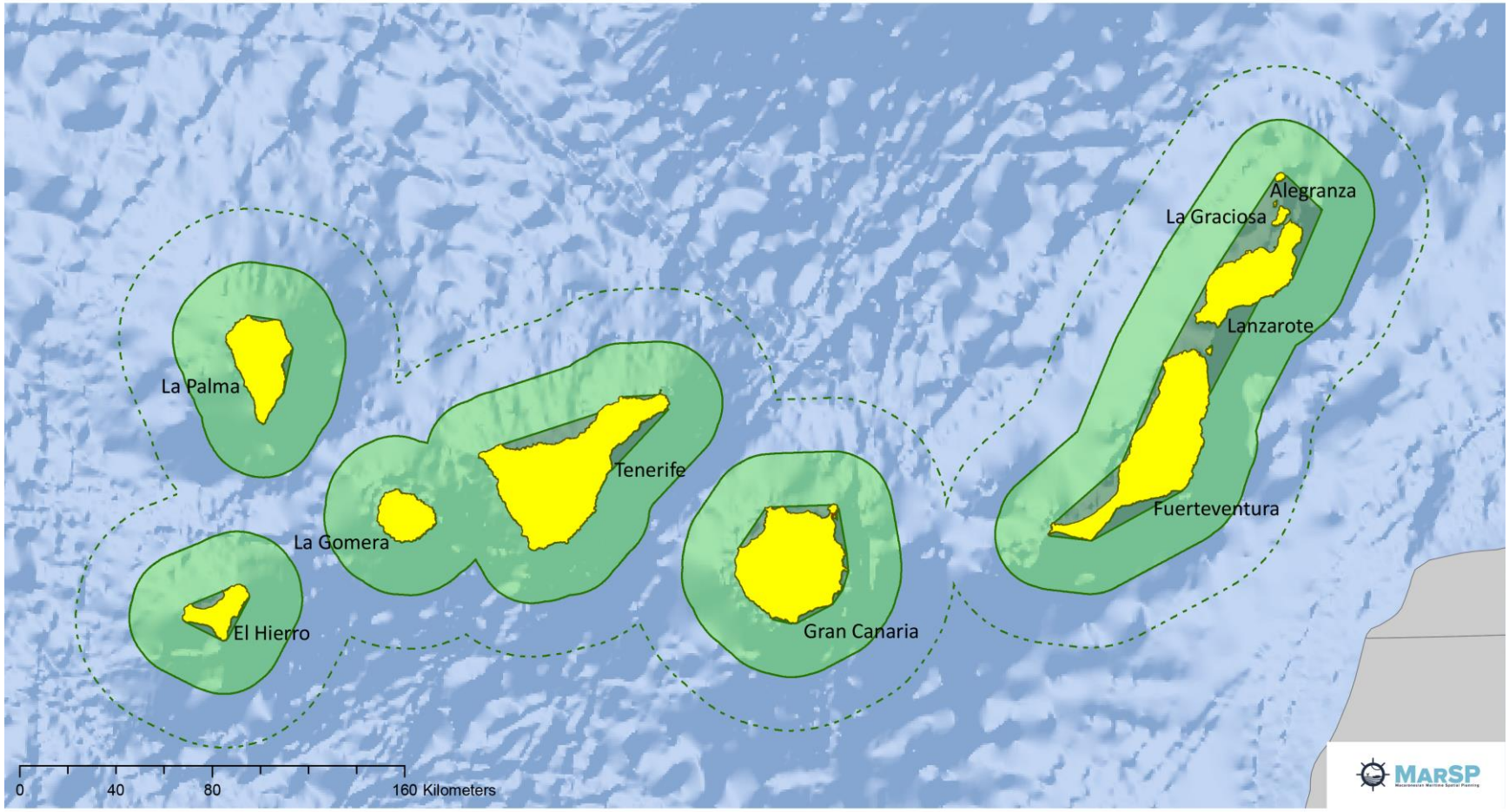


Source: Direção-Geral do Território (Portugal)

5.3. POLITICAL-ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF THE CANARY ISLANDS

Map 101. Canary Islands. Place names.

Political-Territorial Organization

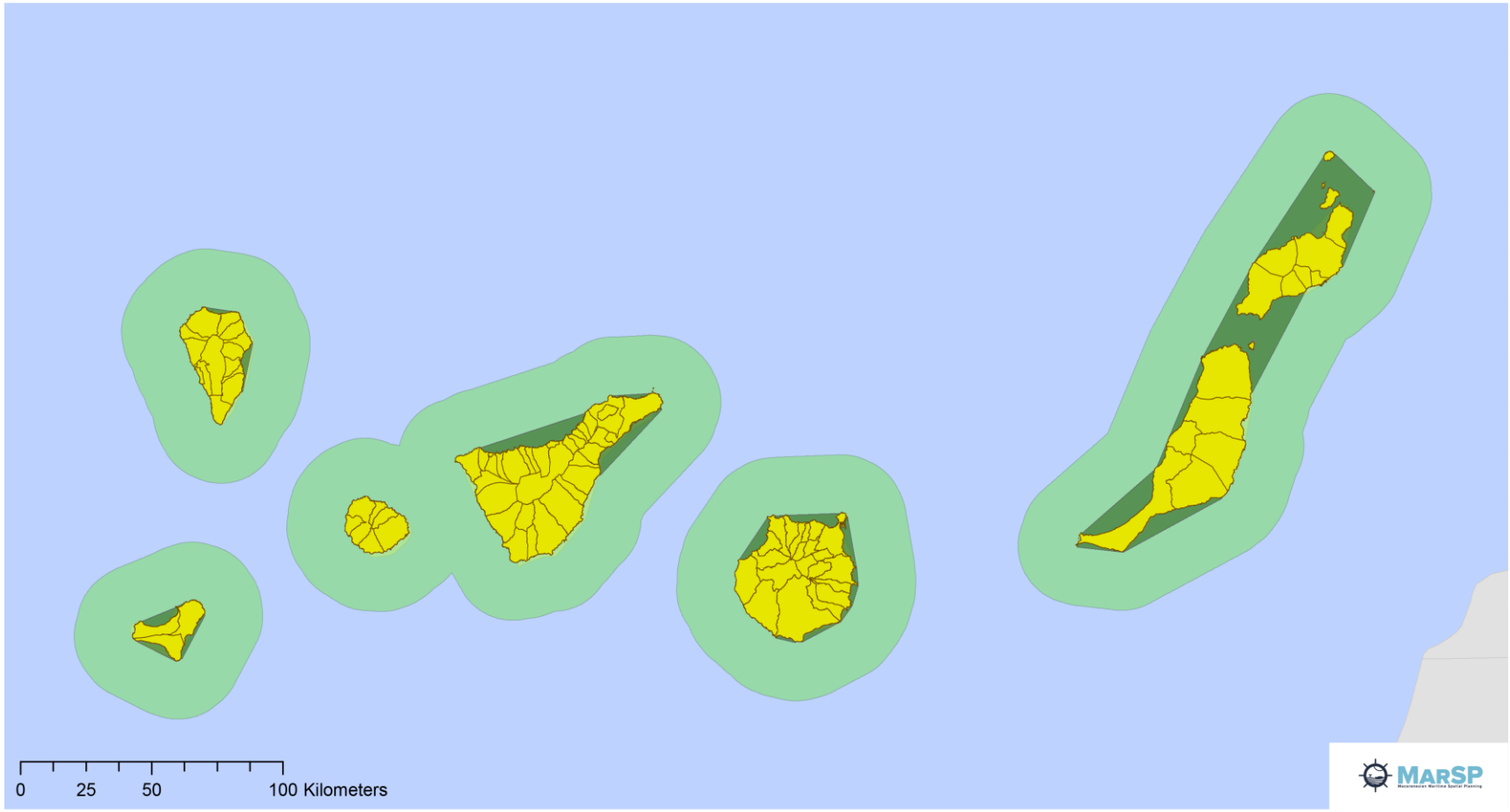


Source: Author

5.3.1. Canary Islands. Regional Level

Map 102. Autonomous Region of Canary Islands

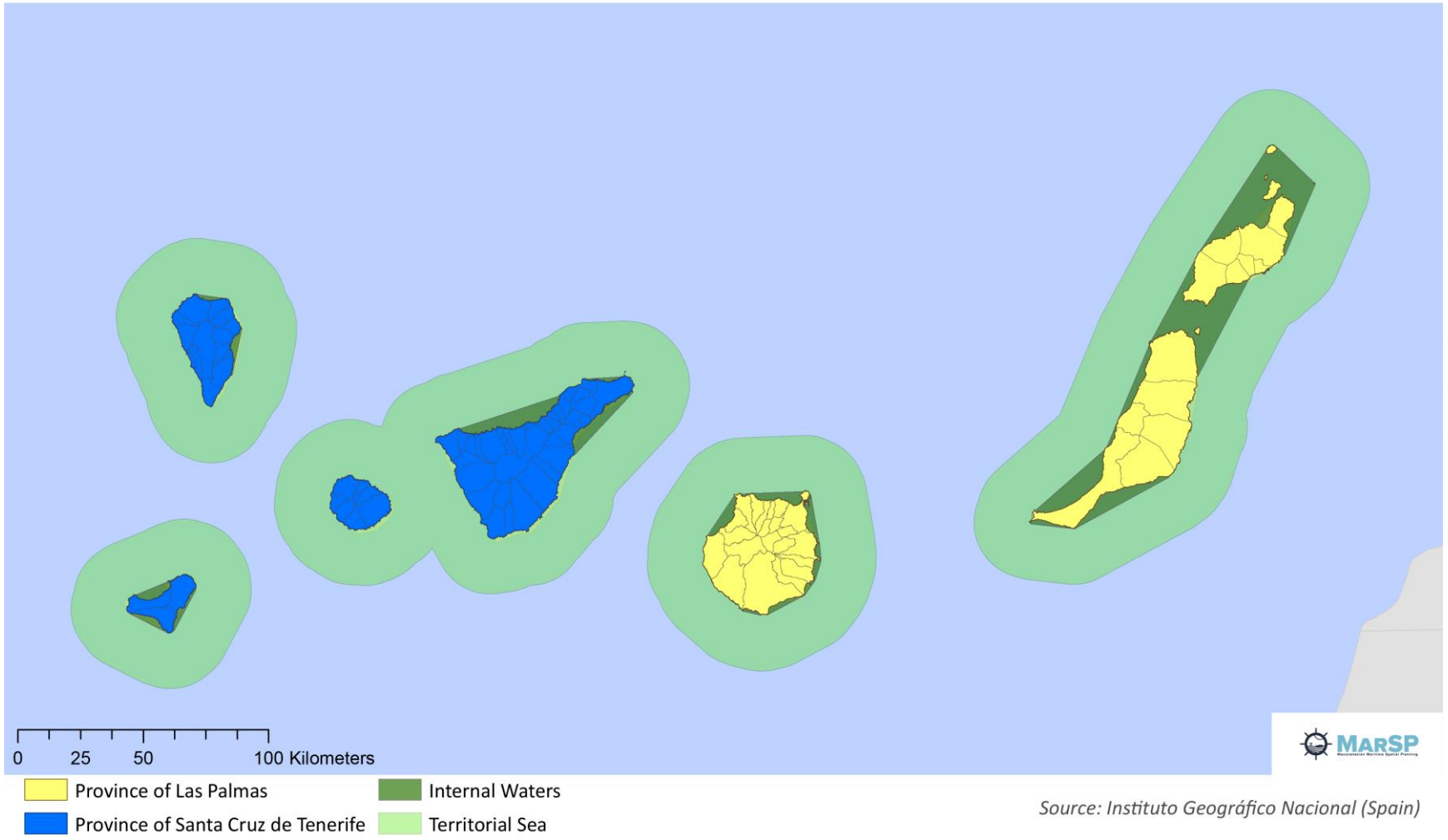
Political-Territorial Organization



Source: Instituto Geográfico Nacional (Spain)

Map 103. Provinces of Canary Islands

Political-Territorial Organization

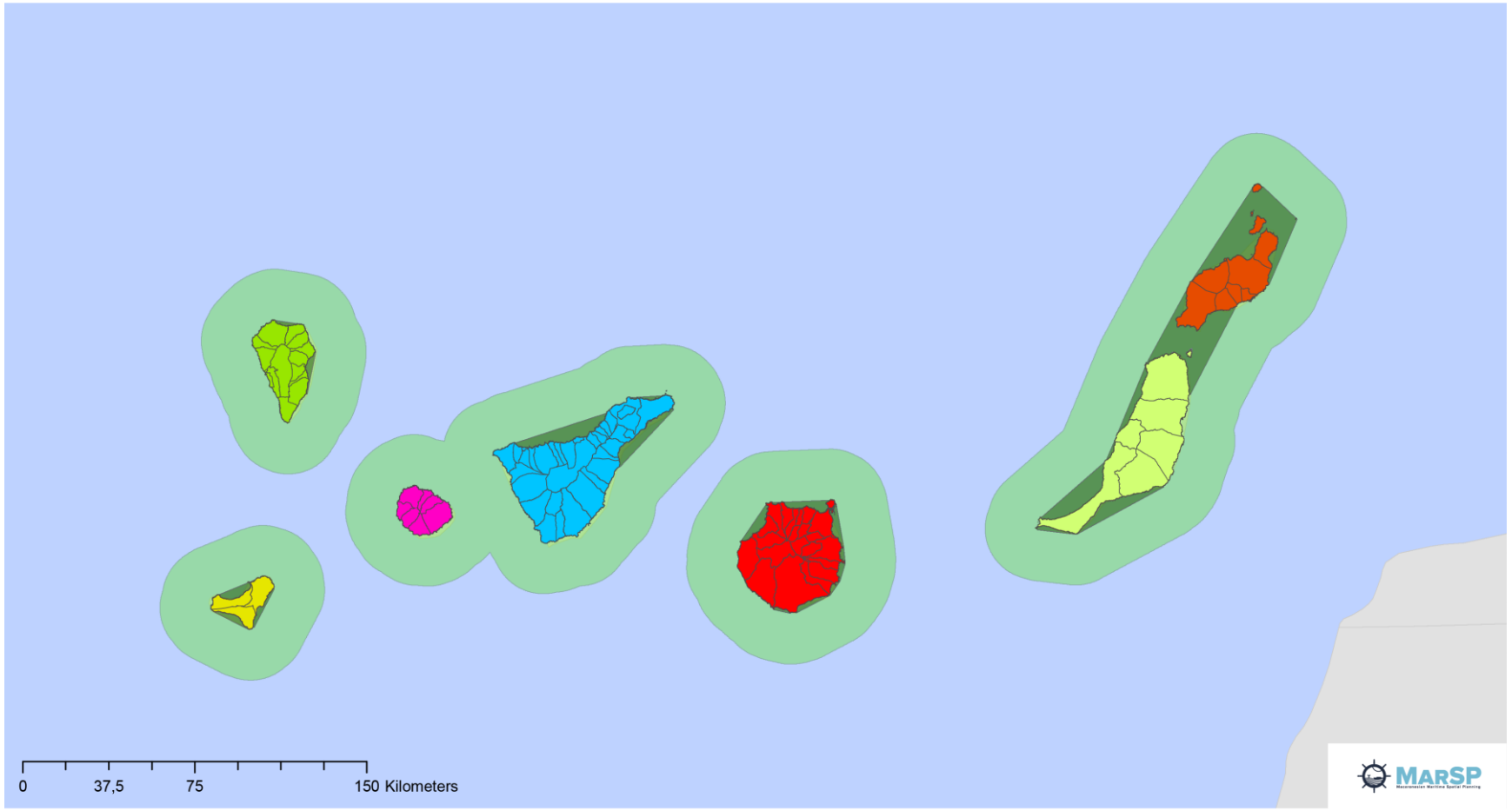


Source: Instituto Geográfico Nacional (Spain)

5.3.2.Canary Islands. Insular level (Cabildos)

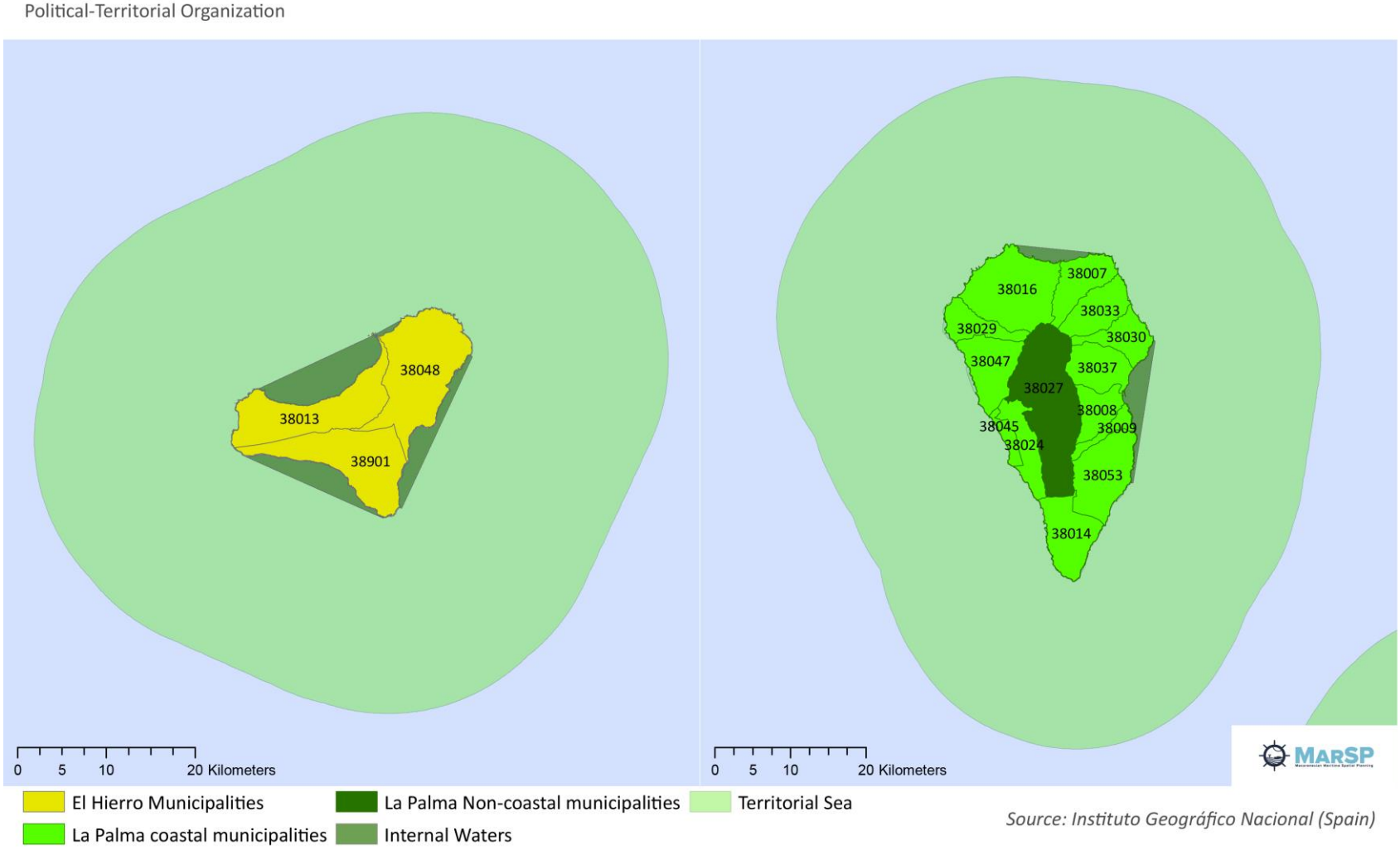
Map 104. Island councils of Canary Islands

Political-Territorial Organization



Source: Instituto Geográfico Nacional (Spain)

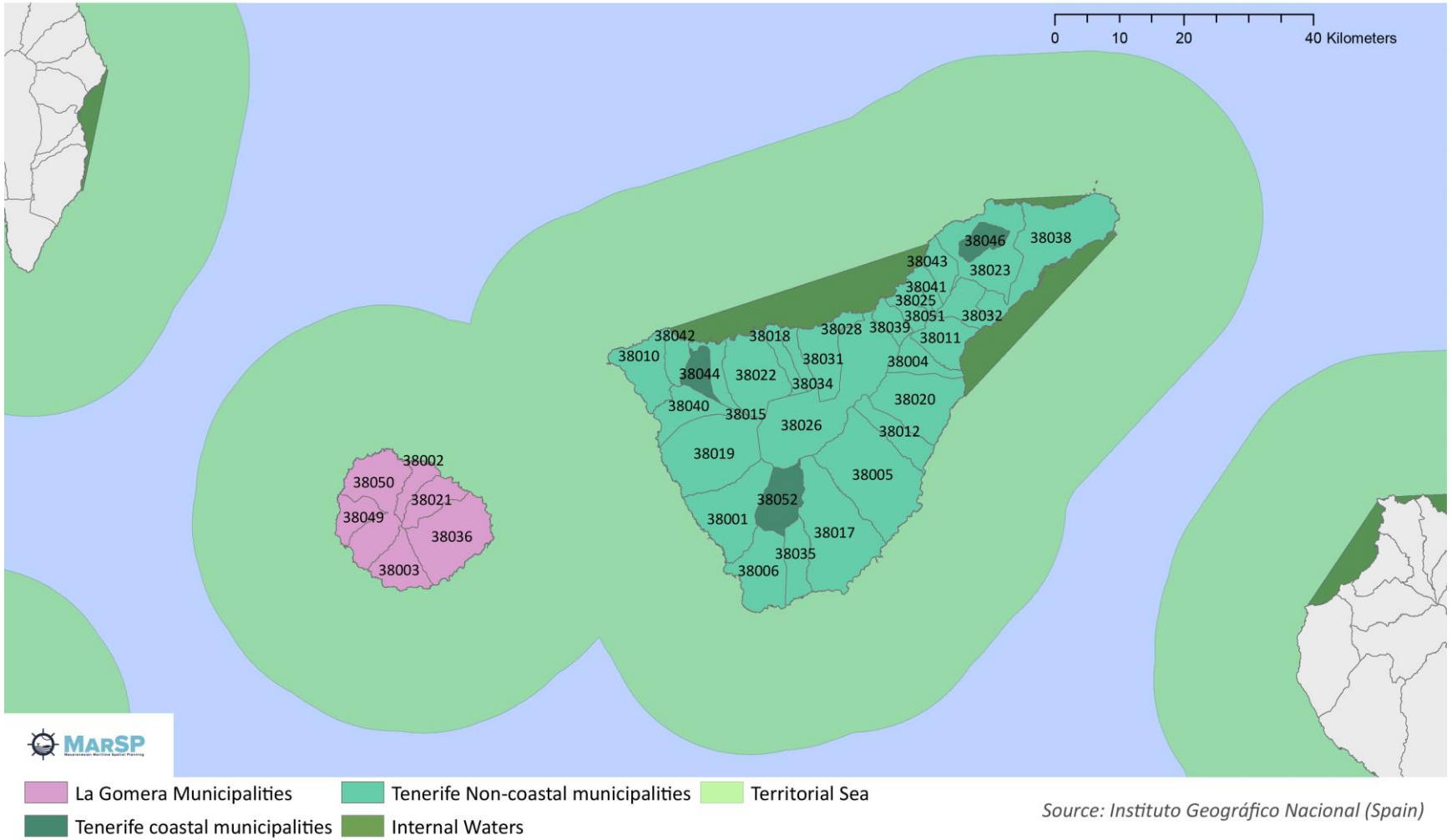
Map 105. Local organization of El Hierro and La Palma



Source: Instituto Geográfico Nacional (Spain)

Map 106. Local organization of La Gomera and Tenerife

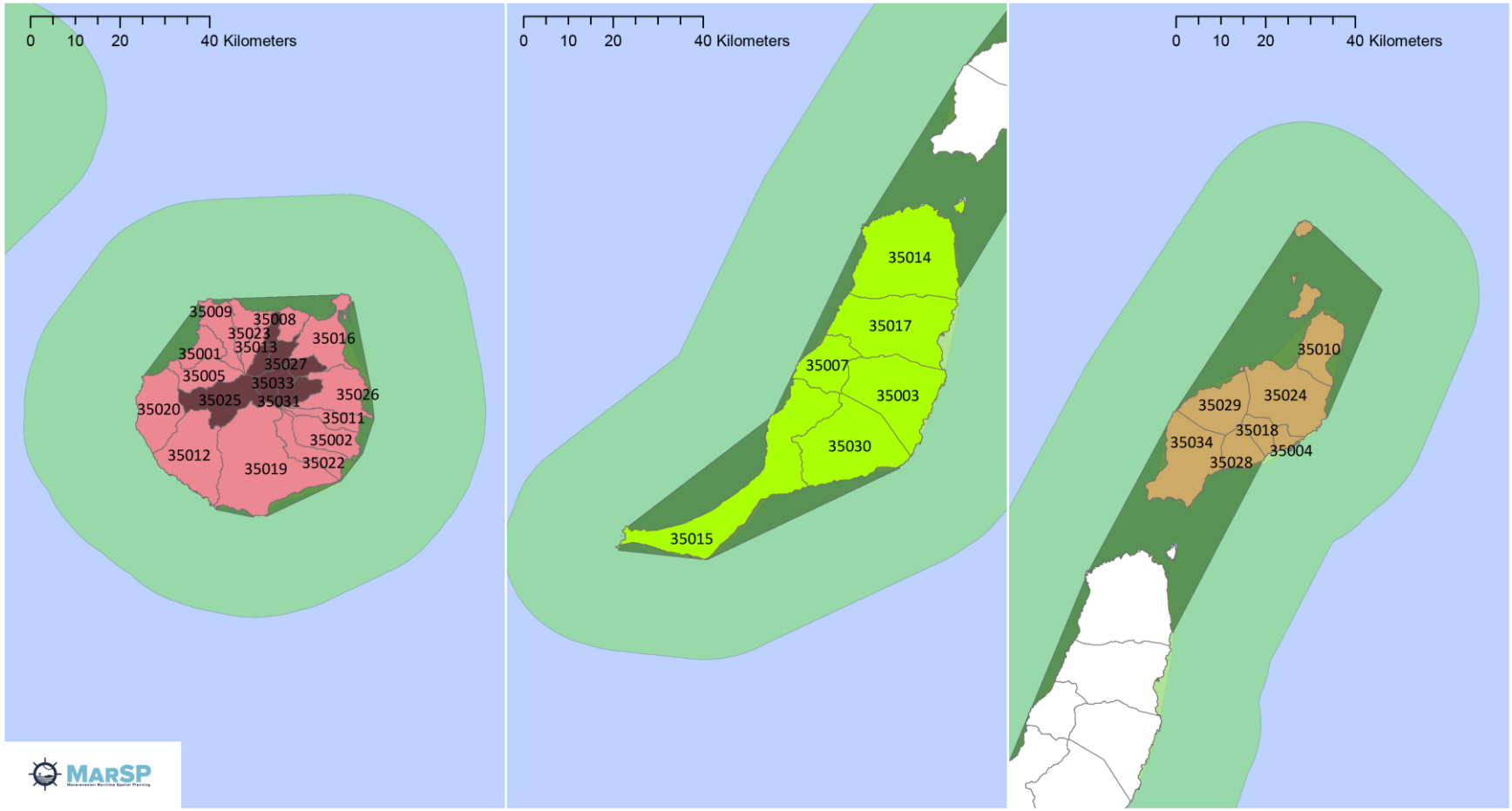
Political-Territorial Organization



Source: Instituto Geográfico Nacional (Spain)

Map 107. Local organization of Gran Canaria, Fuerteventura and Lanzarote

Political-Territorial Organization

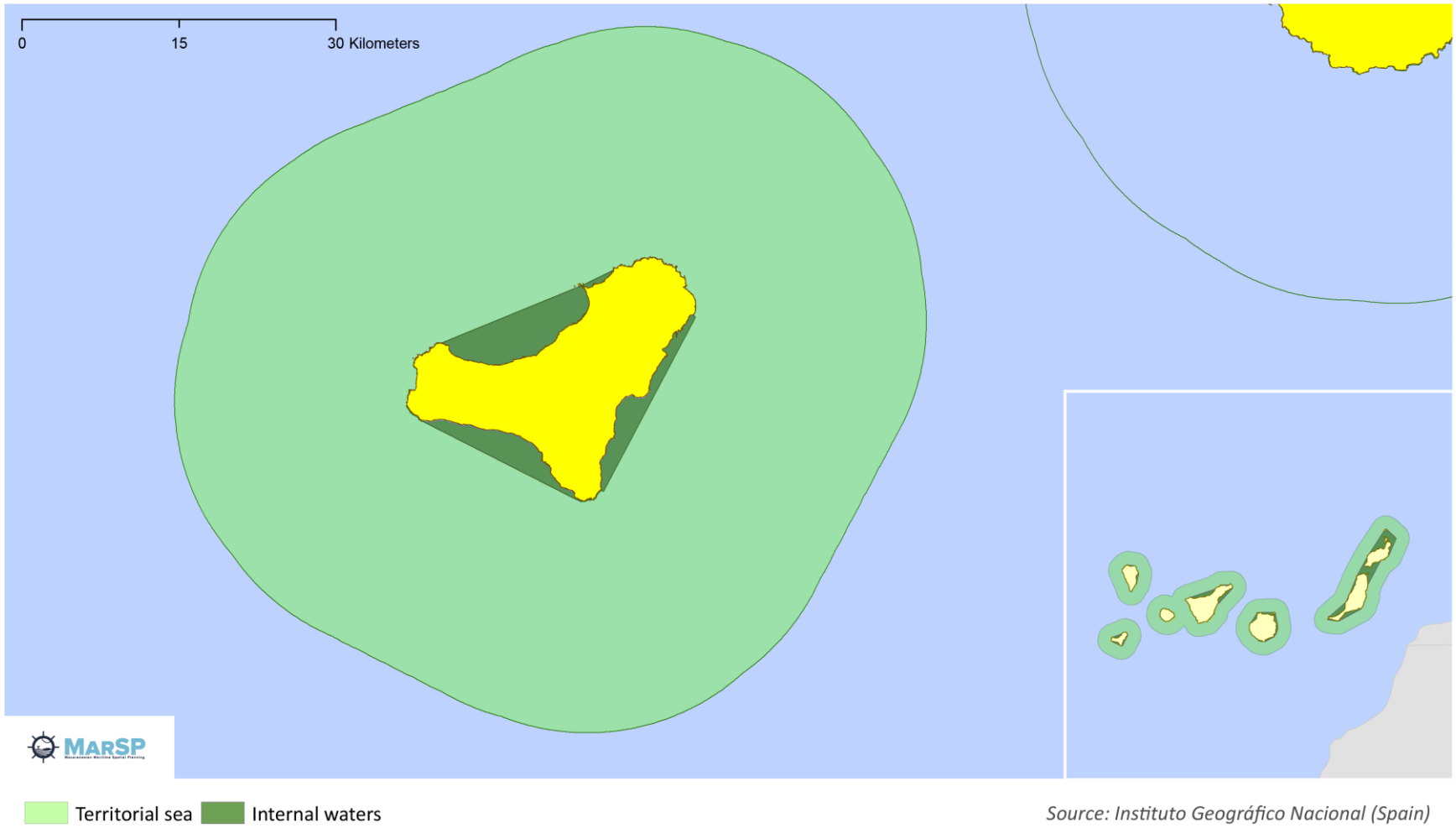


Source: Instituto Geográfico Nacional (Spain)

5.3.3. Maritime jurisdictions of the Canary Islands

Map 108. El Hierro. Territorial Sea and Internal Waters.

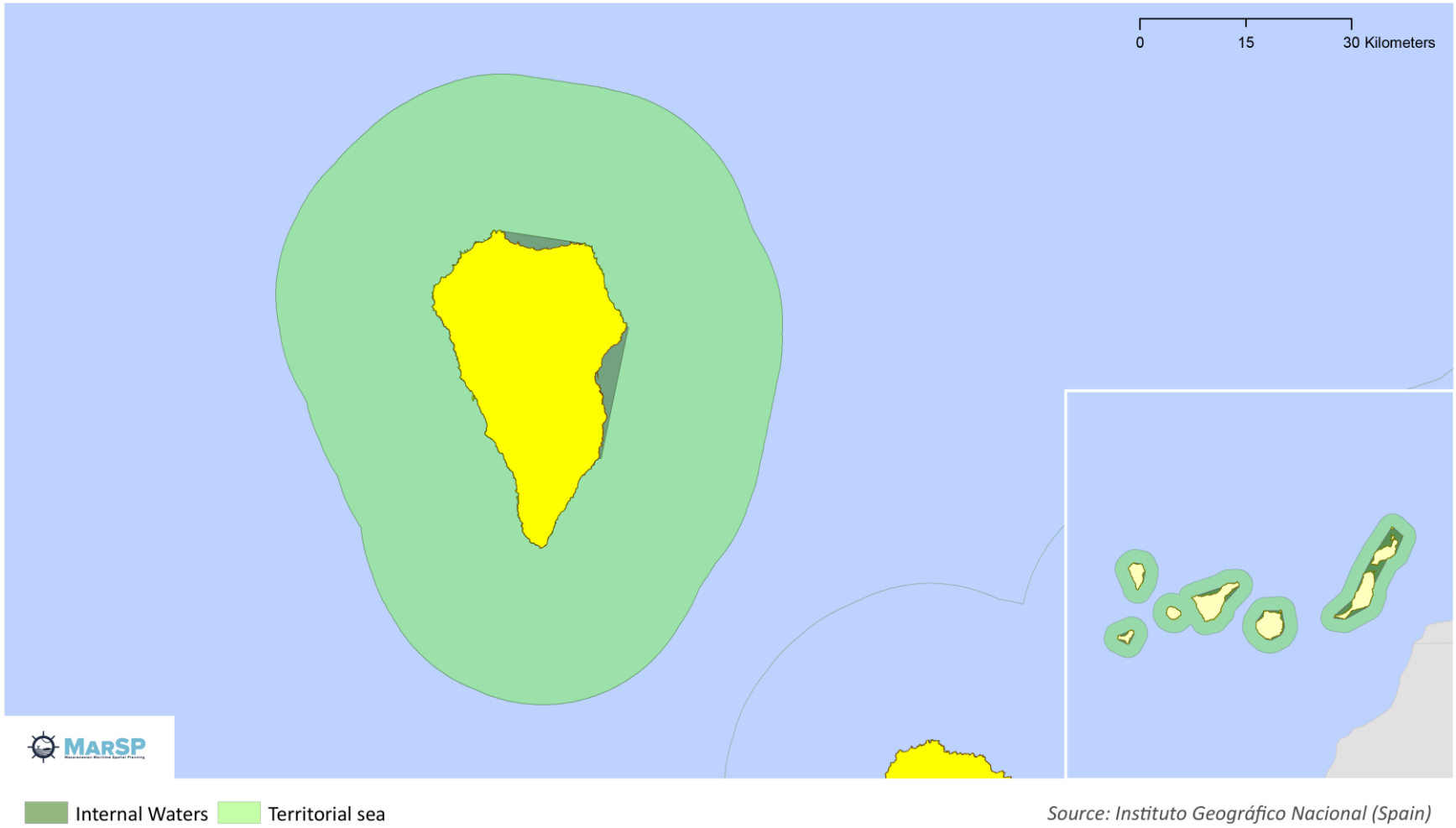
Political-Territorial Organization



Source: Instituto Geográfico Nacional (Spain)

Map 109. La Palma. Territorial Sea and Internal Waters.

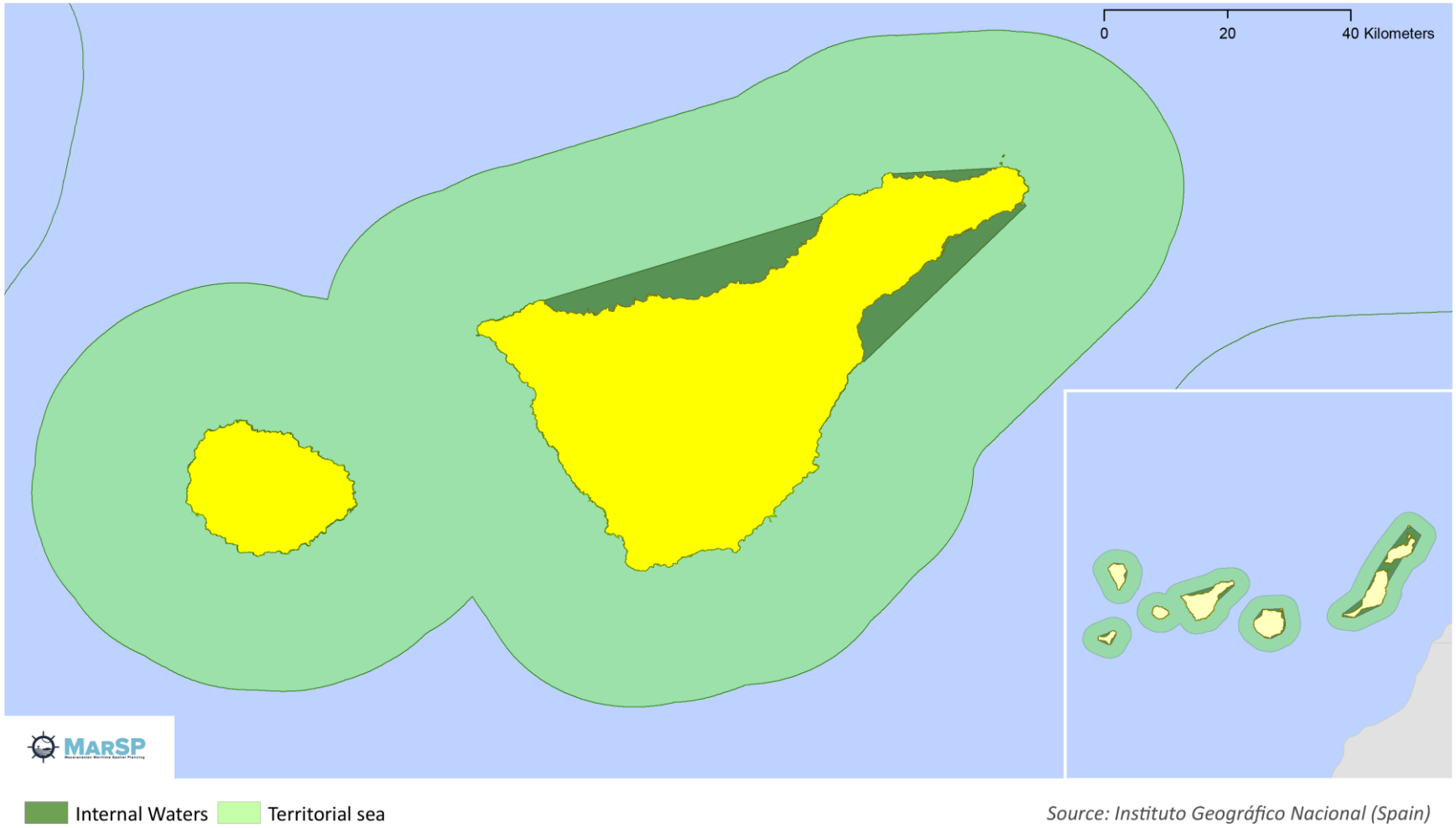
Political-Territorial Organization



Source: Instituto Geográfico Nacional (Spain)

Map 110. La Gomera and Tenerife. Territorial Sea and Internal Waters.

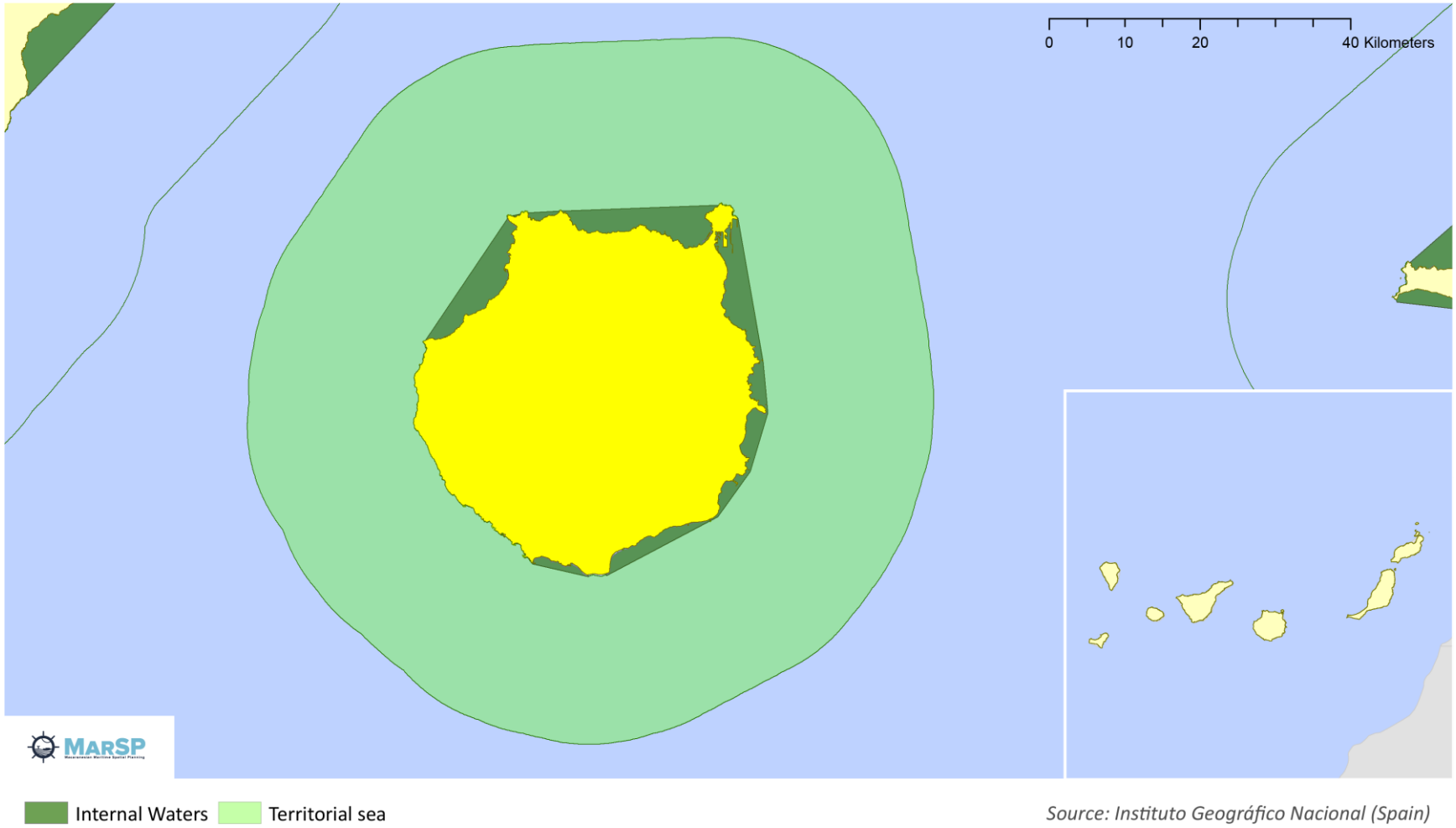
Political-Territorial Organization



Source: Instituto Geográfico Nacional (Spain)

Map 111. Gran Canaria. Territorial Sea and Internal Waters.

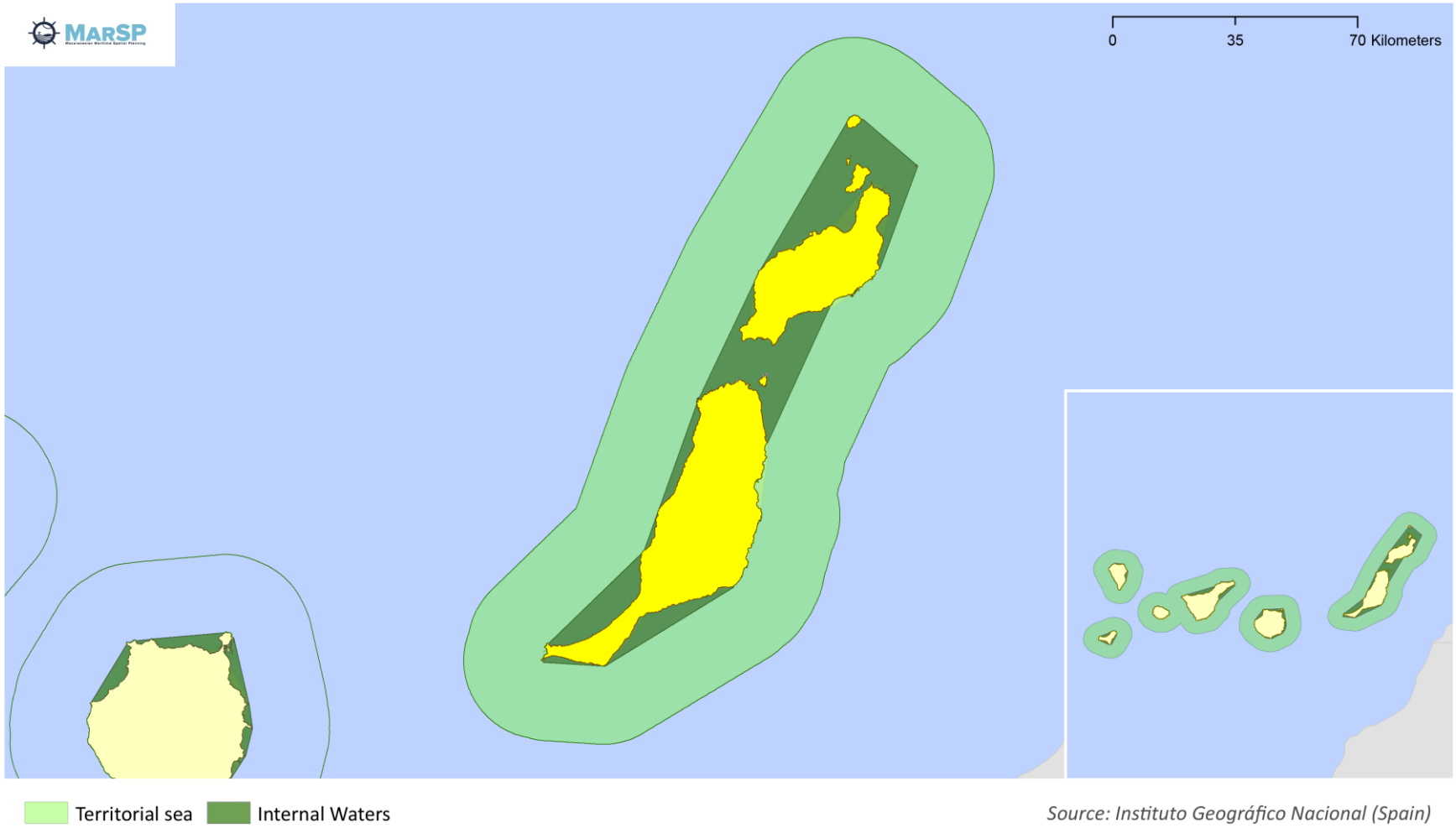
Political-Territorial Organization



Source: Instituto Geográfico Nacional (Spain)

Map 112. Fuerteventura and Lanzarote. Territorial Sea and Internal Waters.

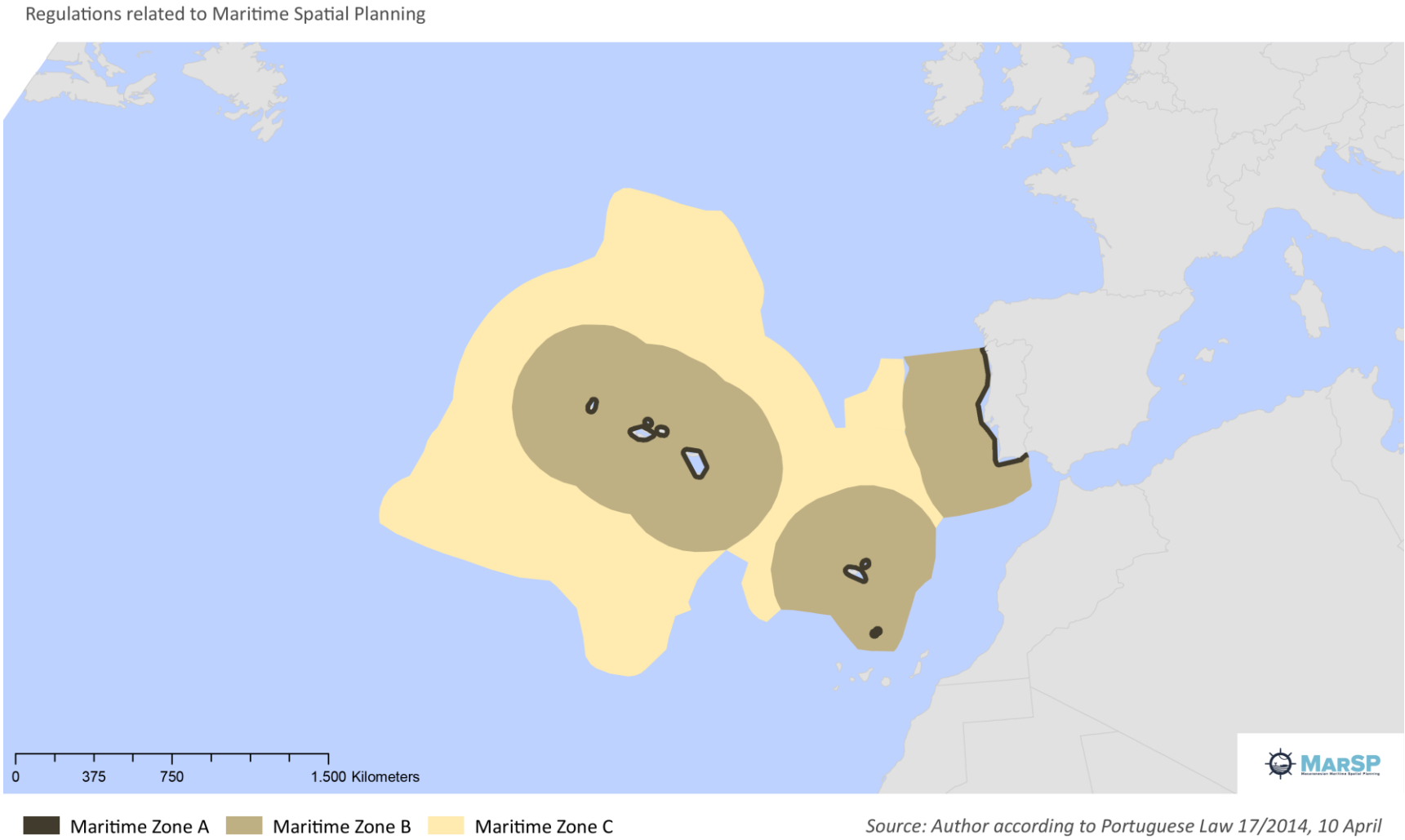
Political-Territorial Organization



Source: Instituto Geográfico Nacional (Spain)

5.4. REGULATIONS RELATED TO MARINE/MARITIME PLANNING

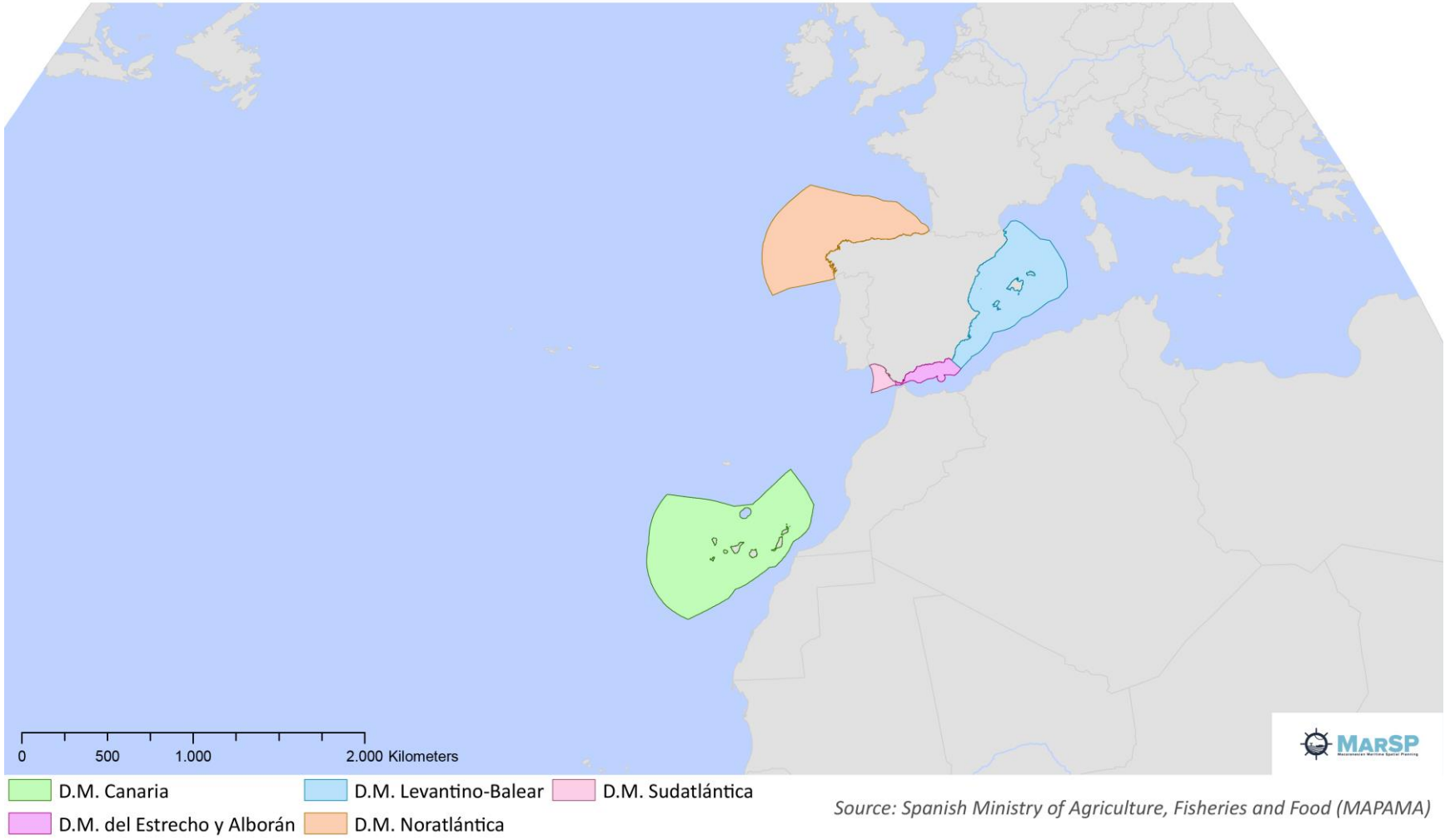
Map 113. Maritimes Zones. Law 17/2014, 10 April establishing the Basis of the Policy for the Marine Spatial Planning and Management of the National Maritime Space



Source: Author according to Portuguese Law 17/2014, 10 April

Map 114. Spanish Marine Demarcations according to Law 41/2010

Regulations related to Maritime Spatial Planning



Source: Spanish Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPAMA)

5.4.1. Spanish Law 44/2010. “Canarian Waters”

“Canarian waters” is the expression used in Law 44/2010 as a consequence of the pact between the parliamentary groups of the PSOE and Coalición Canaria, dated 18 October 2010, to designate the waters delimited by a polygonal line resulting from joining the most extreme points of the islands that make up the archipelago. This perimeter is made up of the straight base lines defined in two bills presented by the Canarian Coalition in 2003 and 2004 respectively.

On the basis of these baselines, the different jurisdictions, territorial sea, contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf would be measured. According to the 2004 Bill, the legal regime for waters enclosed by baselines would be that of inland water. In the text of Law 44/2010 such waters are defined as "Canarian waters" that "constitute the special maritime area of the Autonomous Community of the Canary Islands", clarifying that the competences in these waters are those that are already established "constitutionally and statutorily.

On the other hand, the only additional provision establishes that the "perimeter contour" (form of naming the straight base lines -which are not archipelagic in the sense defined by UNCLOS-) and to draw joining the extreme points of the islands -whose coordinates are included in the annex of the law- "will not alter the delimitation of maritime spaces...as they are established by the Spanish legal system...", which seems to indicate that such lines have only an "internal" effect and that the legal regime of such waters does not correspond to any of the concepts established in international law.

The reform of the Statute of Autonomy of the Canary Islands (Organic Law 1/2018 of 5 November), includes this concept of "Canarian waters" (Art. 4.2). This same article 4 whose title is "Spatial scope" indicates that the Autonomous Community of the Canary Islands includes the Canary archipelago "...composed of the sea and the seven islands..." although it does not specify the precise limits of that sea and it should be understood that it is defined in paragraph 2 of the aforementioned Article 4 and that it reproduces what is stipulated in Law 44/2010.

Insofar as, as indicated in Art. 4.5, the definition of these Canarian waters "...shall not alter the delimitation of the maritime spaces of the Canary Islands as established by the Spanish legal system by virtue of current International Law", within the "perimeter contour" defined in Art. 4.2, inland waters, territorial sea and exclusive economic zone overlap or coexist in the magnitudes listed in the attached table.

Table 30. Spanish Law 44/2010. "Canarian Waters" I

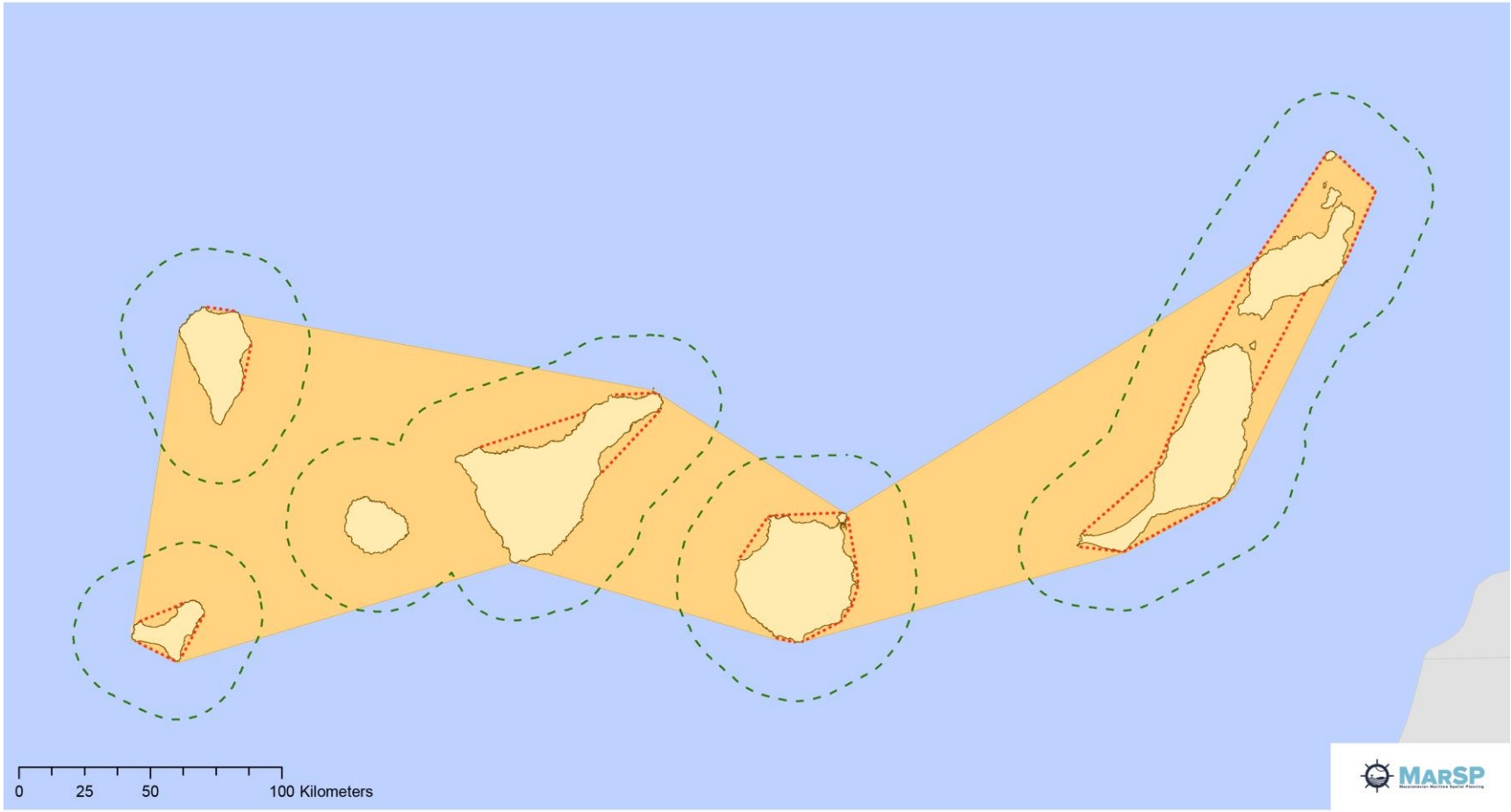
Surface (Km^2)		R.D. 2510/1977			
		Internal Waters	Territorial Sea	Exclusive Economic Zone	TOTAL
Law 44/2010	Canarian Waters	2.423	16.672	9.944	29.040
	Hypothetical Territorial Sea	0	13.700	15.064	28.733
Areas non affected by Law 44/2010		0	0	430.345	430.345
JURISDICTION SURFACE IN CANARY ISLANDS (R.D. 2510/1977)		2.423	30.372	455.353	488.48

Table 31. Spanish Law 44/2010. "Canarian Waters" II

Jurisdiction	Law 44/2010		R.D. 2510/1977	Comparison (%)
	Surface (Km^2)	%	Surface (Km^2)	
"Canarian waters"	29.040	100%	-	-
Internal Waters	2.423	8%	2.423	100%
Territorial Sea	16.672	57%	31.943	52,19%
Exclusive Economic Zone	9.944	34%	455.353	2,18%

Map 115. Spanish Law 44/2010. “Canarian Waters”

Political-Territorial Organization



Source: Law 44/2010 and R.D. 2510/1977

5.4.2.Water Framework Directive

Directive 2000/60/EC introduces the concept of 'coastal waters' in the list of ecosystems covered by this law together with inland surface waters, transitional waters, and groundwater. It defines such waters as "...surface waters lying on land from a line the totality of which is at a distance of one nautical mile from the nearest point of the baseline from which the breadth of territorial waters is measured and which extend, where appropriate, to the outer limit of transitional waters". (art. 3 b). Consequently, the 'coastal waters' correspond to the first nautical mile of the territorial sea and may also include the internal waters defined in UNCLOS (art. 8) if straight baselines have been drawn. In Spain, Law 41/2010 on the protection of the marine environment establishes that marine strategies (Directive 2008/56/EC) do not apply to coastal waters. RD 363/2017 establishes that maritime spatial planning will follow the same precept, i.e. coastal waters will not be included in maritime spatial planning plans if such waters are regulated by hydrological plans. In identifying and spatially defining the concept of land-sea interaction, these circumstances must therefore also be taken into account.

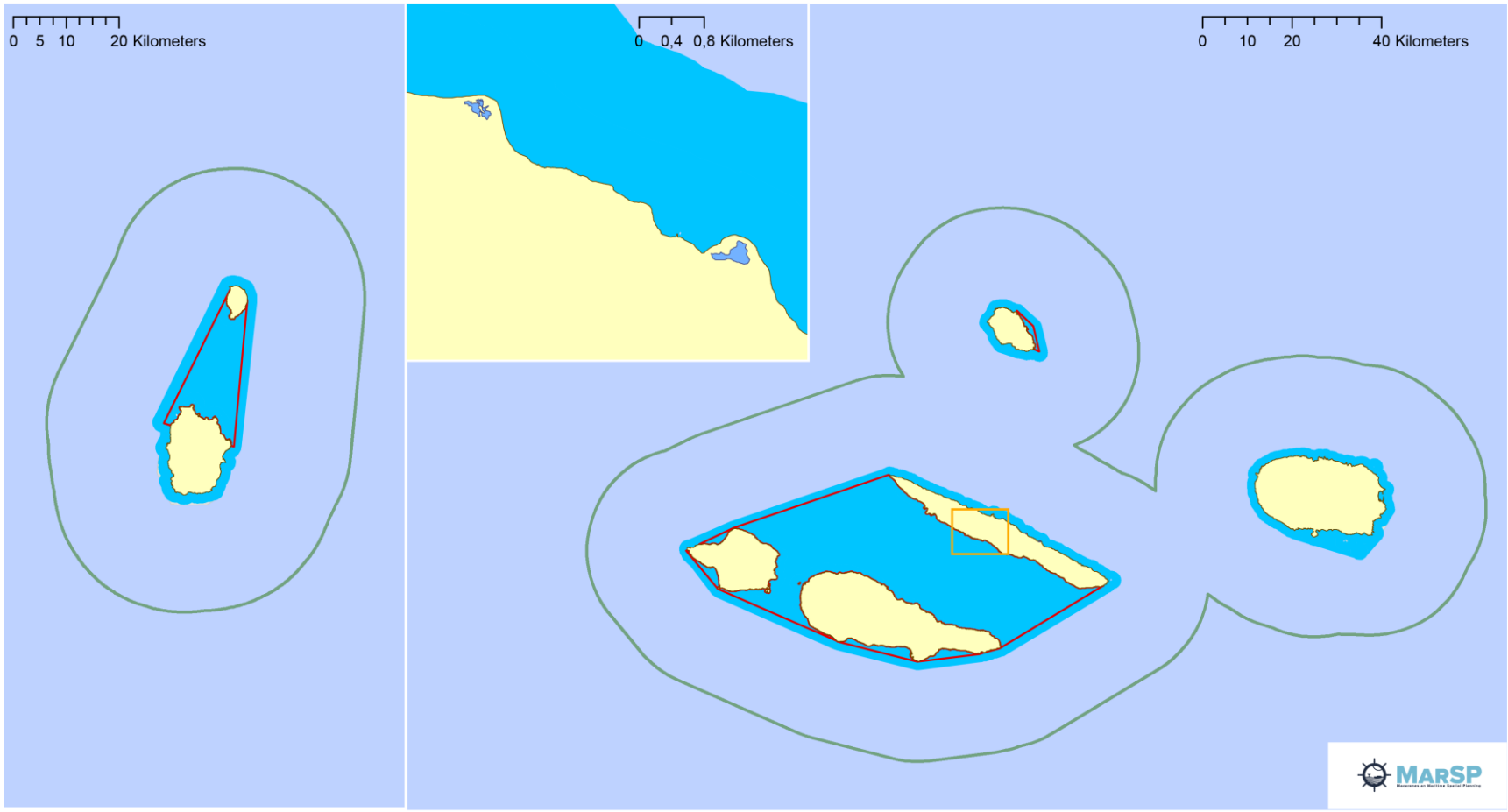
Table 32. Water Framework Directive. Surface of water bodies and jurisdictions involved

Region	Entity	Coastal Waters (Km^2)	Coastal Waters in Internal Waters (Km^2)	% of Coastal Waters in Internal Waters	Coastal Waters in Territorial Sea (Km^2)	% of Coastal Waters in Territorial Sea	Territorial Sea	% of Territorial Sea defined as coastal too
Azores	Occidental Group	385	197	51,05%	189	48,95%	3.606	5,23%
	Graciosa	86	10	11,09%	77	88,91%	11.509	5,70%
	Terceira	174	0	0,00%	174	100,00%		
	Central Group	1.863	1.458	78,25%	405	21,75%		
	Oriental Group	5.105	4.483	87,82%	622	12,18%	8.531	7,29%
	TOTAL	7.613	6.147	80,74%	1.466	19,26%	23.647	6,20%
Madeira	Porto Santo	154	62	40,13%	92	59,87%	8.294	5,66%
	Madeira	1.232	854	69,35%	378	30,65%		
	Salvajes	68	0	0,00%	68	100,00%	2.718	2,52%
	TOTAL	1.454	916	63,00%	538	37,00%	11.012	4,89%
Canarias	Lanzarote-Fuerteventura	2.480	1.706	68,78%	774	31,22%	10.629	7,28%
	Gran Canaria	549	241	43,90%	308	56,10%	5.024	6,14%
	Tenerife	805	345	42,85%	460	57,15%	8.971	6,93%
	Gomera	162	0	0,00%	162	100,00%		
	Palma	277	39	14,23%	238	85,77%	4.071	5,84%
	Hierro	262	102	38,92%	160	61,08%	3.249	4,93%
	TOTAL	4.535	2.433	53,65%	559	46,35%	31.944	6,58%
PLANNING SCOPE	TOTAL	13.603	9.496	69,81%	4.106	30,19%	66.602	6,17%

Source: Author according to Water Framework Directive

Map 116. Water bodies according to Water Framework Directive. Azores (I)

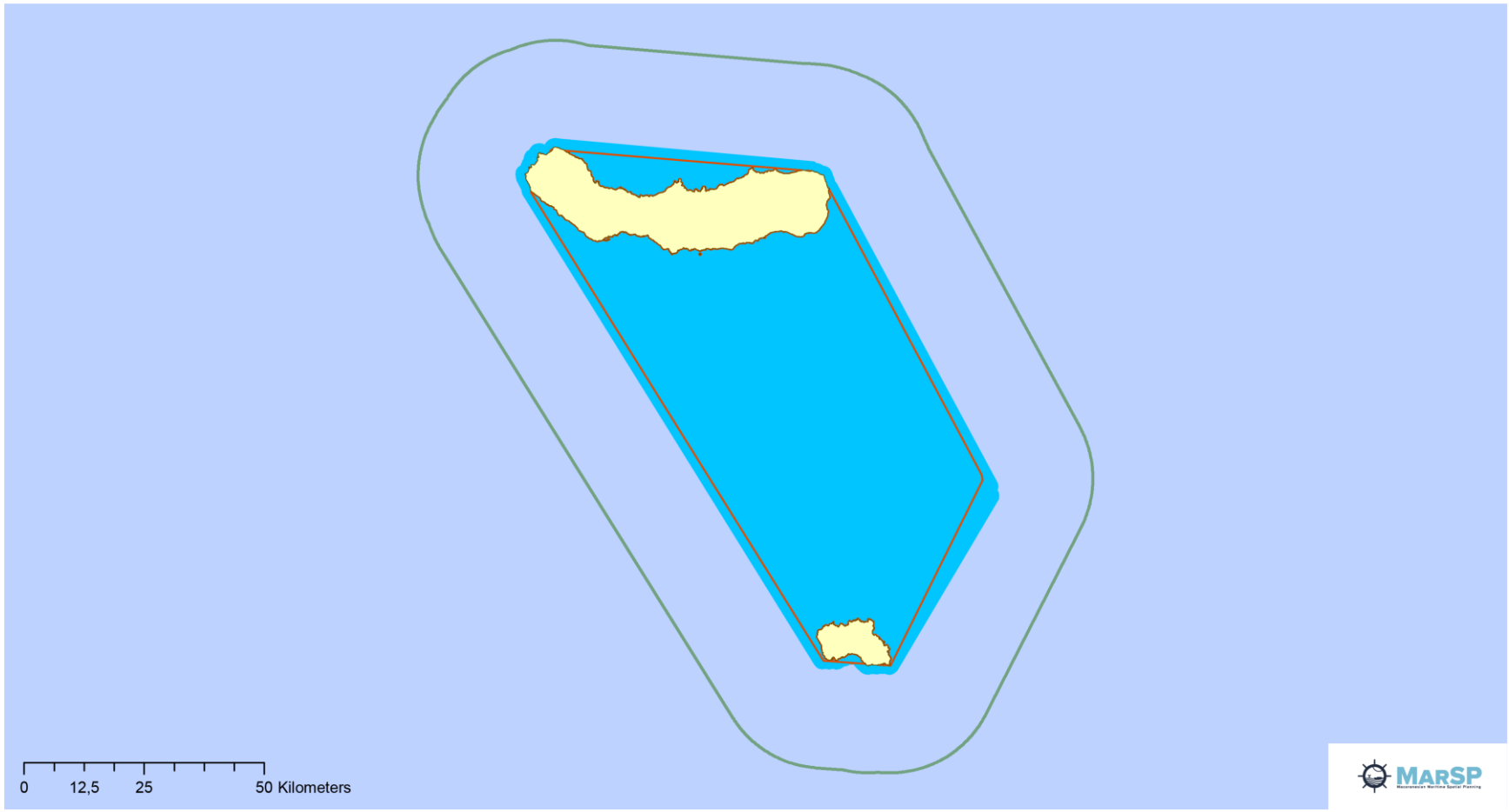
Regulations relate to Marime/Maritime Planning



Source: European Commission

Map 117. Water bodies according to Water Framework Directive. Azores (II)

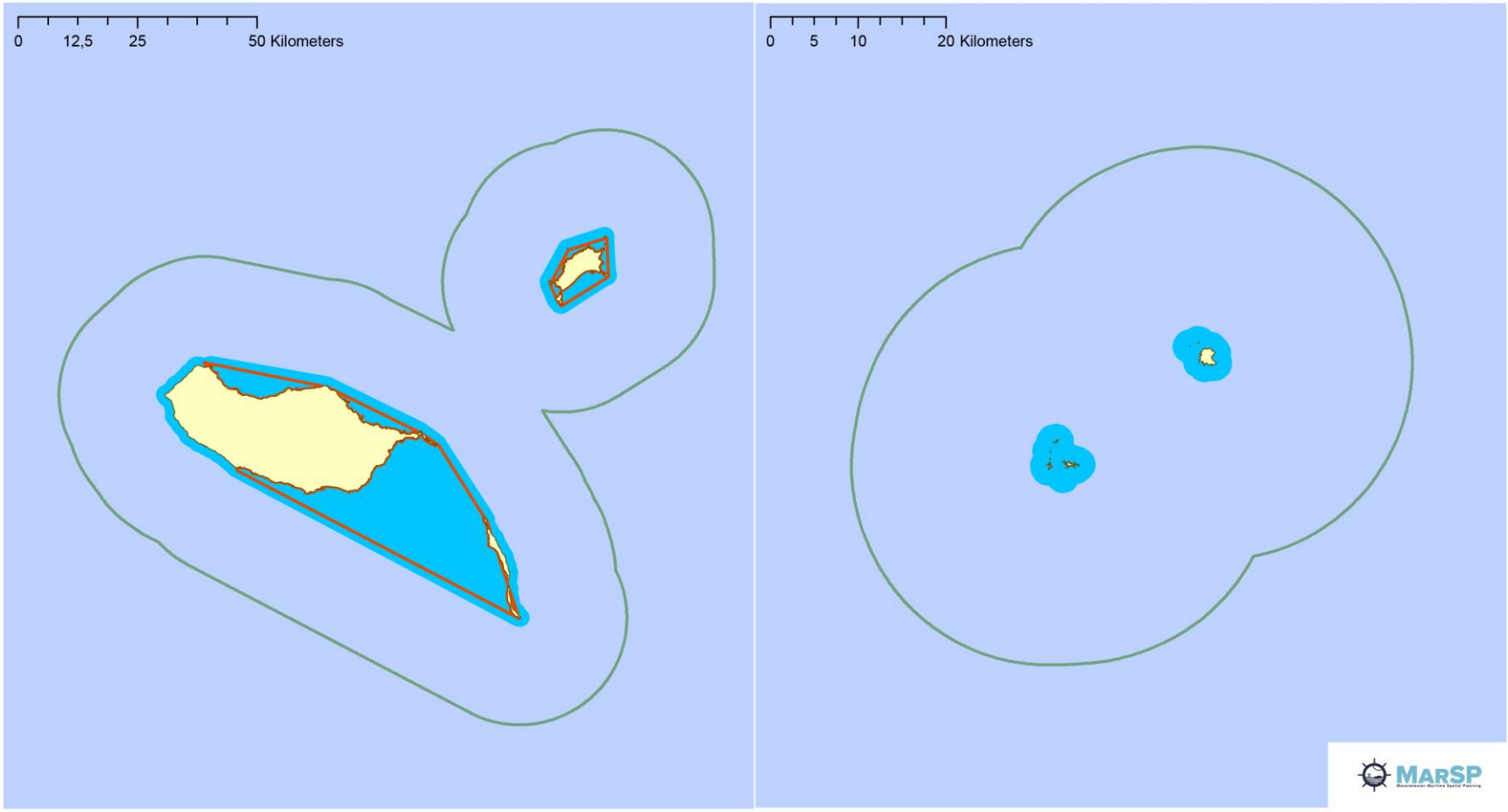
Regulations relate to Marime/Maritime Planning



Source: European Commission

Map 118. Water bodies according to Water Framework Directive. Madeira

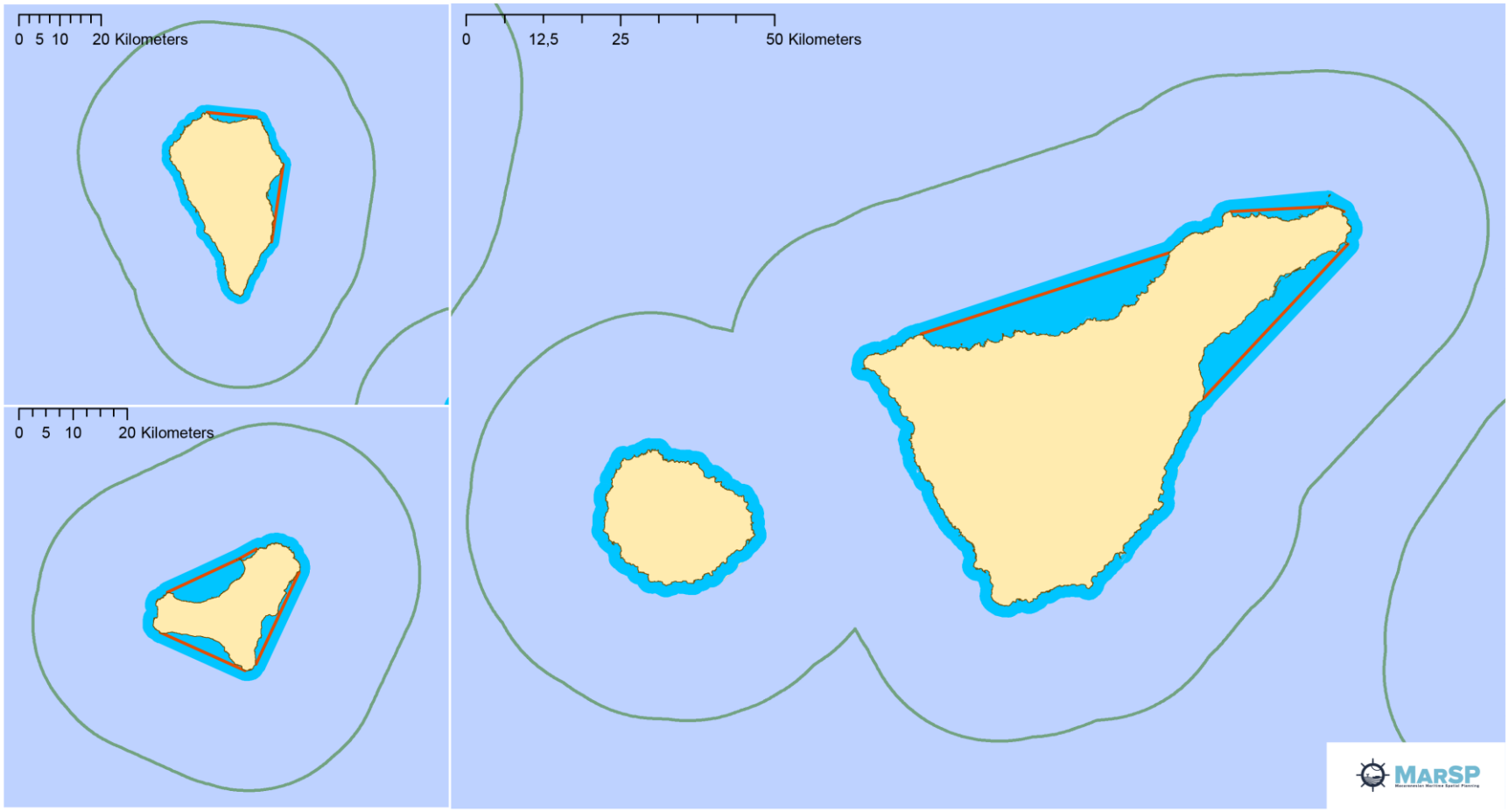
Regulations relate to Marime/Maritime Planning



Source: European Commission

Map 119. Water bodies according to Water Framework Directive. Canary Islands (I)

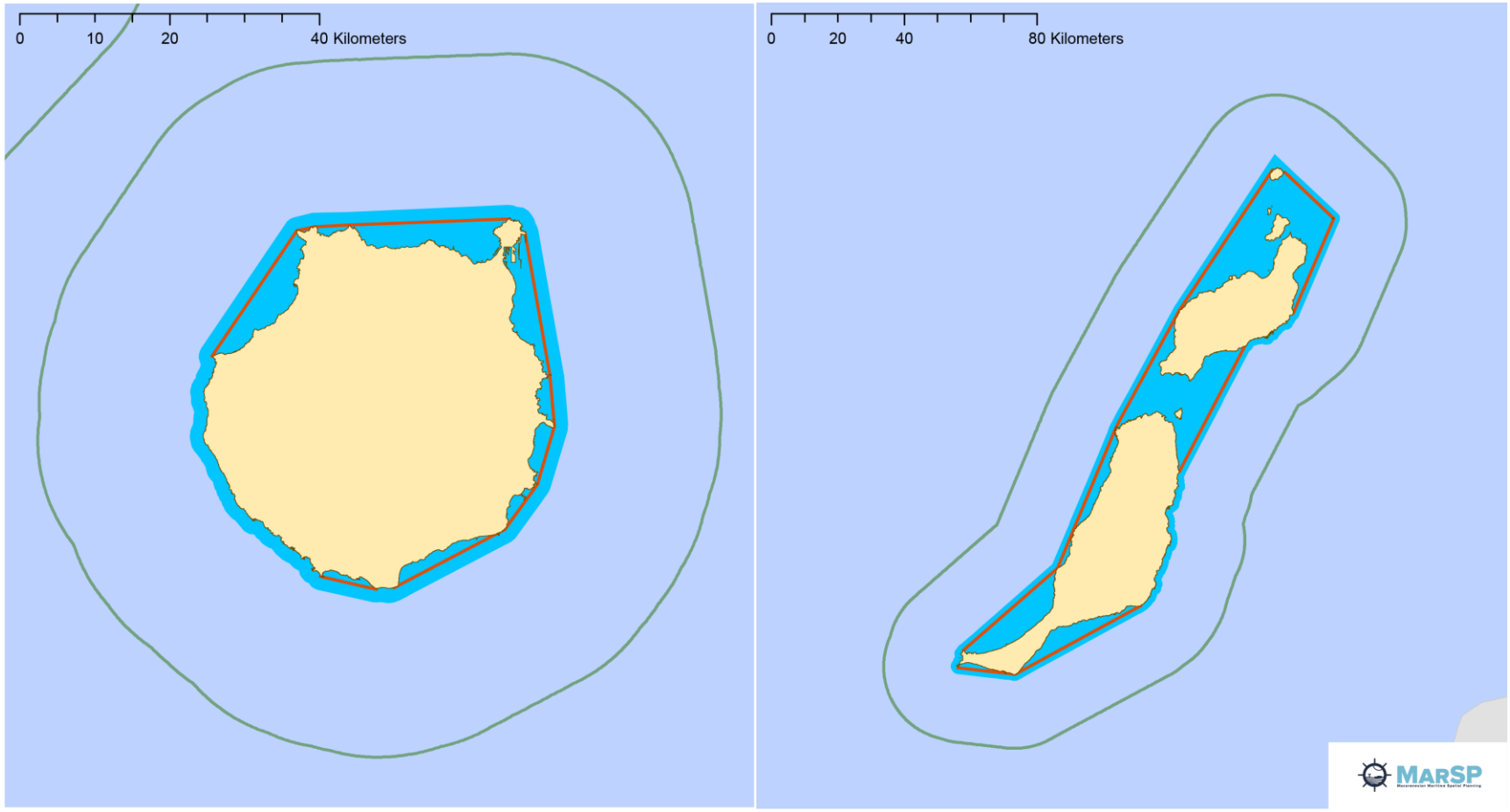
Regulations relate to Marime/Maritime Planning



Source: European Commission

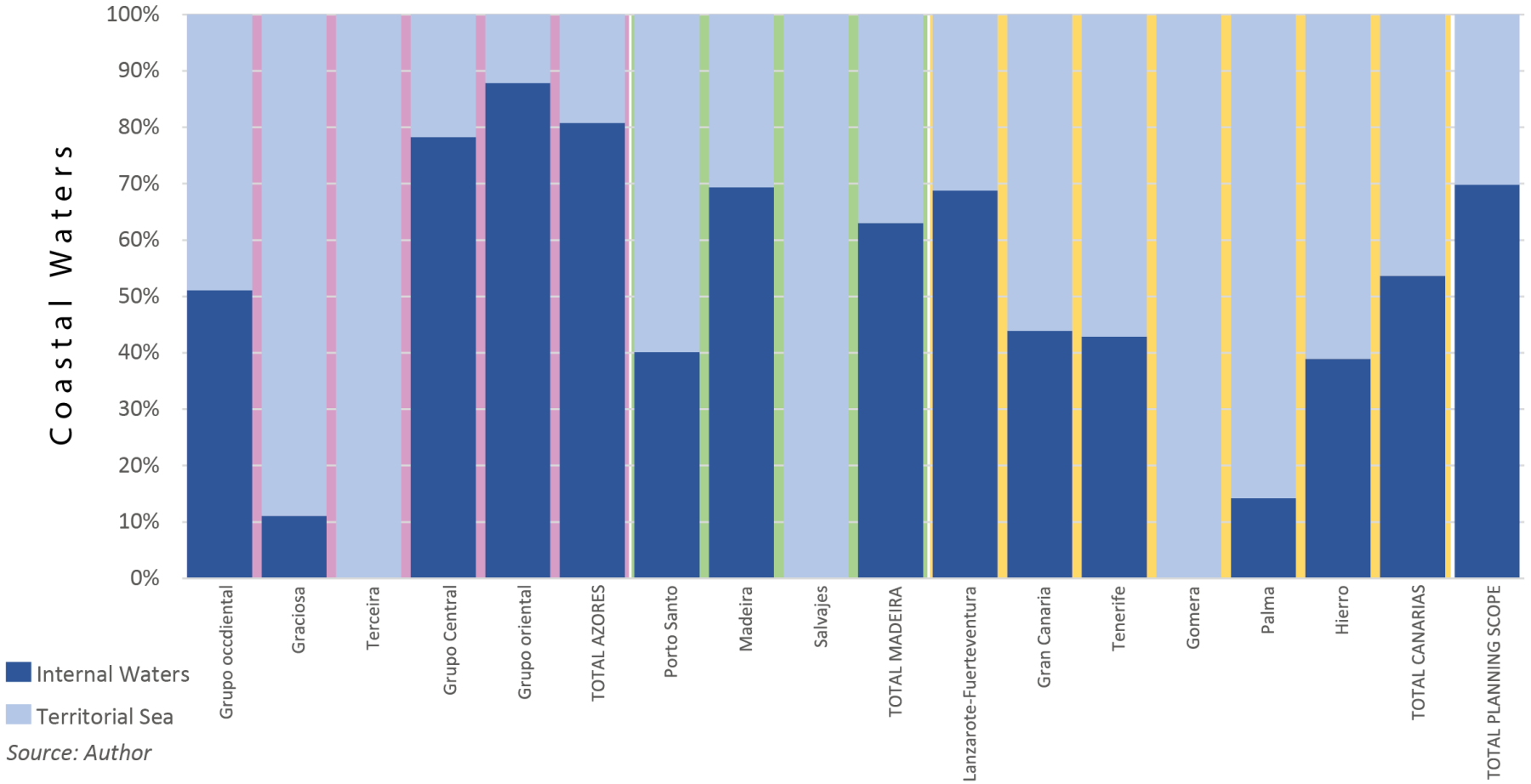
Map 120. Water bodies according to Water Framework Directive. Canary Islands (II)

Regulations relate to Marime/Maritime Planning



Source: European Commission

Figure 10. Coastal Waters of the Water Framework Directive. Comparing Internal Waters and Territorial Sea involved



Source: Author

Table 33. Coastal Waters and Canarian Waters (Spanish Law 44/2010)

Coastal Waters	Coinciding with Canarian Waters		Not coinciding with canarian Waters	
	Surface (Km^2)	%	Surface(Km^2)	%
	2.457	83,49%	486	16,51%

Canarian Waters	Surface (Km^2)	Coastal Waters comparing to this regulation	
		Surface (Km^2)	%
	29.040	2.457	8,46%

Map 121. Coastal Waters and Canarian Waters (Spanish Law 44/2010)

Regulations relate to Marime/Maritime Planning

Source: European Commission and Spanish Law 44/2010

5.5. SPATIAL PLANNING

Existing Regional Planning

Territorial planning has to do with physical planning at the subregional and regional levels, conceived as a coordination mechanism for sectoral and local planning, as well as with socioeconomic development, from the perspective of regional policy. This arrangement has implications for coastal and marine planning, of particular relevance in the insular domain. By way of synthesis, in the area of Macaronesia, the role of territorial planning in the coastal and marine area is as follows:

Portugal has nine Spatial Plans of the Coastal Border (POOC in Portuguese), regulated by Decree-Law No. 309/93 (modified by Decree-Law No. 218/94), although some of them are currently in the process of revision. It is important to highlight the homogeneity of these instruments developed by the Water Institute (INAG) and, in the case of the Autonomous Regions, by the Harbour Master's Office, following some Technical Standards. These plans have a sectoral nature so that municipal planning must adapt to them. Its scope is understood to 500 meters of amplitude of the shore of the sea, excepting the port zones regulated in the Decree-Law nº 201/92. Its objective is to define the criteria and determinations for the development of the activities, the dominant uses and the location of the infrastructures.

In Spain, the competences in matters of environmental protection, landscape and territorial planning are transferred to the Autonomous Communities. However, it is impossible to think about an ordering of the coastal space and its implications in the marine environment, without the important impulse that was supposed in 1988 the approval of the Law of Coasts and later its corresponding Regulation (Royal Decree 147/1989).

Azores and Madeira

The Autonomous Regions of Madeira and Azores enjoy political autonomy, that is, they have legislative capacity in territorial planning. The subjects on which they can legislate in this area and which have implications for the marine environment (according to Art. 33 of the Statute of Autonomy of the Azores and 30 of the Statute of Autonomy of Madeira) are "the soil policy, the management of the territory and the ecological balance "(and the" maritime coast ", in the case of Madeira), as well as a series of matters with territorial incidence as public works. In both archipelagos the regional governments elaborate the PROT and the Regional Development Plan.

Canary Islands

In the Canary Islands, the instruments of interest in the planning, planning and management of the territory, with autonomy competence, established by Law 19/2003, of April 14, of Territorial Planning Guidelines and the Tourism Planning Guidelines of Canary Islands. Article 57 constitutes the legal framework of reference to establish the integral management of the Canary coast. Although it is also contemplated, the obligation to formulate a series of sectoral guidelines, among others on the coast and the landscape.

5.5.1. Spatial Planning

Spatial Planning Tools in Azores

Table 34. Spatial Planning tools in Azores

SPATIAL PLANNING TOOLS (AZORES)		
NATIONAL SCOPE	Programa Nacional da Politica de Ordenamento do Território (PNPOT)	Establish the largest and most important decisions that must be taken into account in the managing of Portuguese Spatial Planning. Is above all other Managing Territorial Tools. It is an element of cooperation with similar plans in the EU relating to Spatial Planning of the Union. The PNPOT applies to the whole national territory, encompassing the land historically defined as the continent and the archipelagos of Azores and Madeira, as well as the territorial waters defined by law, without prejudice the competences of Autonomous Regions. The PNPOT constitute the legal framework for the Managing Territorial Tools under the responsibility of the Autonomous Regions of Azores and Madeira.

SPATIAL PLANNING TOOLS (AZORES)		
REGIONAL SCOPE	**Planes Regionales de Ordenación del Territorio. PROTA**	Define objectives related to the planning of the territory at the level of the region (approximately equivalent to NUTS II), assuming a regional organization model. They arise from the fragmentation of the PNPOT and the sectoral plans and constitute the framework of references of the IMPOT and PMOT // To translate in spatial terms the major objectives of sustainable economic and social development formulated for the archipelago and, on the other hand, to establish the regional articulation measures of the policies established in the National Program of (PNPOT) and in the pre-existing sector plans or in and regional policies and measures contained in the Special Territorial Planning Plans (ESDP) and in the PMOTs, culminating in the objective of serving as a reference framework for the development of special, inter-municipal and municipal spatial planning. "The importance of the sea for the region assumes, in this context, a vital interest as a space of cohesion, resources and development of maritime, scientific and recreational activities. This interest determines the inclusion of this territory within the framework of PROTA, which is particularly important in the perspective of integrated coastal management and in the development of specific measures for or directly related to activities and infrastructures relating to the sea.
	Sectorial Plans	Plano Regional da Água |PRA|
		Plano Sectorial da Rede Natura 2000 da Região Autónoma dos Açores |PSRN2000|
		Plano Estratégico de Prevenção e Gestão de Resíduos dos Açores |PEPGRA|
		Plano de Ordenamento Turístico da Região Autónoma dos Açores |POTRAA|
		Plano Sectorial de Ordenamento do Território para as Atividades Extrativas da Região Autónoma dos Açores |PAE|
		Plano de Gestão de Riscos de Inundações da Região Autónoma dos Açores |PGRIA|
		Plano de Gestão da Região Hidrográfica dos Açores 2016-2021 | PGRH-Açores 2016-2021|

SPATIAL PLANNING TOOLS (AZORES)			
		Coastal Spatial Plans	Definition of restrictions related to the coast in order to safeguard the characteristics of the coast. Covers coastal and inland maritime waters, their beds and margins and protection bands
			Plano do Ordenamento da Orla Costeira (POOC) da Santa Maria
			POOC Costa Norte São Miguel
			POOC Costa Sul, São Miguel
			POOC Terceira
			POOC Graciosa
			POOC São Jorge
			POOC Pico
			POOC Faial
			POOC Flores
			POOC Corvo
		Planos de Ordenamento de Bacia Hidrográfica de Lagoa (POBHL)	
		Planos de Ordenamento de Área Protegida (POAP)	
MUNICIPAL SCOPE	**Municipal Spatial Plans (PMOT)**	Planos Diretores Municipais (PDM)	
		Planos de Urbanização (PU)	
		Planos de Pormenor (PP)	
	Unidades de Ejecución (UE)		
	Medidas Preventivas (MP)		
Source: http://ot.azores.gov.pt/Instrumentos-de-Gestao-Territorial-Consultar.aspx			

Table 35. Plano Regional de Ordenamento do Território dos Açores

TOOL	TERRITORIAL SCOPE: ZONIFICATION MARINE COASTAL SPACE	CARTOGRAPHY

PLAN REGIONAL DE ORDENACIÓN DEL TERRITORIO DE LAS AZORES	THE SYSTEMS OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND VALORIZATION: areas are important for the conservation of resources and natural and landscape heritage and, in a broader sense, for the preservation of the biophysical and cultural integrity of the territory, distinguishing the following subsystems fundamental:
	- Nuclear nature conservation areas,
	- Complementary ecological areas.
	- Other areas of protection and environmental valuation:
	  ○ Regional Agricultural Reserve (RAR).
	  ○ Cultural Landscapes
	- Territorial management units: At the same time, territorial management units for which the development of special land management plans, in particular the protected areas, the coastal coast and the watersheds of the lagoons
	- Ports
		Map viewer: Sistema Regional de Informação Territorial
		http://sig-sraa.azores.gov.pt/SRAM/site/SRIT/
		The plan includes cartography of these areas, for each of the Islands, which extend through the marine environment.
		Pag. 86:
		http://www.azores.gov.pt/NR/rdonlyres/E3CF392B-07E3-4CEB-85A1-8752D2FDFECB/419796/Volume1_Vfinal_Out2k8_Parte2.pdf
		Page 94:
		http://www.azores.gov.pt/NR/rdonlyres/E3CF392B-07E3-4CEB-85A1-8752D2FDFECB/419797/Volume1_Vfinal_Out2k8_Parte3.pdf
		Ports:
		http://www.azores.gov.pt/NR/rdonlyres/E3CF392B-07E3-4CEB-85A1-8752D2FDFECB/419797/Volume1_Vfinal_Out2k8_Parte3.pdf

Sources: http://www.azores.gov.pt/NR/rdonlyres/E3CF392B-07E3-4CEB-85A1-8752D2FDFECB/419796/Volume1_Vfinal_Out2k8_Parte2.pdf http://www.azores.gov.pt/Gra/srrn-drotrh/conteudos/livres/PROTA.htm		

Table 36. Sectorial Plans in Azores

TOOLS	TERRITORIAL SCOPE: ZONIFICATION MARINE COASTAL SPACE	CARTOGRAPHY
PLAN REGIONAL DE AGUA	Its purpose is to articulate the planning of the territory with the management of the water domain. As transitional waters - waters with intermediate characteristics between inland waters and coastal waters - the Fajãs dos Cubres and Santo Cristo lagoons on the island of São Jorge deserve special mention because of their ecological relevance. **Coastal waters** - Shallow. - Intermediate waters - Deep waters Source: http://ot.azores.gov.pt/store/inc/docs_pota/56/01_ElemFundamentais/DLR_19_2003_A_23abril.pdf	Coastal waters: - http://ot.azores.gov.pt/store/inc/docs_pota/56/01_ElemFundamentais/RecursosHidricos_SMA.pdf - http://ot.azores.gov.pt/store/inc/docs_pota/56/01_ElemFundamentais/RecursosHidricos_SMG.pdf - http://ot.azores.gov.pt/store/inc/docs_pota/56/01_ElemFundamentais/RecursosHidricos_TER.pdf - http://ot.azores.gov.pt/store/inc/docs_pota/56/01_ElemFundamentais/RecursosHidricos_GRA.pdf - http://ot.azores.gov.pt/store/inc/docs_pota/56/01_ElemFundamentais/RecursosHidricos_SJO.pdf - http://ot.azores.gov.pt/store/inc/docs_pota/56/01_ElemFundamentais/RecursosHidricos_PIC.pdf - http://ot.azores.gov.pt/store/inc/docs_pota/56/01_ElemFundamentais/RecursosHidricos_FAI.pdf - http://ot.azores.gov.pt/store/inc/docs_pota/56/01_ElemFundamentais/RecursosHidricos_FLO.pdf - http://ot.azores.gov.pt/store/inc/docs_pota/56/01_ElemFundamentais/RecursosHidricos_COR.pdf

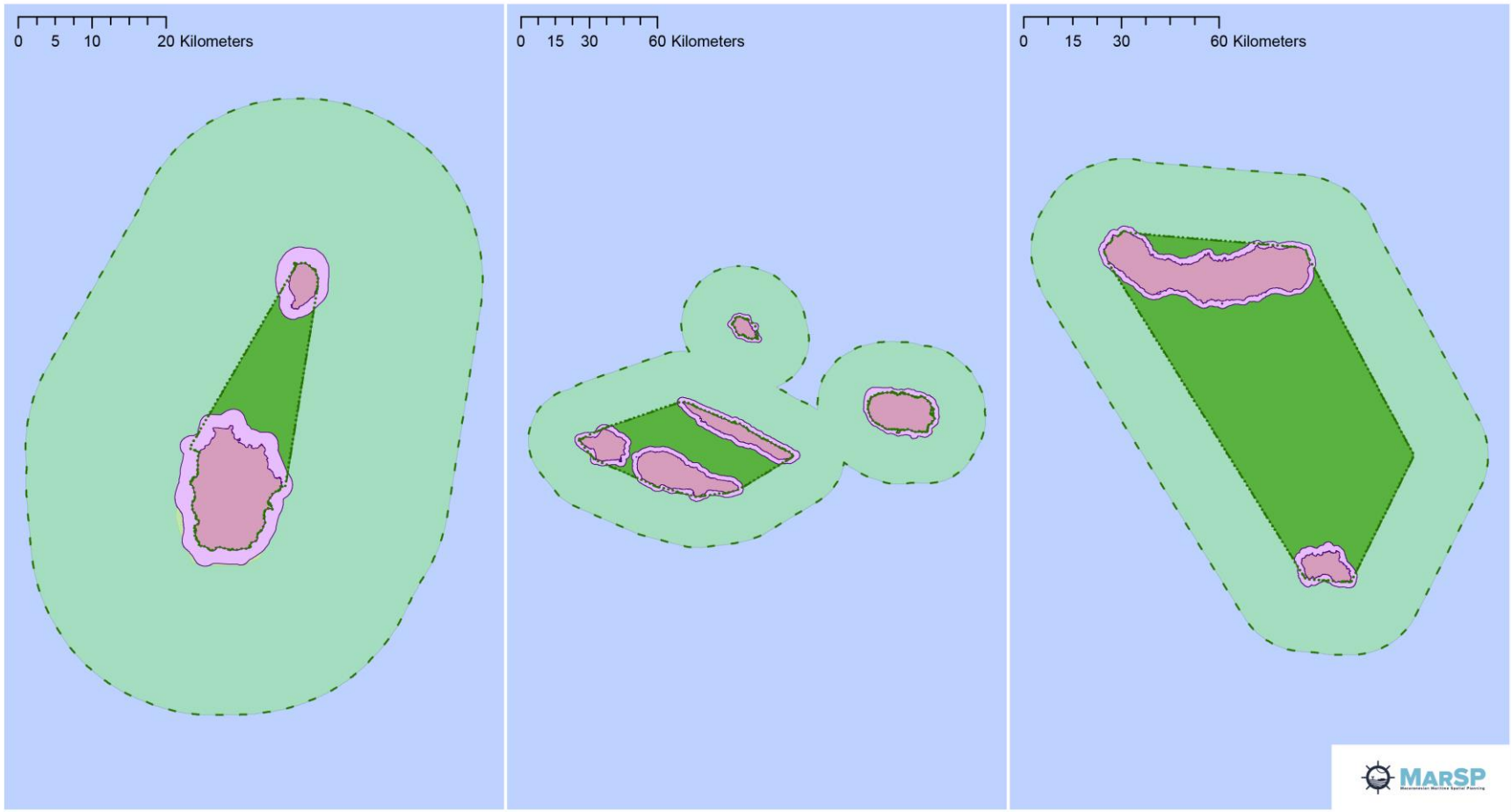
PLAN SECTORIAL DA RED NATURA 2000 DE LA REGIÓN AUTÓNOMA DE AZORES	Applies to all SIC and ZEP of the Autonomous Region of the Azores. Sources: - http://ot.azores.gov.pt/store/inc/docs_pota/4/01_ElemFundamentais/01_PSRN2000_Decreto_Legislativo_Regional_20_2006_A.pdf - http://ot.azores.gov.pt/store/inc/docs_pota/4/01_ElemFundamentais/02_PSRN2000_Declaracao_Rectificacao_48_A_2006.pdf http://ot.azores.gov.pt/store/inc/docs_pota/4/01_ElemFundamentais/03_PSRN2000_Decreto_Legislativo_Regional_7_2007_A.pdf	- http://ot.azores.gov.pt/store/inc/docs_pota/4/01_ElemFundamentais/PSRN2000_Sta_Maria.pdf - http://ot.azores.gov.pt/store/inc/docs_pota/4/01_ElemFundamentais/PSRN2000_Sao_Miguel.pdf - http://ot.azores.gov.pt/store/inc/docs_pota/4/01_ElemFundamentais/PSRN2000_Terceira.pdf - http://ot.azores.gov.pt/store/inc/docs_pota/4/01_ElemFundamentais/PSRN2000_Graciosa.pdf - http://ot.azores.gov.pt/store/inc/docs_pota/4/01_ElemFundamentais/PSRN2000_Sao_Jorge.pdf - http://ot.azores.gov.pt/store/inc/docs_pota/4/01_ElemFundamentais/PSRN2000_Pico.pdf - http://ot.azores.gov.pt/store/inc/docs_pota/4/01_ElemFundamentais/PSRN2000_Faial.pdf - http://ot.azores.gov.pt/store/inc/docs_pota/4/01_ElemFundamentais/PSRN2000_Flores.pdf - http://ot.azores.gov.pt/store/inc/docs_pota/4/01_ElemFundamentais/PSRN2000_Corvo.pdf
PLAN DE ORDENACIÓN TURÍSTICA DE LA REGIÓN AUTÓNOMA DE AZORES	Source: http://ot.azores.gov.pt/store/inc/docs_pota/3/01_ElemFundamentais/01_POTRAA_Decreto_Legislativo_Regional_38_2008_A.pdf Current partial suspension: http://ot.azores.gov.pt/store/inc/docs_pota/3/01_ElemFundamentais/02_POTRAA_Decreto_Legislativo_Regional_13_2010_A.pdf	- http://ot.azores.gov.pt/store/inc/docs_pota/3/01_ElemFundamentais/POTRAA_Planta_Sintese_Corvo_Graciosa_Sta_Maria.pdf - http://ot.azores.gov.pt/store/inc/docs_pota/3/01_ElemFundamentais/POTRAA_Planta_Sintese_Sao_Miguel.pdf - http://ot.azores.gov.pt/store/inc/docs_pota/3/01_ElemFundamentais/POTRAA_Planta_Sintese_Terceira.pdf - http://ot.azores.gov.pt/store/inc/docs_pota/3/01_ElemFundamentais/POTRAA_Planta_Sintese_Sao_Jorge.pdf - http://ot.azores.gov.pt/store/inc/docs_pota/3/01_ElemFundamentais/POTRAA_Planta_Sintese_Pico.pdf - http://ot.azores.gov.pt/store/inc/docs_pota/3/01_ElemFundamentais/POTRAA_Planta_Sintese_Faial.pdf - http://ot.azores.gov.pt/store/inc/docs_pota/3/01_ElemFundamentais/POTRAA_Planta_Sintese_Flores.pdf

Table 37. Marine areas affected by regional planning in Azores

Surface (Km^2)	Ilha Corvo	Ilha das Flores	Ilha Graciosa	Ilha Terceira	Ilha São Jorge	Ilha do Faial	Ilha do Pico	São Miguel	Santa Maria	Archipelago
Total surface	38	106	62	184	252	136	241	263	97	1382
Surface in internal waters	12	39	10	0	115	89	181	200	68	714
Surface in territorial sea	26	67	52	184	137	47	60	63	29	668
Areas in internal waters (%)	32%	37%	16%	0%	46%	65%	75%	76%	70%	52%
Areas in territorial sea (%)	68%	63%	84%	100%	54%	35%	25%	24%	30%	48%
% of total surface	2,7%	7,7%	4,5%	13,3%	18,2%	9,8%	17,4%	19,0%	7,0%	100%
% of internal waters	1,7%	5,5%	1,4%	0,0%	16,1%	12,5%	25,4%	28,0%	9,5%	100%
% of territorial sea	3,9%	10,0%	7,8%	27,5%	20,5%	7,0%	9,0%	9,4%	4,3%	100%
Source: author										

Map 122. Marine Areas affected by regional planning

Spatial Planning



Source: Govern of Azores

Spatial Planning Tools in Madeira

Table 38. Spatial Planning Tools in Madeira

SPATIAL PLANNING TOOLS - MADEIRA		
NATIONAL SCOPE	**Programa Nacional de Política de Ordenación del Territorio PNPOT**	Establishes the largest and most important decisions to be taken in the management of the Portuguese territory. It is above all other IGTs by complementing them. It is an element of cooperation with similar plans in the EU relating to Spatial Planning of the Union.
REGIONAL SCOPE	**Plano para o Ordenamento do Território da Região Autónoma da Madeira (POTRAM)**	The POTRAM - Plan for Land Management in the Autonomous Region of Madeira is currently being revised, and the new PROTRAM - Regional Program for Land Management in the Autonomous Region of Madeira is being prepared.
	Sectorial Plans	Management Plans for the Hydrographic Region of the Madeira Archipelago (PR 10)
		Regime of Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas
		Program of Tourist Planning of the Autonomous Region of Madeira
	Special Regional Plans	*In the Autonomous Region of Madeira there are no approved POOCs.*

Table 39. Sectorial Plans. Madeira

TOOLS	TERRITORIAL SCOPE: ZONIFICATION MARINE COASTAL SPACE	CARTOGRAPHY
PLAN REGIONAL DE ORDENACIÓN DEL TERRITORIO DE MADEIRA (POT)	Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the rules and guidelines of sectoral and special programs covering maritime areas should be integrated into maritime spatial planning instruments.	Planta das Zonas e Subzonas de Cruzeiro no Espaço Marítimo da RAM http://www.cm-camaradelobos.pt/Admin/Public/DWSDownload.aspx?File=Files%2FFiler%2FDocumentos%2FPOT-revisao%2F03_Zonas+maritimas+cruzeiro+(folha+A2).pdf
PLANOS DE GESTÃO DE REGIÃO HIDROGRÁFICA DO ARCHIPIÉLAGO DA MADEIRA (PR 10)	The area of RH10 corresponding to the islands is 801.1 km^2 and the area corresponding to coastal waters: 1,446.9 km^2.	Planos de Gestão de Região Hidrográfica do Archipiélago da Madeira (PR 10) http://siaia.apambiente.pt/AAEstrategica/DA_AAE651.pdf
PROGRAMA DE ORDENAMENTO TURÍSTICO DA REGIÃO AUTÓNOMA DA MADEIRA	The general guidelines for the management and use of the Maritime Space, in particular recreational and cruising, diving, surfing, maritime tourism activities and sport fishing are explained in the territorial models of the Madeira and Porto Islands Santo, Drawings 01 and 02, respectively, and in the «Plant of the Cruise Zones and Subzones in the Maritime Space of the RAM», Drawing 03, that appear in Annex III.	https://dre.pt/application/conteudo/107477153 at the end of the document. http://www.cm-camaradelobos.pt/Admin/Public/DWSDownload.aspx?File=Files%2FFiler%2FDocumentos%2FPOT-revisao%2F03_Zonas+maritimas+cruzeiro+(folha+A2).pdf
REGIME DAS ZONAS ESPECIAIS DE CONSERVAÇÃO E DAS ZONAS DE PROTEÇÃO ESPECIAL	- ZPE da Ponta de São Lourenço - ZPE das Ilhas Desertas - ZPE das Ilhas Selvagens Source: http://www.oern.pt/documentos/legislacao/DRR3_2014.pdf	http://www.oern.pt/documentos/legislacao/DRR3_2014.pdf
Source: http://www.oern.pt/legislacao/59/ordenamento-do-territorio		

Spatial Planning Tools in Canary Islands

Table 40. Spatial and Resources Planning in Canary Islands

INSTRUMENTS OF GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE TERRITORY	
SPATIAL PLANNING GUIDELINES	With a suprainsular approach, they will guide and coordinate the management of natural resources and of the territory as far as it affects the interest of the Autonomous Community. They constitute the planning instrument of the Government of the Canary Islands
INSULAR SPATIAL PLANS	They take as a reference unit the island to develop the territorial and environmental policies that are projected based on the evident geographical fact and in the different models that have been generated throughout history and that require their own treatments. They are, therefore, instruments of natural resource management, territorial and urbanistic of the island and define the model of organization and use of the territory to guarantee its sustainable development. Its determinations are established in the framework of the Management Guidelines, presenting, in turn, a binding nature on the instruments for the management of natural spaces, territorial under the island and urban planning. They must contain the determinations required by the legislation in force for the Natural Resources Management Plans. On the other hand, they include in particular the management of those activities which, like tourism or extractive resources, must be clearly the object of an insular policy.

The island councils have the competence to formulate plans, all islands have been equipped with a planning instrument and the Community government has approved Regional Guidelines for the whole area (Benavent, 2012).

Table 41. Spatial Planning Tools in Canary Islands

SPATIAL PLANNING TOOLS - CANARY ISLANDS	
TERRITORIAL PLANS OF ORDINATION They are instruments for the development of the Insular Management Plans and include the development of infrastructure or territorial sectors that transcend the municipal sphere of competence without the need to modify island planning. They include:	
PARTIAL TERRITORIAL PLANS	Its objective is the integrated management of specific parts of the territory according to their natural or functional characteristics. They comprise the following territorial areas: Coastal spaces. Insular, regional or supra-municipal systems for strategic or tourism sectors or uses. Metropolitan areas and counties. Any other area defined by island planning.
SPECIAL TERRITORIAL PLANS	They have as their object the management of infrastructures, equipment and any other activities or activities of an economic and social nature. Its scope of action can be regional, insular or local.
PROJECTS OF TERRITORIAL ACTION	Their function is to accommodate those specific actions that have not been contemplated in the territorial planning are considered of general interest for the community. By their very exceptional nature, these projects require the greatest caution and legal guarantees establishing in this way in their specific processing.
TERRITORIAL RATINGS	They constitute the management instrument that will finalize, in a concrete terrain and for a project of construction or use not prohibited in the rustic soil, the urban regime of that land that will be defined by the planning of the natural, territorial and urbanistic resources applicable.

Table 42. Insular Plans in Canary Islands. Synthesis

INSULAR PLANS	TERRITORIAL SCOPE: ZONIFICATION MARINE COASTAL SPACE	CARTOGRAPHY
PLAN INSULAR DE ORDENACIÓN DE GRAN CANARIA (2011)	1. Maritime A áreas (A1L and A1M): • The A1L, "Coastlines" with very high natural value, ranging from the intertidal zone to a specific bathymetric (usually the -8 meters, except in singular places where it extends to lower levels). • The A1M, "Marines" with very high natural value, located below the previous bathymetric, up to -50 meters, without reaching the coastline. “Marinas” con muy alto valor natural, situadas por debajo de la batimétrica anterior, hasta los –50 metros, sin llegar a la línea de costa. 2. Maritime Ba zones (Ba1L and Ba2L). • Ba1L are predominantly natural littoral areas, which are areas that, due to their state of conservation, little transformation and level of use, must be preserved. Zoning as Ba1L is fundamentally justified in the existence of natural coves, intertidal shallows, rocks, shallows or other elements of the littoral environment in a good state of conservation, as well as its proximity to natural spaces of very high value, with which usually exists an effective natural interdependence. Marine conservation and recovery activities are mainly carried out in this area, but certain uses are also identified based on the sustainable use of resources, regulation of traditional activities and light conditioning of the coast for public use compatible with the conservation of values. Some of the Ba1L areas include the proposal of Place of Community Interest, recently approved by the European Commission. • Ba2L zones consist of zones of a certain natural value, in which there are a series of activities and uses with greater or less intensity, which have produced some alteration of their morphology. They are	Plan Synthesis Strategy of the island plan: https://www.idegrancanaria.es/resources/PIO/2004-06-11_PLENO/PUB/PIO2003/VOLUMEN%20V/TOMO%201/PLANO%202.1.pdf

	areas that contain natural elements of interest such as beaches, natural coves, coastal shallows, et., Also have occasional presence of urban, tourist, recreational and sports uses, so that their management should be qualified by the lower ranking planning to the island, orienting the activities and uses of the coast to the landscape improvement and the conditioning of the medium for its use and enjoyment with a more intensive character, avoiding relevant impact on the natural elements of interest. 3. Bb marine zones are those areas that harbour areas where natural values of lesser interest coexist with certain human activities. Several Bb areas have been differentiated according to two fundamental criteria: • The first one distinguishes between zone Bb1L, "Litoral" with lower natural value, ranging from the intertidal zone to a specific bathymetric (usually the -8 meters, except in singular places where it extends to lower levels). • Zone Bb1M, "Marina" with lower natural value, located below the previous bathymetric, to -50 meters, without reaching the coastline. • On the other hand, the second one divides the Bb1M area according to the fishing acoustic density (TN / marine mile 2) in three zones: ○ Zone Bb1.1M, of high fishing interest. ○ Zone Bb1.2M, of medium fishing interest ○ Zone Bb1.3M, of low fishing interest. With respect to Bb1L areas, being areas of seabed without significant natural quality, with small enclaves and / or elements of lesser natural value and where there is considerable occupation, they harbour and can house more intense activities and uses, in such a way which are compatible with the	

	conservation of the coastal landscape and the protection of existing natural and patrimonial elements. With respect to the Bb1M areas, these are essentially "marine" areas which, because they are nutrient rich waters, have a generally significant biological productivity, and their uses are mainly linked to the sustainable use of their natural resources (fishing and aquaculture). 4. Lastly, the CL areas are home to large facilities and infrastructures of insular interest, namely the maritime areas of large ports and thermal power stations.	
PLAN INSULAR DE ORDENACIÓN DE TENERIFE (PIOT)	1. Environmental zoning: Zone BA: - Environmental protection (coastal-marine) areas (PIOT). - Marine LIC. 2. Ports: - Extension port of La Laguna. - Extension port of Adeje. 3. Coastal zoning: zoning of the coast of Tenerife: - Zone I - Zone II - Zone III Cartography: http://www.tenerife.es/planes/PIOT/adjuntos/ADef_E-Base_Puertos_Feb2011_19.pdf	Environmental zonning cartography: http://www.tenerife.es/planes/PIOT/adjuntos/planos/generales/AP_PlanoGeneral02.pdf http://www.tenerife.es/planes/PIOT/adjuntos/ADef_E-Base_Puertos_Feb2011_11.pdf *(Last page, marine protected areas cartography)* Ports cartography: http://www.tenerife.es/planes/PIOT/adjuntos/planos/generales/AP_PlanoGeneral08.pdf All the maps: http://www.tenerife.es/planes/PIOT/PIOTindex.htm

PLAN INSULAR DE ORDENACIÓN ISLA DE LA PALMA	1. ORDINATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES - Zone PORN A, Natural value (http://www.piolp.es/index.php/plan-insular-de-ordenacion/ page 7035) - PORN Zone Bb: Natural and productive value. ((http://www.piolp.es/index.php/plan-insular-de-ordenacion/ page 7037) - Zone PORN C: Susceptible to host performances of general interest (http://www.piolp.es/index.php/plan-insular-de-ordenacion/ page 7038). 2. Protection of coastal resources: - The scope of application of the Insular Plan includes the maritime littoral platform from the bathymetric boundary 50 to the limit of the area of influence of the maritime-terrestrial and terrestrial public domain (500 meters), including the entire island perimeter. - The coastal area responds to the purpose and fulfil the conditions of management and public access to the sea established by the Coastal Law, and to be able to develop the objectives of management of the Insular Plan, independently of the various OT areas to which it overlaps. - According to the Coastal Law, the following have been distinguished: o Public maritime-terrestrial domain, according to the demarcation approved by the State Administration. o Protection easement, on an area of 100 meters measured inland from the inner boundary of the sea shore. It includes traffic easements, 6 meters measured inland from the inner boundary of the sea shore, expandable to 20 meters in places of difficult or dangerous traffic.	Downloable cartography (shp, kml, xls): http://www.piolp.es/index.php/plan-insular-de-ordenacion/ The marine reserve, in the outer waters of the maritime platform that surrounds the southern part of the island of La Palma, lies between the parallels of 28o 34.2 N (Caleta de los Pájaros) and 28o 28,2 N (Punta Gruesa) and the isobath of 1,000 meters, as outer limit. Within the marine reserve referred to in the previous section, a full reserve zone is established between the parallels of 28o 32,8 N (intermediate point between Punta de Caleta del Remo and Punta de El Guincho) and 28o 30 , 3 N (Punta del Hombre) and the isobata of 500 meters.

	○ Area of influence, 500 meters from the shore of the sea. 3. PTP-1 for coastal management (Partial Territorial Planning Plan for the coast). - Type 1. Intervention support to the coast ((http://www.piolp.es/index.php/plan-insular-de-ordenacion/ page 7069). - Type 2. Patrimony (http://www.piolp.es/index.php/plan-insular-de-ordenacion/ page 7070). - Type 3. Bathing places (http://www.piolp.es/index.php/plan-insular-de-ordenacion/ page 7071). - Type 4. Regeneration of the coast. ((http://www.piolp.es/index.php/plan-insular-de-ordenacion/ page 7072). 4. Port and maritime infrastructures system - PTE 4 of ports and port facilities: (http://www.piolp.es/index.php/plan-insular-de-ordenacion/ page 7038). 5. Planning of rustic space with environmental interest: - Zone A2.1. and A2.1m Nucleus reserve of the terrestrial and marine Biosphere: ○ The delimitation of the spaces included in the terrestrial zone A2.1 coincides with the literal description of the two Sites of Scientific Interest included in the Reclassification Annex of the Natural Areas of the Canaries of the Recast Text. ○ The delimitation of the zone A2.1m. is coincident with the Integral Reserve area of the Marine Reserve created by the Ministerial Order of 07/18/2001, between the parallels	

	28º 32,8 N (Punta del Hombre) and the isobata of 500 meters. - Zone A2. 3m: Marine Reserve. ○ The Marine Reserve. The area defined by the Order of 18 July 2001 establishing a Marine Reserve on the island of La Palma in the outer waters of the maritime platform surrounding the southern part of the island is defined as sub-area A2.3m. La Palma. It is between the Caleta de Los Pájaros (Tazacorte) and Punta Gruesa (Fuencaliente), and the isóbata of 1000 meters, as outer limit. The coastal area between Roque de las Taibadas (Garafia) and Punta Gaviota (Barlovento) is also included in the sub-area A2.3m, north of the island, and the isóbata of 1000 meters as an outer boundary. 6. Management of rural areas with economic interest - Area Bb1.5 Interest Sea coast and Bb1.5m Interest Sea Coast. Objective definition and delimitation. (NAD) ○ The main objective is the preservation of the natural and economic values of the coastal littoral area, especially the fishing activity, the aquaculture activity and the recreational uses related to the coast and the access to the sea. ○ It includes in this zone the coastal platform of the Island, fixed by the bathymetric quota 500, except the marine areas included in areas of greater protection that have been included in the zones A2.1m, Reserva Integral Marina, Zina Reserve Nucleus the Biosphere and LIC-ZEC and in A2.3m (Marine Reserve, LIC-ZEC marine), as well as	

	ports and port areas or coastal areas that require transformations. ○ The land delimitation of the area is defined by the Terrestrial Maritime Zone (ZMT). In the terrestrial areas of the ZMT, zone Bb1.5. is superimposed on other OT zones defined by this Insular Plan, according to the provisions of current legislation. Also included in zone Bb1.5 are the coastal settlements affected by the Coastal Law that are specifically identified in the territorial planning plans. ○ The zone Bb1.5 of coastal interest is delimited in the sections located in: ▪ Northwest, from Punta de Juan Graje (Tijarafe) to Punta de Valerio (Garafía). ▪ Northeast - East, from Punta Gaviota (Barlovento) to El Guincho (Fuencaliente). Included in the Bb1.5m zone of marine coastal interest are those areas with recognized aptitude for aquaculture activity indicated in the coastal management plans, where the Regional Plan for the Management of Aquaculture Activity can delimit precise areas that will be considered as zones of productive value. - Area C1.1m. Transformation of the coast ○ The marine fronts corresponding to the Port and sea front of Santa Cruz de la Palma, the Port of Tazacorte and Puerto Espíndola have been included in this zone, the marinas provided by this Insular Plan or other ports authorized by the competent Administration, as well as the conditioning areas of the main beaches.	

	7. Specialized areas - Zone D3.1. Specialized area of infrastructure and equipment (http://www.piolp.es/index.php/plan-insular-de-ordenacion/ page 7224). - Zone D3.1. AE Puertos (http://www.piolp.es/index.php/plan-insular-de-ordenacion/ page 7235). Source: http://www.piolp.es/index.php/plan-insular-de-ordenacion/	
PLAN INSULAR DE ORDENACIÓN DE EL HIERRO	1. HOMOGENEOUS AREAS OF NATURAL VALUE - 1.D. Subarea of Coastal Protection: here, according to the determinations of the Law of Costs, are included the spaces of transition between the sea and the earth whose characteristics are conditioned by the mutual influences between both biocenosis. In the natural environment: it is contemplated here the specific protection of the littoral edge defined as the terrestrial strip that extends from the shoreline lowered to an interior line defined by the attenuation of the direct marine influence, including the servitude of protection of the Public Domain Maritime - Terrestrial, and in singular coastal areas / stretches, through the prescriptive Partial Territorial Plan. - 1 E. Subarea of Marine Reserve: Marine Reserve of the Sea of Calm, declared by Order of January 24, 1996. Proposal: marine sectors that have been considered deserving of the same protection as the Sea of Calms due to their similar biotic characteristics and state of conservation of their littoral bottoms. Within this category, two marine sectors located in the area of Roque de la Bonanza and in the Roques	Access to mapviewer: https://visor.grafcan.es/visorweb/default.php?svc=svcEHPIO&srid=EPSG:32628&lat=3071447&lng=202464&zoom=12&lang=es Delimitation of the marine reserve: A marine reserve zone is established in Punta de la Restinga, constituted by the portion of external waters that is

	de Salmor area are proposed. "**Areas with environmental characteristics worthy of being declared Marine Reserves**". These areas are as follows: - In the Roque de la Bonanza, the sector proposed as Marine Reserve covers 1.7 km of coastal perimeter, delimited by the following coordinates: · Almorranas Beach: 27º 43' 24'' N - 17º 56' 32'' W · Punta del Fraile: 27º 43'21'' N - 17º 45' 55'' W - In the Roques de Salmor, the sector proposed as Marine Reserve covers about 3.2 km of coastal perimeter. It is delimited by the following coordinates: · 27º 48' 30'' N - 17º 59' 50'' W · 27º 49' 22'' N - 18º 59' 29'' W · 27º 50' 04'' N - 17º 59' 14'' W Agache Point Mountain of the Risco 2. HOMOGENEOUS AREAS OF PRODUCTIVE VALUE - 3.F. Sub-area of protection of Infrastructures. Puerto Estaca and access road Recommendation to carry out a **Marine Environment Management Plan**: The scope of the plan will be that of the marine extension between the shore of the sea and bathymetry that is deemed to be justified, without prejudice to the territorial analysis of the activities considered environmental impact on marine resources. **Source:** http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/boc/2002/107/002.html	contained within the area between the following geographical points: 1. Puerto Refugio de la Restinga: 27 ° 38.28 'N 17 ° 58.59' W 2. 27 ° 36.60 'N 17 ° 58.90' W 3. 27 ° 40.35 'N 18 ° 02.24' W 4. Punta Lajas del Lance: 27 ° 40.73 'N 18 ° 01.81' W Source: https://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-1996-2391

PLAN INSULAR DE ORDENACIÓN DE LA GOMERA	SPATIAL PLANNING OF NATURAL MARINE AND LITORAL RESOURCES Scope of application: Understands the Management of Marine and Coastal Natural Resources as follows: 1. The management of natural resources when they have as medium and habitat the sea, establishing itself, in the same degree of development of the management of terrestrial natural resources, as contained in the Plan for the Regulation of Natural Resources (PORN) own of the PIOG. 2. The management of the coast, from a double perspective, environmental as an area of natural marine value and economic-strategic for the development of activities, uses, constructions and infrastructures in the so-called coastal maritime platform, coastal or marine strip that extend up to the bathymetric -50, being able to reach, in accordance with the General Management Guidelines (Guideline 57.4) the Coastal Zone of influence of 500 meters width measured from the shore of the sea. P. 12971. MARINE ZONING 1. Zone A. Natural Protection a) Areas of natural interest, with the presence of species of interest, singular or cataloged. b) Areas with high biodiversity biocenosis. c) A representation of the best coastal ecosystems on the island. d) Areas with habitats of great importance for the regeneration of marine biological resources. e) Key areas for the biology of certain marine species. f) A representation of the main sebadales of the island.	https://visor.grafcan.es/visorweb/

	2. ZONE B. NATURAL APTITUDE Zone Ba. Coastline of Natural Aptitude: - Ba1 Litoral zone of high natural value - Ba2 Litoral zone of moderate natural value Zone Bb. Coastline of Productive Aptitude: strategic areas related to the extraction and intensive production of fishery resources and aquaculture 3. ZONE C. INSULAR INTEREST ACTIVITIES Zone C1: Litoral of Endowments, Equipment and Infrastructures of Insular Interest. Zone C2. Coastline with Recreational Equipment ENVIRONMENTAL TERRITORIAL AREAS (ATIA): It considers the Sites of Community Importance and the Protected Natural Spaces as Territorial Environmental Areas (ATIA), for the purposes of their delimitation and consideration for their insular management, distinguishing those terrestrial (ATIAT) from the Marines (ATIAM) 1. Marine Environmental Territorial Areas (ATIAM): correspond to the SCI - ATIAM 1. Strip Marina Santiago -Valley Gran Rey - ATIAM 2. Costa de Los Órganos 2. Territorial Environmental Areas. Protected Natural Spaces (ATIAT-ENP): correponden with ESP - Master Plan for Use and Management of the Garajonay National Park - Master Plan for the Use and Management of the Majona Natural Park - Master Plan for Use and Management of the Rural Park of Valle Gran Rey	

	- Orone Protected Landscape Special Plan - Master Plan for the integral Natural Reserve of Benchijigua - Master Plan for the Puntallana Special Nature Reserve - Rules of Conservation of the Natural Monument of the Organs - Rules of Conservation of the Roque Cano Natural Monumen - Rules of Conservation of the Roque Blanco Natural Monument - Rules for the Conservation of the Natural Monument of La Fortaleza - Rules for the Conservation of the Barranco del Cabrito Natural Monument - Rules of Conservation of the Natural Monument of La Caldera - Rules for the Conservation of the Natural Monument of Lomo del Carretón - Rules of Conservation of the Natural Monument of Los Roques - Rules of Conservation of the Site of Scientific Interest of Acantilado de Alajeró - Rules of Conservation of the Site of Scientific Interest of the Charco del Conde - Rules of Conservation of the Site of Scientific Interest of the Charco del Cieno Zone B.a.1.1. of Landscape Protection of Protected Natural Spaces ZONING OF THE ORGANIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES Marine Territorial Areas and Areas that extend to the -50 bathymetric, within the aforementioned broad definition of Marine Territorial Scope. Source: http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/boc/2011/104/001.html (Download).	

PLAN INSULAR DE ORDENACIÓN TERRITORIAL DE LANZAROTE (1991)	SCOPE OF MARINE ENVIRONMENT SPATIAL PLANNING http://www.lanzarotebiosfera.org/wp-content/uploads/PIOL-Lanzarote-2018.06.pdf (page 46). From the coastline to the bathymetric elevation -50 m. - ENP: Protected Natural Spaces - Basic Insular Territorial Structure (ETIB) - Marine parks (Lobos and North). - Chinijo Archipelago Natural Park - Saladares de la isleta, Tabaibal de la Caleta del Mariscadero. - AIC: Areas of Interest for Conservation. - AIL: Areas with infrastructural vocation in the Litoral - ZIA: Zones of Aquaculture Interest. - ARAR: Artificial reefs - OEM: Other Marine Spaces ORDINATION OF THE LITTORAL - ULH: homogeneous littoral units. (ULH 1 to ULH 4). http://www.lanzarotebiosfera.org/wp-content/uploads/PIOL-Lanzarote-2018.06.pdf (page 50). - Coastal protection areas: - Coastal Protection Coast Corridor. INFRASTRUCTURES. ENERGY Insular General Systems - Submarine cables from Las Palmas (TRANSCAN) and connection to La Graciosa. - 30 kv submarine cable that connects the networks of Lanzarote and Fuerteventura.	https://visor.grafcan.es/visorweb/ http://www.lanzarotebiosfera.org/wp-content/uploads/PIOL-Lanzarote-2018.06.pdf (page 13)

	- The underwater 15 kv power cable to La Graciosa. Sources: http://www.lanzarotebiosfera.org/wp-content/uploads/PIOL-Lanzarote-2018.06.pdf http://www.lanzarotebiosfera.org/wp-content/uploads/PIOL-Lanzarote-2018.06.pdf	
PLAN INSULAR DE ORDENACIÓN DE FUERTEVENTURA (2011)		https://visor.grafcan.es/visorweb/

Table 43. Special Territorial Plans in Canary Islands

ISLAND	TERRITORIAL PARTIAL PLAN	TERRITORIAL SCOPE: SPATIAL LITTORAL-MARINE ZONNING	CARTOGRAPHY
GRAN CANARIA	Regeneration and structuring of the settlement system, East coastal platform (Sub-scope B / Scope Arinaga-Bco Tirajana, limited to W by GC1)	- ZEC special conservation zone (coordinates in the link). - Protected species in the marine environment (Coordinates in the link).	http://planesterritoriales.idegrancanaria.es/PlanesCabGC/PTP-06b_2013-11-15_(SRSIP_2013-11-15)_APPROV_IND/DOCUMENTO_TECNICO/01_MEMORIA_INFORMATIVA/MEM_INFORMATIVA.pdf
	Management of the Taurus Coast	- High capacity marina (in the link planes). - Marine strip of Mogan ZEC (33 GC Marina Area of Mogán http://cabildo.grancanaria.com/documents/10180/6483762/medamb_mapa_zec	http://planesterritoriales.idegrancanaria.es/PlanesCabGC/PTE-29_2014-05-28_(2014-05-27_RSIP-0358_RGE31204)_TR_SUB-APPROV_IND/PDF/DOCUMENTO_TECNICO/05_PLANOS_ORDENACION/T7_PLANOS_ORDENACIO

		.jpg/f1789068-d3e0-4fb5-b218-81cb29facdde?t=1467208452517)	N/G.IV.1_Prop_Ordenacion_Zonificacion_Usos.pdf
	Tourist sports ports and nautical infrastructures	Zoning of natural resources (in the maps of the legend and zoning link) Ordination and structure of the territory (in the planes of the link the legend and zonifications).	http://planesterritoriales.idegrancanaria.es/PlanesCabGC/PTE-30/PDF/Planos%20de%20Informacion/CII1_Zonificaci%C3%B3n.pdf
	Landscape	Actions in the littoral: Littoral landscape (in the planes of the link the zones and the legend of the zonifications).	http://planesterritoriales.idegrancanaria.es/PlanesCabGC/PTE-05_(2013-03-06_RGE-12314)_TR-DEF_INX/PDF/DOC_TECNICO/04_PLANOS_ORDENACION/9.1_A4_Acciones_en_el_Litoral.pdf
TENERIFE	Tenerife Tourism Organization (PTOTT) (CANCELED)	The Special Territorial Plan of Landscape Planning of Tenerife is annulled by Supreme Court Judgment, Contentious Administrative Chamber, Second Section, dated April 14, 2016. ORDINATION PLANS: - Landscape Units - Master Plan of the Visual Brokers - Visual Brokers NW of Tenerife - Visual Brokers NE of Tenerife - Visual Brokers SW of Tenerife - Visual Brokers SE from Tenerife	http://www.tenerife.es/planes/PTEOPaisaje/PTEOPaisajeindex.htm
LA PALMA	Ordenación de la Actividad Turística	APROBACIÓN DEFINITIVA PARCIAL 3 (Duda)	
	Ordenación de Paisaje	EN TRAMITACIÓN	
	Puerto de Santa Cruz de La Palma	EN TRAMITACIÓN	

EL HIERRO	Plan Territorial Especial De Ordenación Turística Insular De El Hierro.		
LA GOMERA	Plan Territorial Especial de Desarrollo Turístico de La Gomera		
FUERTEVENTURA	Plan Insular de ordenación del Territorio (Turismo)		

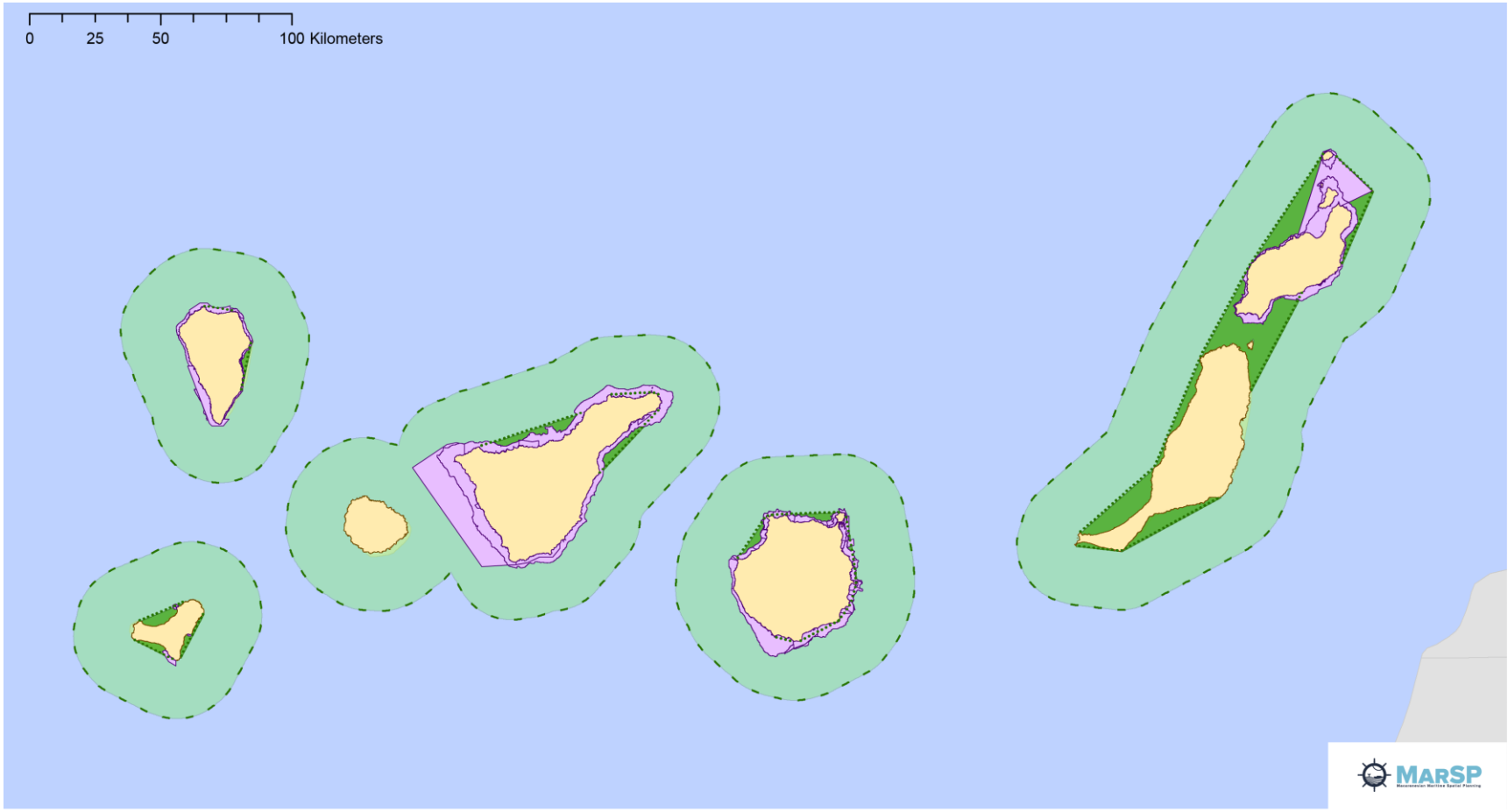
Table 44. Marine areas affected by regional planning in Canary Islands

Surface (Km^2)	El Hierro	La Palma	La Gomera	Tenerife	Gran Canaria	Fuerteventura	Lanzarote	Archipelago
Total surface	15	161	0	1223	3858	0	543	5799
Surface in internal waters	7	23	0	214	221	0	489	953
Surface in territorial sea	8	138	0	1009	3637	0	54	4846
Areas in internal waters (%)	47%	14%	-	17%	6%	-	90%	16%
Areas in territorial sea (%)	53%	86%	-	83%	94%	-	10%	84%
% of total surface	0,3%	2,8%	0,0%	21,1%	66,5%	0,0%	9,4%	100%
% of internal waters	0,7%	2,4%	0,0%	22,5%	23,2%	0,0%	51,3%	100%
% of territorial sea	0,2%	2,8%	0,0%	20,8%	75,1%	0,0%	1,1%	100%

Source: author

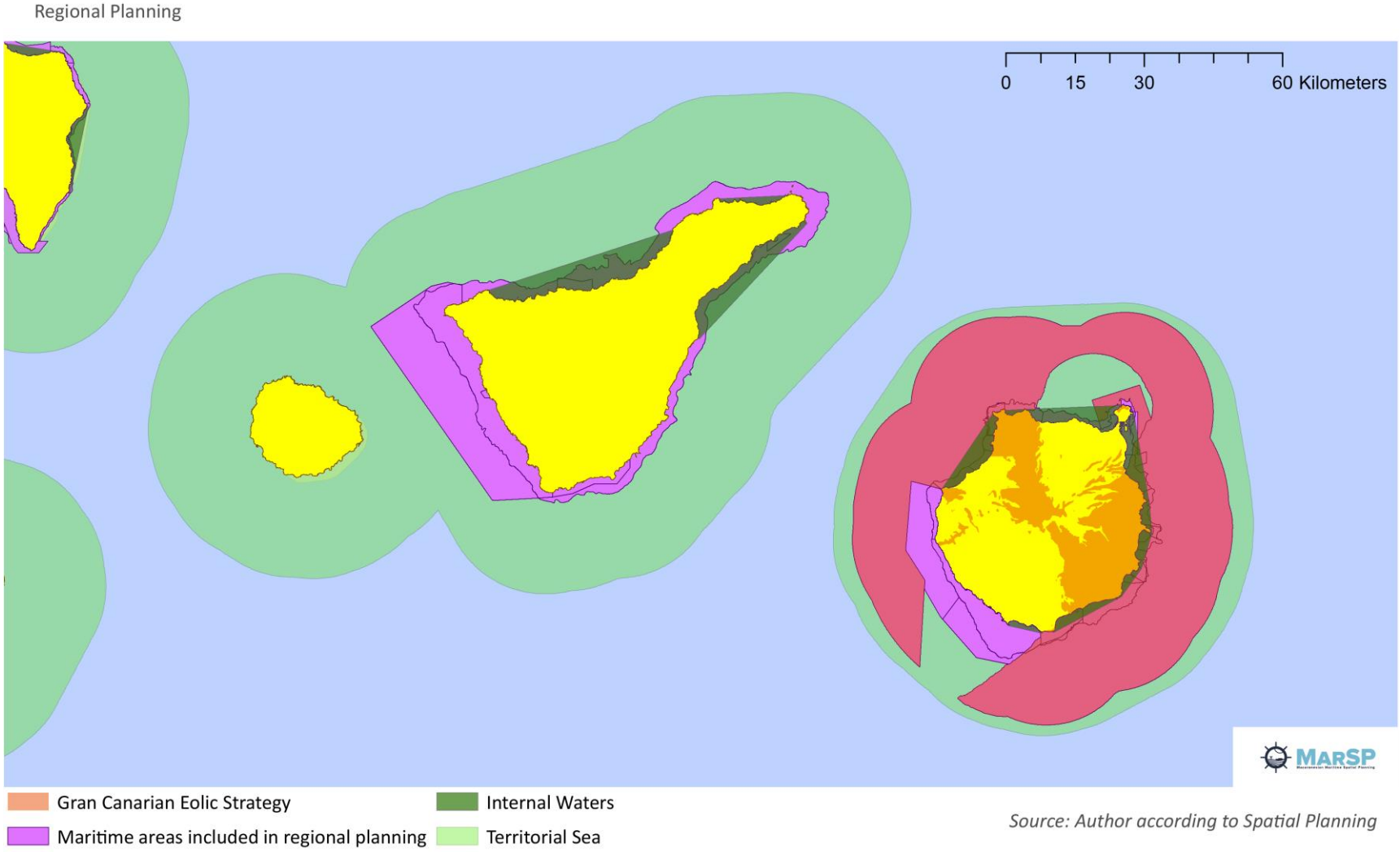
Map 123. Marine areas affected by regional planning

Spatial Planning



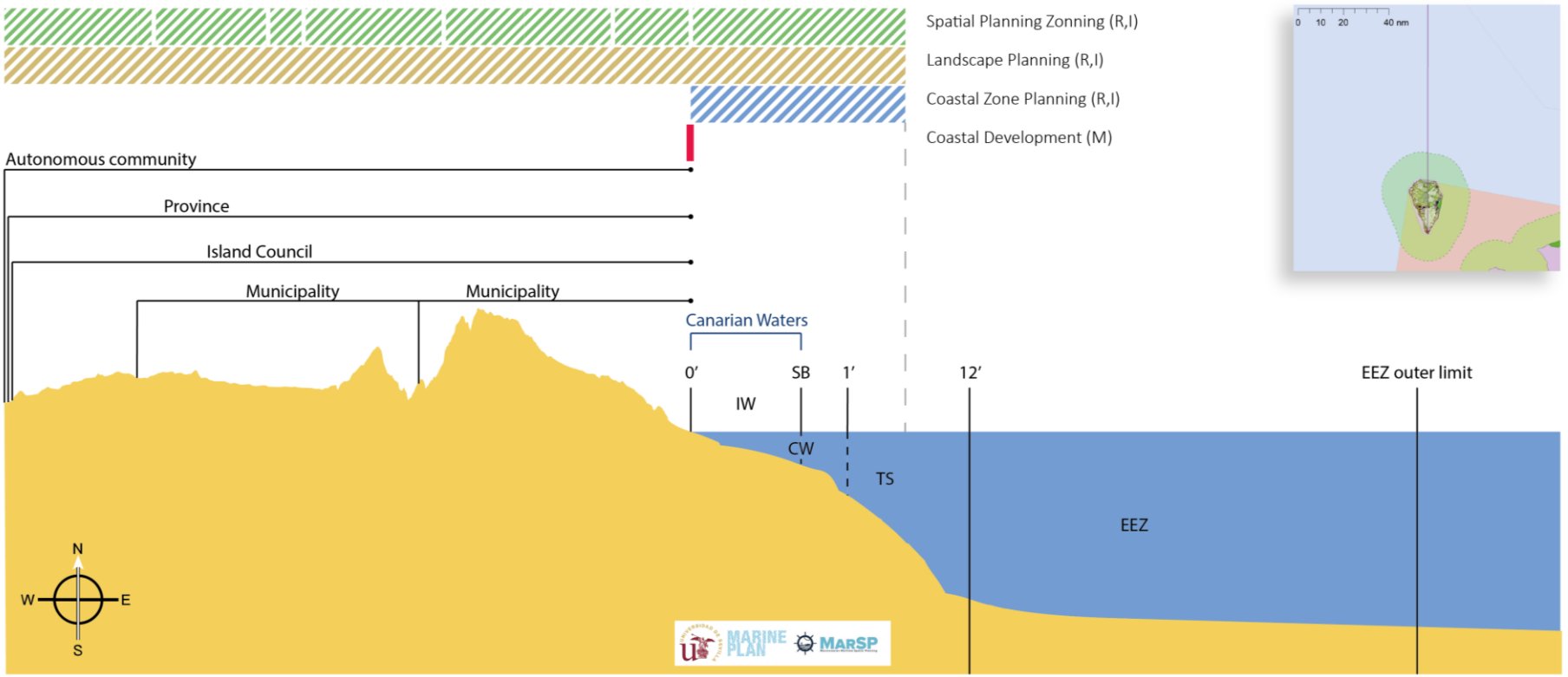
Source: Govern and Cabildos of Canary Islands

Map 124. Marine areas regulated by regional planning. Tenerife and Gran Canaria in detail



Source: Author according to Spatial Planning

Figure 11. Regional planning scope (I)

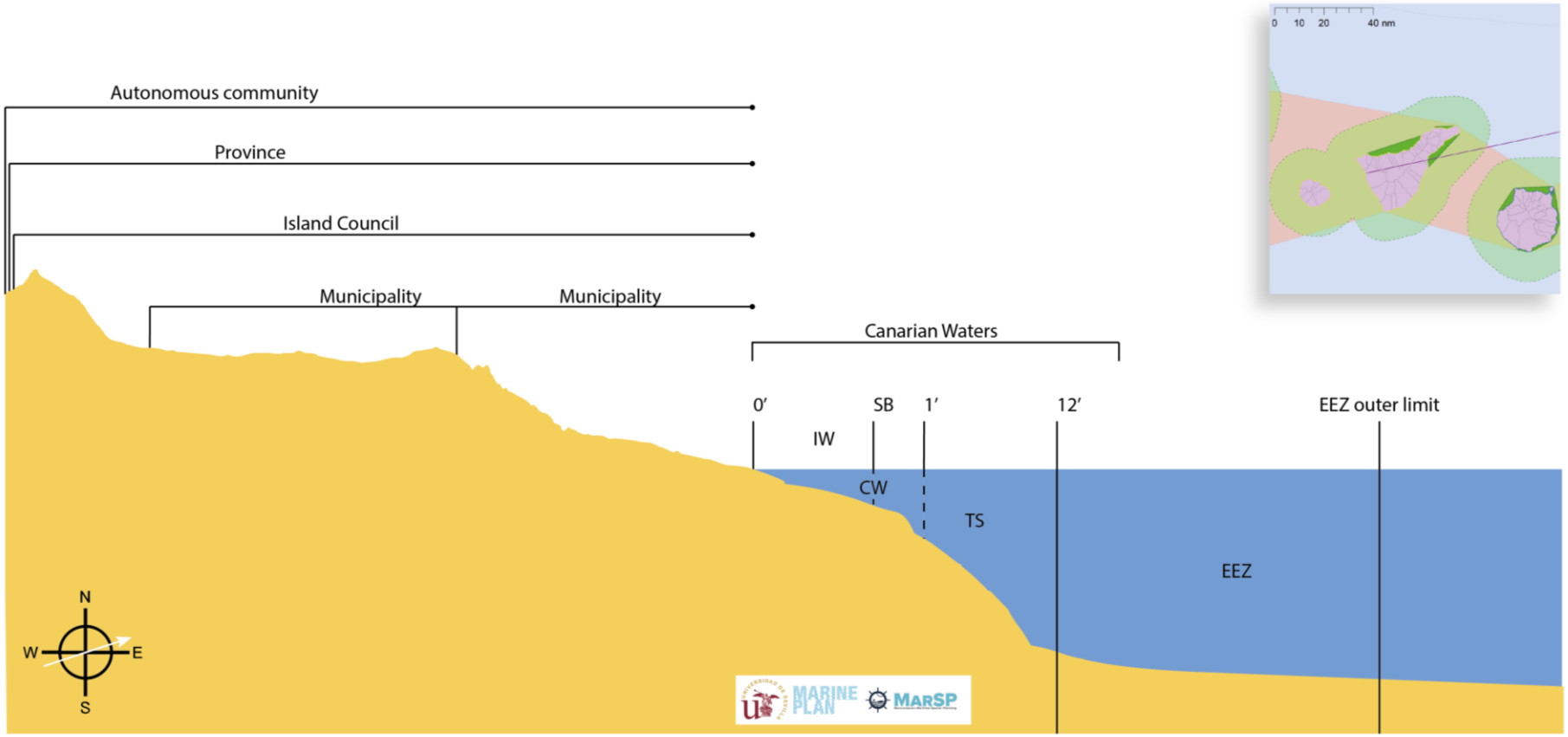


LA PALMA - SOUTH - NORTH

R: Regional; I: Insular council; M: Municipality; IW: Internal Waters; SB: Straight Baselines; CW: Coastal Waters; TS: Territorial Sea; EEZ: Exclusive Economiz Zone

Source: author

Figure 12. Regional planning scope (II)

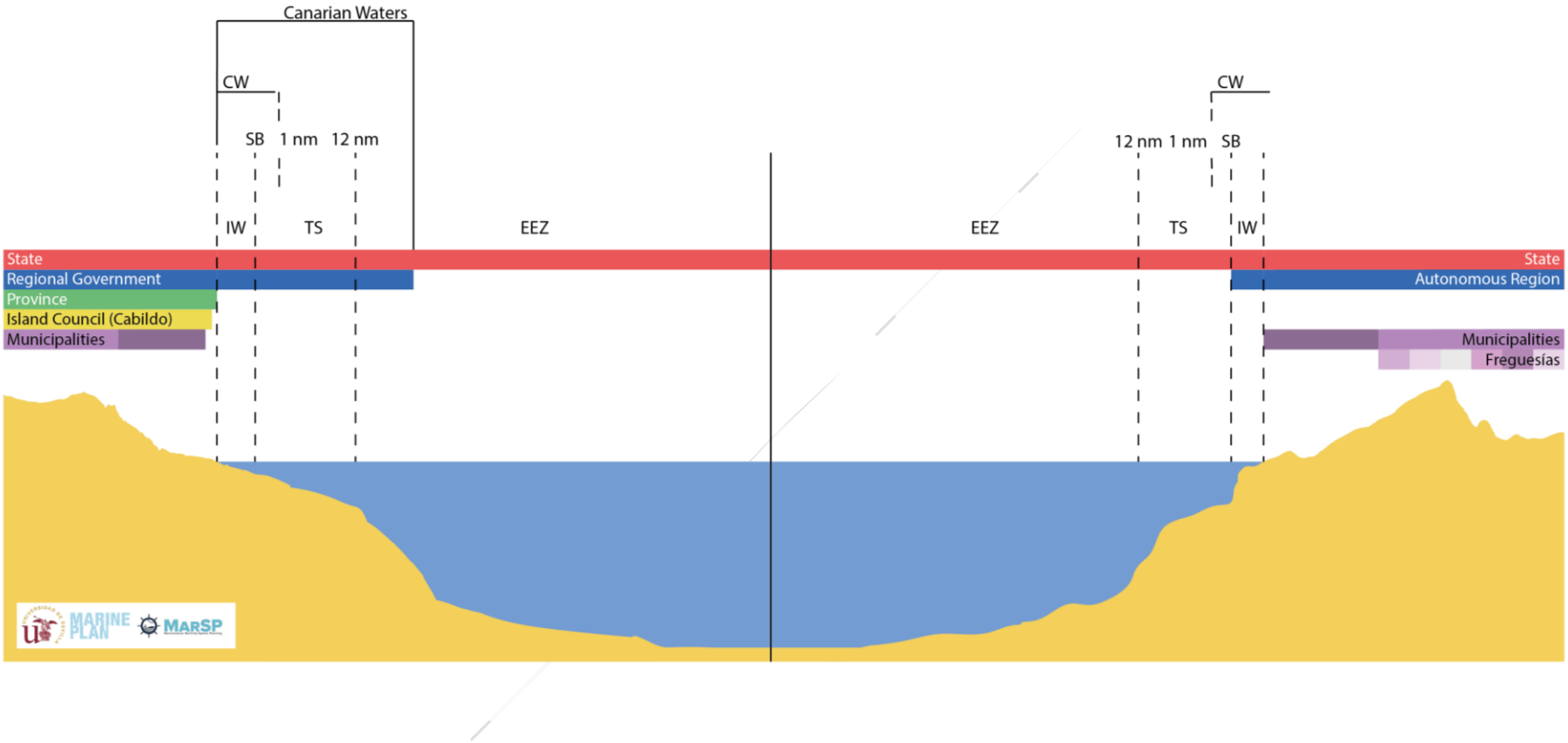


TENERIFE - WEST - EAST

IW: Internal Waters; SB: Straight Baselines; CW: Coastal Waters; TS: Territorial Sea; EEZ: Exclusive Economiz Zone

Source: author

Figure 13. Regional planning scope III



Source: author

6. MSP ZONNING PROPOSALS

The expression "land-sea interaction" is commonly used in planning jargon and scientific literature. It is associated with the modern concept of coastal zone understood more as a broad area (coastal area) compared to the sense that until several decades ago had as a contact line (shoreline) or "boundary" between the lithosphere and the hydrosphere (Spain, Coastal Act, 1969). Due to the influence of ecology in recent years, the concept of coast has been imposed as "land-sea interface". In the text of Directive 2014/89 / EC this expression (land-sea interactions) appears in several articles, although there is a specific one (Article 7) with this denomination. Adjusting to the literalness of the text of the Directive, "land-sea interactions" seems to refer, in a physical sense, to the mutual relations between the marine and terrestrial ecosystem, since at no time are the interactions between 'activities' mentioned. However, in Spain, in the transposition Decree (RD 363/2017), land-sea interactions are defined in terms of 'influence' of marine activities on terrestrial activities and vice versa. This vision circumscribed to the activities leaves the spatial dimension of land-sea interactions even more open. In the case of Portugal, Law 17/2014 does not contain any reference to land-sea interactions. On the other hand, the “coordination and compatibility” between the different land and marine planning instruments is regulated. From the field of planning and conservation, in recent years the limitations and insufficiencies of coastal management have been insisted on due to the land-sea dichotomy: land plans and maritime plans (mainly sectoral at sea) and consequently in the need for an "integrated" arrangement with plans that have as their spatial scope the land-sea interface.

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Making this principle operational implies substantial changes in the planning systems and especially regarding the competences of the riparian territorial administrations. Some authors (Olsen, 2013) understand marine spatial planning as an extension of terrestrial planning. In the case of Spain, articulating land and maritime planning (local, supramunicipal, regional and subregional plans) requires considering the competences of the Autonomous Communities and local entities (for example, in Spain, the Supreme Court's jurisprudence considers that the territory of the riverine municipal terms have as limit the hydrographic zero [the low tidal current] because their competences are limited to urbanism, and urban land does not include the marine environment).

Taking into account land-sea interactions can be done through the "integrated coastal management strategies" (Article 7.2). Although a definition of the coastal zone was included in the proposal for the MSP Directive [COM (2013) 133] (Article 3), it disappears from the final text which indicated that the limit of the coastal zone by the sea is the one of the outer limit of the territorial sea and the internal or terrestrial one is the

one defined by the States in the strategies of integrated coastal management. In the case of Spain, coastal management is the exclusive competence of the Autonomous Communities whose coastal territory is the one indicated in the previous paragraph.

The art. 7 details some considerations on how to undertake land-sea interactions-how to incorporate formal or informal coastal plans into marine plans (Article 7.1). It is not clear in the case of Spain the nature of these plans, in particular, their geographic scope due to the strict territorial division between autonomous regional administrations and the central Administration. A strict interpretation of this division of the land-sea interface or land-sea interactions would result in the existence of coastal plans of autonomic competence (up to zero hydrographic), and maritime spatial plans whose scope would range from the hydrographic zero to the outer limit of the EEZ or continental shelf). Taking into account that it is in the initial phase of planning, the greatest intensity of uses - and therefore the need to manage - is located in the coastal waters near the coastline. This space can be considered as belonging to the land-sea interface and from the perspective of the coastal-marine ecosystems the maritime spatial plans come to be plans of the marine segment of the coastal zone. This can be considered as the "weakness" of maritime spatial planning as something different from coastal management since, beyond the platform in physical terms or territorial sea in jurisdictional terms, its relevance declines appreciably.

Figure 14, 0 and Figure 16 illustrate the different possibilities in terms of the interpretation of what the physical space may be where the land-sea interactions occur, as well as the limits that may be assigned to land plans and maritime plans, taking the different concepts as defining elements already established, either in other Directives and / or in the national regulations that regulate the legal regime of maritime space.

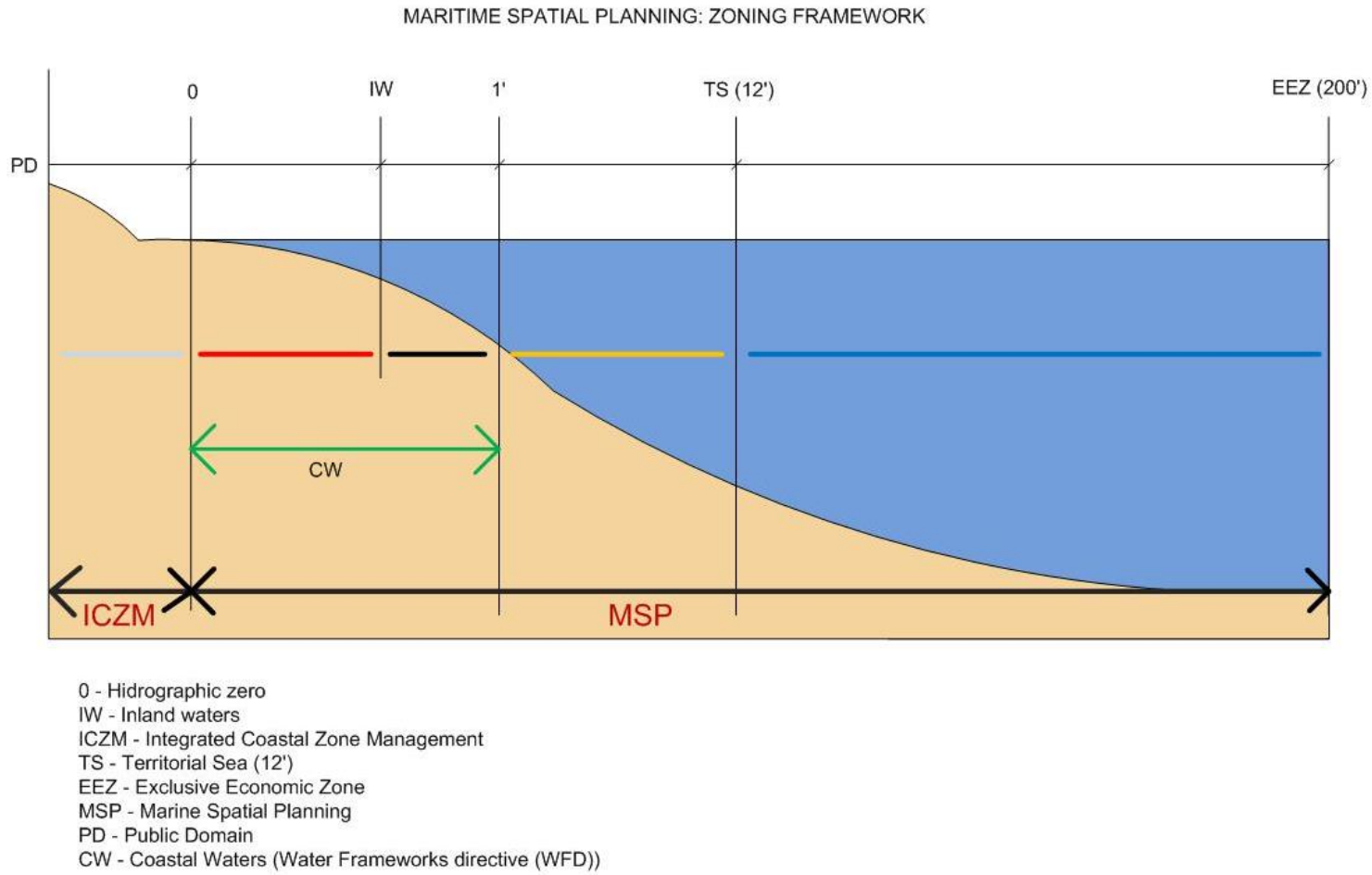
The concept of land-sea interactions applied to the insular Macaronesia complex with a total of 22 islands whose average area does not reach 500 km^2 and a size range between 3 and 2,033 km^2 (with ten islands that do not exceed 200 km^2) (See Table 20) forces us to consider that such interactions occur fully and completely on all the islands and that their territorial plans, by their nature, have a marked maritime dimension.

6.6. LAND-SEA INTERACTIONS

Caution

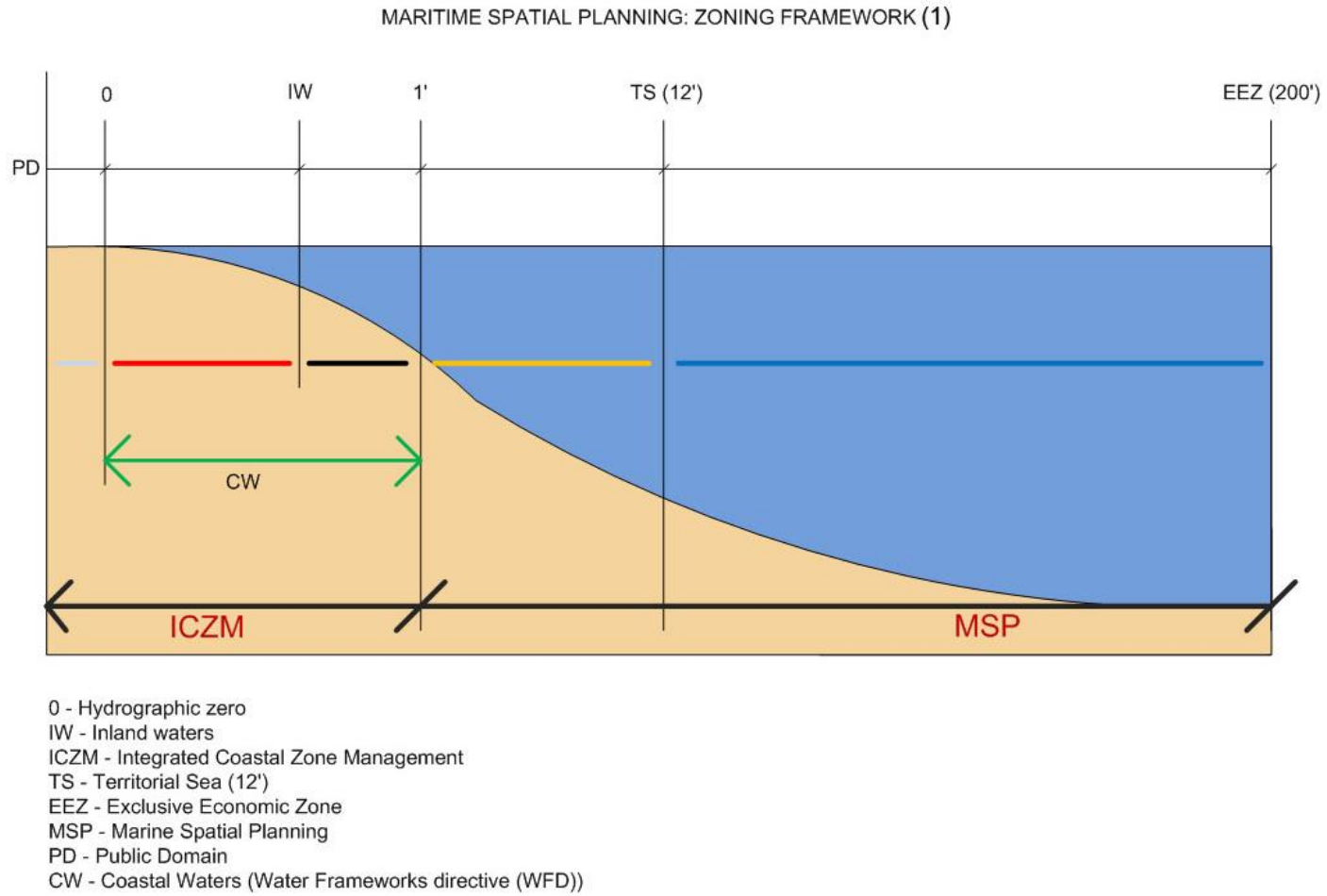
The transects represent different possibilities of delimitation of coastal-marine areas and their ascription to the coastal planning or marine spatial planning, without considering administrative or competency aspects

Figure 14. Maritime Spatial Planning: Zoning Framework (I)



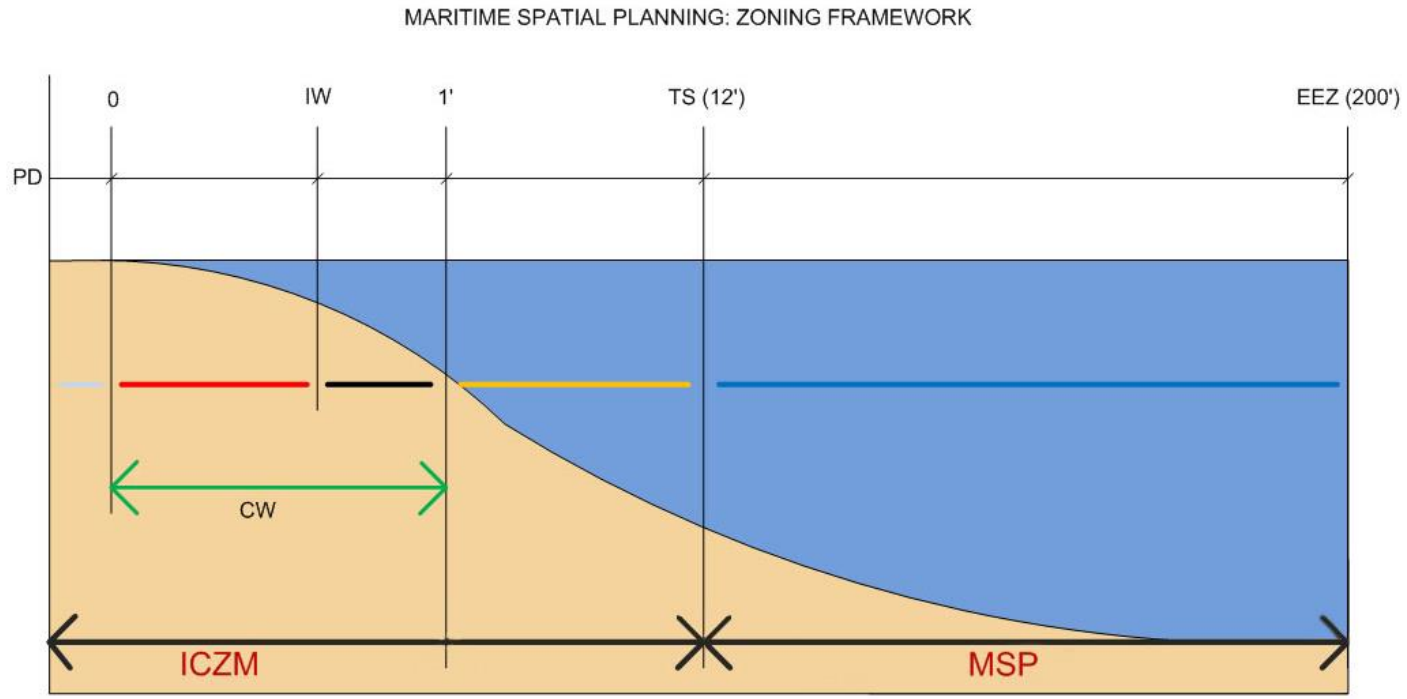
Source: author

Figure 15. Maritime Spatial Planning: Zoning Framework (II)



Source: author

Figure 16. Maritime Spatial Planning: Zoning Framework (III)



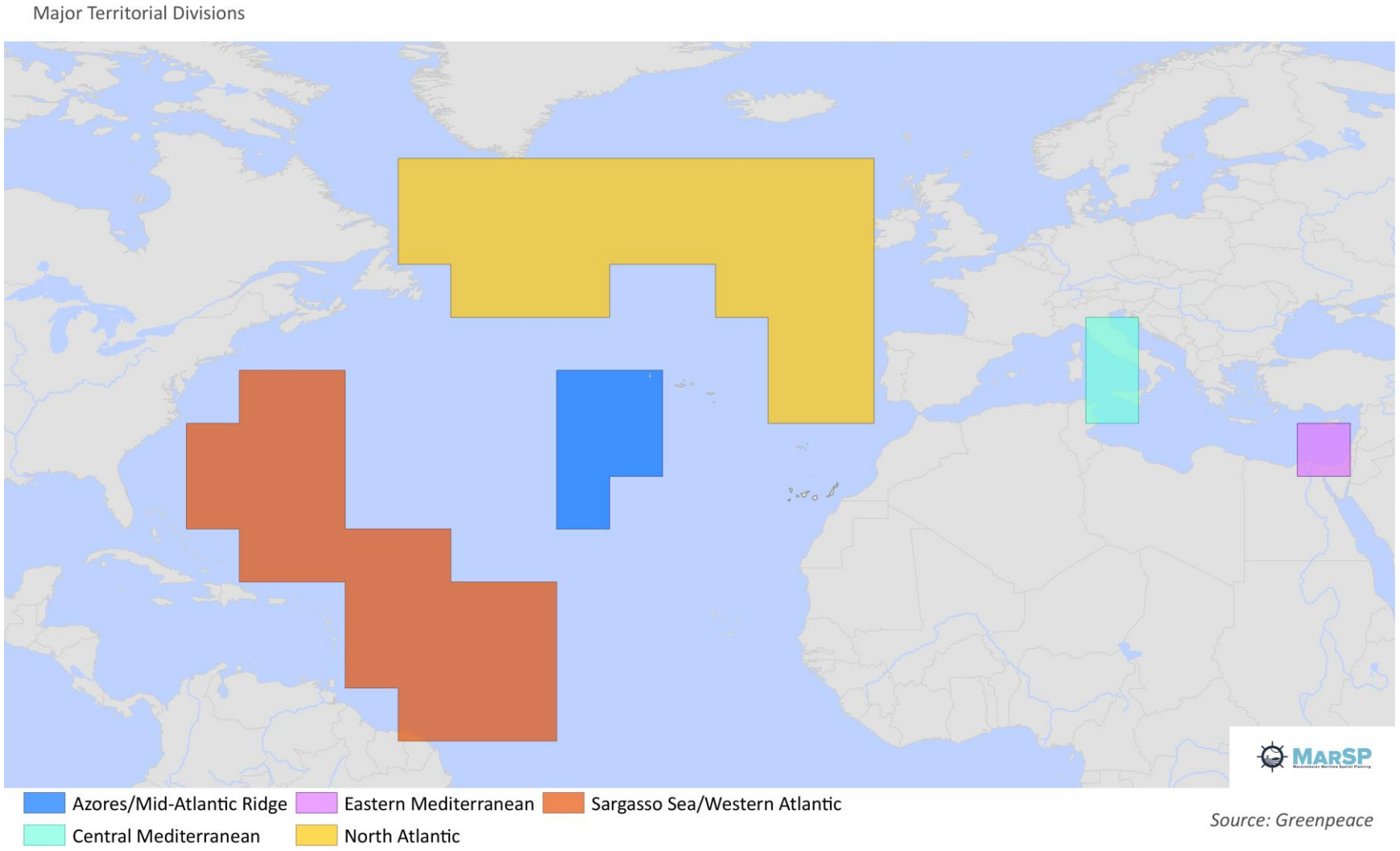
0 - Hydrographic zero
IW - Inland waters
ICZM - Integrated Coastal Zone Management
TS - Territorial Sea (12')
EEZ - Exclusive Economic Zone
MSP - Marine Spatial Planning
PD - Public Domain
CW - Coastal Waters (Water Frameworks directive (WFD))

Source: author

6.7. GENERAL ZONING

The extension of the geographical area that makes up the Macaronesia in its maritime dimension (4.5 millions sq. kilometers), involves a great complexity to be the subject of a single plan, although in the case of Spain RD 363/2017 indicates that a maritime spatial plan will be delivered for each marine demarcation. Law 41/2010 established five demarcations for all Spanish jurisdictional waters, although of unequal size, with the Canary Islands being the largest with more than 500,000 sq. kilometers, 36 times larger than the smallest, the 'Sudatlántica' marine demarcation. It is therefore possible that in the case of the Canary Islands, in addition to complying with the provisions of RD 363/2017, proceed in a zoned manner by distinguishing between maritime areas according to the nature of their uses (variety and legal regime of its waters) and / or the priorities that the plan considers (functional, economic, environmental ...) even adjusting to a temporary schedule. By way of illustration, the atlas shows various zoning possibilities based on the above-mentioned criteria, such as proximity to the coast, the type of jurisdiction or the existence of rules assigning a certain administrative regime to the waters that make up the so-called Macaronesia.

Map 125. Proposal for a global network of marine reserves – Greenpeace



Source: Greenpeace

GLOSSARY

JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPTS

- **Archipelago**: a group of islands, including parts of islands, interconnecting waters and other natural features which are so closely interrelated that such islands, waters and other natural features form an intrinsic geographical, economic and political entity, or which historically have been regarded as such. (Art. 46, b., UNCLOS, 1982).

- **Archipelagic State**: a State constituted wholly by one or more archipelagos and may include other islands (Art. 46, a., UNCLOS, 1982).

- **Archipelagic baselines:**

    - An archipelagic State may draw straight archipelagic baselines joining the outermost points of the outermost islands and drying reefs of the archipelago provided that within such baselines are included the main islands and an area in which the ratio of the area of the water to the area of the land, including atolls, is between 1 to 1 and 9 to 1.

    - The length of such baselines shall not exceed 100 nautical miles, except that up to 3 per cent of the total number of baselines enclosing any archipelago may exceed that length, up to a maximum length of 125 nautical miles.

    - The drawing of such baselines shall not depart to any appreciable extent from the general configuration of the archipelago (Art. 47, a., UNCLOS, 1982).

- **Archipelagic waters:**

    - The sovereignty of an archipelagic State extends to the waters enclosed by the archipelagic baselines drawn in accordance with article 47, described as archipelagic waters, regardless of their depth or distance from the coast.

    - This sovereignty extends to the air space over the archipelagic waters, as well as to their bed and subsoil, and the resources contained therein. (Art. 49, UNCLOS, 1982).

- **Straight Baselines:** In localities where the coastline is deeply indented and cut into, or if there is a fringe of islands along the coast in its immediate vicinity, the method of straight baselines joining appropriate points may be employed in drawing the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured. (UNCLOS, 1982, art. 7.1).

- **Inland Waters:** The surface water existing inland including lakes, ponds, streams, rivers, natural or artificial watercourses and reservoirs, and coastal lagoons and artificial waterbodies. Inland waters are also those waters located between the coast and the straigth baselines. (UNCLOS, Art 8).

- **Territorial Sea**: The area beyond the tidal base line of the open coasts of a country over which that country exercises full control except for innocent passage of foreign vessels. Set at a maximum of 12 nautical miles in breadth by the 1982 Law of the Sea Treaty, the United States claims territorial waters three nautical miles in width. (UNCLOS, 1982), (Ley 10/1977, de 4 de enero, sobre mar territorial).

- **Contiguous Zone**: In a zone contiguous to its territorial sea, described as the contiguous zone, the coastal State may exercise the control necessary to:(a) prevent infringement of its customs, fiscal, immigration or sanitary laws and regulations within its territory or territorial sea;(b) punish infringement of the above laws and regulations committed within its territory or territorial sea. The contiguous zone may not extend beyond 24 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured. (UNCLOS, 1982, art. 33).

- **Exclusive Economic Zone**: A zone under national jurisdiction (up to 200-nautical miles wide) declared in line with the provisions of 1982 United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea, within which the coastal State has the right to explore and exploit, and the responsibility to conserve and manage, the living and non-living resources. (UNCLOS, 1982, art.55), (Ley 15/1978, de 20 de febrero, sobre zona económica).

- **Continental Shelf: Continental Shelf**: Underwater edge of the continent, with moderate inclination, extending from the shore to the edge of the continental slope where the inclination increases rapidly. Sometimes conventionally considered as the continent margin between 0 and 200 meters depth. Shallow coastal extension of the continent under the ocean, comprising the seabed and subsoil beyond the territorial sea throughout the natural prolongation of the land territory to the outer edge of the continental margin or up to 200 nautical miles from the territorial sea baselines where the shelf does not extend up to that distance. A zone adjacent to a continent (or around an island) and extending from the low water line to a depth at which there is usually a marked increase of slop towards oceanic depths. (UNCLOS, Art 76).

- **High Seas:** Waters beyond the areas of national jurisdiction (which can be 200 miles or less). High seas waters are opened to all States being riparian or landlocked States. (UNCLOS, 1982 art. 87.1).

- **Area:** means the seabed and ocean floor and subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. The Area and its resources are the common heritage of mankind. (UNCLOS, 1982, art 1.1; art 136).

- **Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ):** the overarching international legal framework for regulating activities in ABNJ is provided in UNCLOS, where ABNJ comprise areas 'beyond the limits of national jurisdictions, including 'High Seas' (water column beyond Exclusive Economic Zone (or beyond the Territorial Sea if no EEZ has been declared)) + 'Area' (seabed beyond the limits of the continental shelf), (UNCLOS, 1982).

COMMISSION OF THE LIMITS OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF (CLCS)

Annex II to the Convention contains the provisions governing the Commission. As set forth in article 3 of Annex II, the functions of the Commission are:

a) To consider the data and other material submitted by coastal States concerning the outer limits of the continental shelf in areas where those limits extend beyond 200 nautical miles, and to make recommendations in accordance with article 76 and the Statement of Understanding adopted on 29 August 1980 by the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea;

b) To provide scientific and technical advice, if requested by the coastal State concerned during preparation of such data.

In accordance with article 76(8), the Commission shall make recommendations to coastal States on matters related to the establishment of the outer limits of their continental shelf. The limits of the shelf established by a coastal State on the basis of these recommendations shall be final and binding (UN, Ocean and Law of the Sea).

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION OF PORTUGAL AND SPAIN

Territorial organization. Spain.

The State is organised territorially into municipalities, provinces and Autonomous Communities that may be constituted. (Constitución Española, 1978).

- **Municipalities**: The municipalities are basic entities of the territorial organization of the State, and immediate channels of citizen participation in public affairs. (Ley de Bases de Régimen Local, Ley 7/85). The Kingdom of Spain recognizes de existence of 8,124 municipalities, 88 of them are in Canary Islands.

- **Province**: The province is a local entity, with its own legal personality, detemined by the grouping of municipalities and by territorial division, in order to carry out the activities of the State (Art. 141.1, The Spanish Constitution, 1978).

- **Cabildo**: Administración propia de los archipiélagos españoles. “In the archipelagos, the islands shall also have their own goverment in the form of Cabildos or Councils” (Art. 141.4, The Spanish Constitution, 1978).

- **Autonomous Community**: The Spanish constitutional system establishes a system of recognition of territorial autonomy that legally and administratively materializes in a deep decentralization to the point that the effective functioning of the State resembles in many respects to that of the federal states. Territorially, the decentralization system is organized with 17 Autonomous Communities; 2 cities with autonomous status - Ceuta and Melilla-; and 8125 Local entities (Government of Spain).

Territorial organization. Portugal

The Portuguese State is organized territorially into municipalities, districts and autonomous regions. (Goverment of Portugal).

- **Freguesias (Parishes):** The smaller administrative and territorial division presented in Portugal. Only the island of Corvo (Azores) does not recognize the existence of this submunicipal division.
- **Municipalities**: Portugal has 308 municipalities. (Gobierno de Portugal), 11 of them are in Madeira, and 19 in Azores.
- **Districts**: Territory and administrative division with a regional autarchic level, or supramunicipal. Portugal is divided into 18 continental districts (Goverment of Portugal).
- **Autonomous island regions**: There are two, Archipelagos of Madeira and Azores and they are subdivided into municipalities (19 in the Azores and 11 in Madeira), (Goverment of Portugal).

SPATIAL PLANNING OF MARINE AND TERRESTRIAL SPACE

- **Integrated Marine Policy**: a Union policy whose aim is to foster coordinated and coherent decisionmaking to maximise the sustainable development, economic growth and social cohesion of Member States, and notably the coastal, insular and outermost regions in the Union, as well as maritime sectors, through coherent maritime-related policies and relevant international cooperation (Directive 2014/89/Eu of the European Parliament and of The Council, 2014).
- **Maritime Spatial Planning**: process by which the relevant Member State's authorities analyse and organise human activities in marine areas to achieve ecological, economic and social objectives (Directive 2014/89/EU of the European Parliament and of The Council, 2014).
- **Territorial Planning**: The organization of the territory is the spatial expression of economic, social, cultural and ecological policy of the whole society. It is, at the same time, a scientific discipline, an administrative and political technique, conceived as an interdisciplinary and global approach, tending to a balanced development of the regions and the physical organization of the space guided by a guiding conception. Find your political expression at the local, regional, national and European levels. The planning of the territory must be democratic, global, functional and prospective (European regional/spatial planning Charter, 1984).

- **Regional planning**: The determination of the guidelines of the urban organization and the ordering of human activities in the territory of a given region, taking into account the social and economic needs, possibilities and resources of said territory. It is expressed in the form of legally-based regional policies, in long-term projection, and includes the different aspects of production; It should correspond to national policies and serve as a frame of reference for urban planning.

- **Strategic planning**: it is a type of more recent planning, conducive to promoting very powerful physical or economic actions to achieve certain long-term goals, involving social agents. Selected aspects are selected -specific strategies- to achieve general objectives. It is a kind of non-normative planning.

  It is a set of formally established actions whose follow-up allows organizations to design and develop one or several strategies to carry out their mission, achieve their vision and meet their objectives in accordance with the principles of efficiency and quality.

- **Physical planning**: set of plans expressly intended to improve the existing spatial order, regardless of the scope or scale to which it refers. The urban and territorial plans are included and partially the sectoral plans with incidence in the territory.

- **Sectorial planning**: it opposes integrated planning because it deals with only one aspect of reality (roads, forest plans, irrigation, ports, hydrological…). They have aspects of economic planning and physical planning.

- **Integrated planning**: it is the type of planning that relates and integrates different sectors.

- **Marine region**: a sea region which is identified under Article 4. Marine regions and their subregions are designated for the purpose of facilitating implementation of this Directive and are determined taking into account hydrological, oceanographic and biogeographic features.

- **Marine demarcations**: over the previous marine regions and sub-regions the following subdivisions are established, denominated marine demarcations, which constitute the spatial scope on which each marine strategy will be developed (Directive 2008/56/Ec of The European Parliament and of The Council, 2008).

    a) Noratlantic marine demarcation: marine environment in which Spain exercises sovereignty or jurisdiction between the boundary of the jurisdictional waters between Spain and France in the Bay of Biscay and the northern boundary of jurisdictional waters between Spain and Portugal.

b) South-Atlantic marine demarcation: marine environment in which Spain exercises sovereignty or jurisdiction between the boundary of the jurisdictional waters between Spain and Portugal in the Gulf of Cadiz and the meridian that passes through the Cape of Espartel.

c) Marine demarcation of the Strait and Alborán: marine environment in which Spain exercises sovereignty or jurisdiction between the meridian passing through the Cape of Espartel and an imaginary line with orientation 128 ° with respect to the meridian passing through Cabo de Gata, and marine environment in which Spain exercises sovereignty or jurisdiction in the area of Ceuta, Melilla, the Chafarinas islands, the islet Perejil, Peñones de Vélez de la Gomera and Alhucemas and the island of Alborán.

d) Levantine-Balearic marine demarcation: marine environment in which Spain exercises sovereignty or jurisdiction comprised between an imaginary line with 128 ° orientation with respect to the meridian passing through Cabo de Gata, and the limit of jurisdictional waters between Spain and France in the Gulf of León.

e) Canarian marine demarcation: marine environment in which Spain exercises sovereignty or jurisdiction around the Canary Islands.

(Art.6, 2., Ley 41/2010, de 29 de diciembre, de protección del medio marino, 2010).

- **Spanish marine waters:** the waters, the seabed and the subsoil located beyond the baseline that serves to measure the width of the territorial waters and which extend to the outer limit of the area in which the Kingdom of Spain exercises sovereignty, sovereign rights or jurisdiction, and the rest of the coastal waters according to the definition of article 16 bis.1 of the rewritten text of the Water Law, approved by Royal Legislative Decree 1/2001, of July 20, its bed marine and its subsoil. (Art. 3, b., Real Decreto 363/2017, de 8 de abril, por el que se establece un marco para la ordenación del espacio marítimo).

- **NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics):** was drawn up by Eurostat over in order to provide a breakdown of the economic territory of the European Union into territorial units for the production of regional statistics and for targeting political interventions at a regional level. The NUTS classification has been used in EU legislation since 1988, however, it was only encoded into a formal Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council in 2003. (EUROSTAT, 2015).

- **AIS (Automatic identification system)):** is a maritime broadcast system, based on the transmission of very high frequency radio signals. Ships send reports with ship identification, position, and course, as well as information on cargo. In Europe, the exchange of AIS messages is done through the SafeSeaNet system.

LAND-SEA INTERACTION

- **Land sea interaction (LSI)**: Without providing a definition, the Directive makes several references to the concept of LSI in:

  a) Art. 1, referring to the subject of the Directive;

  b) Art. 4, which refers to the development and implementation of maritime spatial planning. Paragraph 2 provides that, during the entire MSP process, the Member States shall take account of land-sea interactions; Paragraph 5 states that, when drawing up the maritime spatial planning, Member States shall take into account the peculiarities of the marine regions, the related activities and present and future uses and their effects on the environment, as well as natural resources, and land-sea interactions.ç

  c) Art. 6, Paragraph 2 (a), according which one of the minimum requirement for the maritime spatial planning is that Member States take into account land-sea interactions;

  d) Art. 7, Paragraph 1 ("Land-sea interactions"), which describes the nature of the LSI and the relationships with the other formal or informal processes, such as integrated coastal zone management.

  e) LSI is also referred to in recitals 9, 16 and 18 of the MSP Directive. (United Nations Environment Programme Mediterranean Action Plan, 2018).

- **Sea-land interaction**: the effects that human activities on land can have on maritime space and maritime activities can have on the territory (Real Decreto 363/2017, de 8 de abril, por el que se establece un marco para la ordenación del espacio marítimo).

- **Land-sea interactions**: interactions in which natural phenomena or terrestrial human activities have an impact on the environment, on resources and on marine activities and in which natural phenomena or marine human activities have an impact on the environment, resources and activities terrestrial (Decreto del presidente del consiglio dei ministri 1° dicembre 2017. Approvazione delle linee guida contenenti gli indirizzi e i criteri per la predisposizione dei piani di gestione dello spazio marittimo (18A00392)).

CROSS-BORDER MARITIME SPATIAL PLANNING

- **Crossborder**: Involving movement or activity across a border between two countries (English Oxford Dictionaries).
- **Boundary**: A line which marks the limits of an área (English Oxford Dictionaries).
- **Frontier**: a region that forms the margin of settled or developed territory (Merriam-Webster Dictionary).
- **Trasnboundary**: Moving or having effect across a boundary or boundaries. (English Oxford Dictionaries).
- **Transboundary marine spatial planning**: a process in which at least two states, sharing a boundary on the Territorial Sea on the Exclusive Economic Zone, jointly manage a marine area (Soininen and Hassan, 2015).
- **Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions (CRPM)**: The Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions brings together some 160 Regions from 25 States from the European Union and beyond.

  Representing about 200 million people, the CPMR campaigns in favour of a more balanced development of the European territory. It operates both as a think tank and as a lobby for Regions.

  The regions are organized into 7 geographical Commissions. Its objective is to promote a more balanced development of the European Union that revalues each of its spaces in order to strengthen economic, social and territorial cohesion. The geographical commissions of the CPMR are as follows: Atlantic Arc, Balkan and Black Sea Islands, Intermediterranean, Baltic Sea, North Sea

  The Atlantic Arc Commission is made up of 20 pioneering Regions that have cooperated since 1989. It was created in Faro (Algarve, Portugal). It is composed of Regions of five States (Ireland, United Kingdom, France, Spain and Portugal), from Andalusia to Scotland. (The Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions).

- Outermost regions (ORs): Some EU Member States have part of their territory located in areas of the globe that are remote from Europe. These regions, known as the outermost regions (ORs), have to deal with a number of difficulties related to their geographical characteristics, in particular: remoteness, insularity, small size, difficult topography and climate. They are economically dependent on a few products (often agricultural products or natural resources). These features act as constraints on their future development potential.

Currently there are nine outermost regions:

- Five French overseas departments — Martinique, Mayotte, Guadeloupe, French Guiana and Réunion;
- One French overseas community — Saint-Martin;
- Two Portuguese autonomous regions — Madeira and the Azores;
- One Spanish autonomous community — the Canary Islands.

MARINE REGIONALIZATION

- **Large marine ecosystem**: Large marine ecosystems are expansive ocean areas, generally greater than 200,000 km2. They encircle nearly every continent and some large islands and island chains. Each LME has distinct bathymetry, hydrography (tides, currents, and physical conditions of ocean waters), and biological productivity whose plant and animal populations are inextricably linked to one another in the food chain. Oceanographers and biologists have defined 64 LME's worldwide. (UNESCO MSP Glosary).

- **Marine Ecoregions of the World** (MEOW): is a biogeographic classification of the world's coasts and shelves. It is the first ever comprehensive marine classification system with clearly defined boundaries and definitions and was developed to closely link to existing regional systems. The ecoregions nest within the broader biogeographic tiers of Realms and Provinces. (Spalding et al., 2007)

- **Marine protected area**: the protective management of natural marine areas to keep them in their natural state; MPAs can be conserved for a number of reasons including economic resources, biodiversity conservation, and species protection; they are created by delineating zones with permitted and non-permitted uses within that zone. (UNESCO MSP Glosary).

  The figure of "Marine Protected Area" (AMP) in Spain was created in Law 42/2007, of December 13, on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity, as one of the classification categories of protected natural areas (articles 29 and 32). According to this law, the MPAs, and other protected areas in the Spanish marine area, may be part of the Network of Marine Protected Areas of Spain (RAMPE) (Ministry for the Ecological Transition).

- **Red de Áreas Marinas Protegidas de España (RAMPE)**: The Network of Marine Protected Areas of Spain is constituted by protected areas located in the Spanish marine environment, representative of the marine natural heritage, regardless of whether its declaration and management are regulated by international, community and state norms, as well as its normative and regulatory framework. the system of relationships necessary for its operation. They may also be integrated into the Network, those spaces whose declaration and management are regulated by regional regulations in the case established in article 36.1 of Law 42/2007, of December 13. (Art. 24, Ley 41/2010, de 29 de diciembre, de protección del medio marino).

FISHERIES

- **Artisanal fishery**: A fishery based on traditional or small-scale gear and boats. (UNESCO MSP Glosary).

- **Small scale fisheries**: Small-scale fisheries represent a diverse and dynamic set of activities that include various traditional low-technology, low-capital fishing methods, as well as fish processing and marketing, boat building and net making. (FAO).

ECONOMY

- **Blue Economy**: no specific definition of the term, the "Blue Economy" exists. For some, it means the "use of the sea and its resources for sustainable economic development"; for others, it includes "any economic activity in the maritime sector, whether sustainable or not". In the context of MSP, the goals and objectives of the plan should identify the desired outcomes—and the relative balance of economic development and marine conservation. (UNESCO MSP Glosary).

- **Blue Growth**: according to the European Commission, "blue growth" is a long-term strategy to support "sustainable growth" in the marine and maritime sectors as a whole. It is the maritime contribution to achieving the goals of the Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. The strategy consists of three components: (1) develop sectors that have a high potential for sustainable jobs and growth; (2) essential components to provide knowledge, legal certainty and security in the blue economy; and (3) sea basin strategies to ensure tailor-made measures and to foster cooperation among countries. (UNESCO MSP Glosary). There are five sectors with high potential for sustainable blue growth, including renewable energy, biotechnology, coastal and maritime tourism, aquaculture and mineral resources (European MSP Platform, European Commision).

- **Green economy**: is one that results in improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities.

  The concept of green economy, in the context of poverty eradication and sustainable development, will attract further attention as it will be one of two key themes at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development to be held in Rio in 2012 (Rio, 2012).

  Green economy can refer to sectors (e.g. energy), topics (e.g. pollution), principles (e.g. polluter pays) or policies (e.g. economic instruments). It can also describe an underpinning strategy, such as the mainstreaming of environmental policies or a supportive economic structure. (UNEP; 2011).

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    - Áreas autorizadas para a Extração de Areias na Ilha do Pico
    - Áreas autorizadas para a Extração de Areias na Ilha Graciosa
    - Áreas autorizadas para a Extração de Areias na Ilha Terceira
    - Áreas autorizadas para a Extração de Areias na Ilha de São Miguel
    - Áreas autorizadas para a Extração de Areias na Ilha de Santa Maria
    - Áreas com Potencial para a Aquicultura
    - Áreas de Jurisdição Portuária nos Açores
    - Áreas de Reserva para a Gestão de Capturas nos Açores
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APPENDIX

Appendix 1. LIST OF LOCAL ENTITIES ACCORDING TO THEIR STATISTICAL CODE

Table 45. Azorian municipalities and their statitistical code

Freguesia	Concelho – Municipality	CODNUT1	CODNUT2	CODNUT3	DICOFRE	Ilha
Corvo	Corvo	PT2	PT20	PT200	490101	Ilha Corvo
Guadalupe	Santa Cruz da Graciosa				440101	Ilha da Graciosa
Luz					440102	
Santa Cruz Da Graciosa					440104	
São Mateus					440103	
Fajã Grande	Lajes das Flores				480101	Ilha das Flores
Fajãzinha					480102	
Fazenda					480103	
Lajedo					480104	
Lajes Das Flores					480105	
Lomba					480106	
Mosteiro					480107	
Caveira	Santa Cruz das Flores				480201	
Cedros					480202	
Ponta Delgada					480203	
Santa Cruz Das Flores					480204	
Almagreira	Vila do Porto				410101	Ilha de Santa Maria
Santa Bárbara					410102	
Santo Espírito					410103	
São Pedro					410104	
Vila Do Porto					410105	
Calheta	Calheta de São Jorge				450101	Ilha de São Jorge
Norte Pequeno					450102	
Ribeira Seca					450103	
Santo Antão					450104	
Topo (Nossa Senhora Do Rosário)					450105	
Manadas (Santa Bárbara)	Velas				450201	
Norte Grande (Neves)					450202	
Rosais					450203	

Freguesia	Concelho – Municipality	CODNUT1	CODNUT2	CODNUT3	DICOFRE	Ilha
Santo Amaro					450204	
Urzelina (São Mateus)					450205	
Velas (São Jorge)					450206	
Água De Pau	Lagoa				420101	Ilha de São Miguel
Cabouco					420102	
Lagoa (Nossa Senhora Do Rosário)					420103	
Lagoa (Santa Cruz)					420104	
Ribeira Chã					420105	
Achada	Nordeste				420201	
Achadinha					420202	
Algarvia					420208	
Lomba Da Fazenda					420203	
Nordeste					420204	
Salga					420206	
Santana					420207	
Santo António De Nordestinho					420209	
São Pedro De Nordestinho					420210	
Ajuda Da Bretanha	Ponta Delgada				420323	
Arrifes					420301	
Candelária					420303	
Capelas					420304	
Covoada					420305	
Fajã De Baixo					420306	
Fajã De Cima					420307	
Fenais Da Luz					420308	
Feteiras					420309	
Ginetes					420310	
Mosteiros					420311	
Pilar Da Bretanha					420324	
Ponta Delgada (São José)					420313	
Ponta Delgada (São Pedro)					420314	
Ponta Delgada (São Sebastião)					420312	
Relva					420315	

Freguesia	Concelho – Municipality	CODNUT1	CODNUT2	CODNUT3	DICOFRE	Ilha
Remédios					420316	
Rosto Do Cão (Livramento)					420317	
Rosto Do Cão (São Roque)					420318	
Santa Bárbara					420319	
Santa Clara					420325	
Santo António					420320	
São Vicente Ferreira					420321	
Sete Cidades					420322	
Faial Da Terra	Povoação				420402	
Furnas					420403	
Nossa Senhora Dos Remédios					420404	
Povoação					420405	
Ribeira Quente					420406	
Água Retorta					420401	
Calhetas	Ribeira Grande				420501	
Fenais Da Ajuda					420502	
Lomba Da Maia					420503	
Lomba De São Pedro					420504	
Maia					420505	
Pico Da Pedra					420506	
Porto Formoso					420507	
Rabo De Peixe					420508	
Ribeira Grande (Conceição)					420509	
Ribeira Grande (Matriz)					420510	
Ribeira Seca					420511	
Ribeirinha					420512	
Santa Bárbara					420513	
São Brás					420514	
Água De Alto	Vila Franca do Campo				420601	
Ponta Garça					420602	
Ribeira Das Taínhas					420603	
Ribeira Seca					420606	
Vila Franca Do Campo (São Miguel)					420604	

Freguesia	Concelho – Municipality	CODNUT1	CODNUT2	CODNUT3	DICOFRE	Ilha
Vila Franca Do Campo (São Pedro)					420605	
Vila Franca Do Campo (São Pedro)					420605	
Capelo	Horta				470101	Ilha do Faial
Castelo Branco					470102	
Cedros					470103	
Feteira					470104	
Flamengos					470105	
Horta (Ang┌Stias)					470106	
Horta (Conceição)					470107	
Horta (Matriz)					470108	
Pedro Miguel					470109	
Praia Do Almoxarife					470110	
Praia Do Norte					470111	
Ribeirinha					470112	
Salão					470113	
Lajes Do Pico	Lajes do Pico				460102	Ilha do Pico
São João					460106	
Bandeiras	Madalena				460201	
Candelária					460202	
Criação Velha					460203	
Madalena					460204	
São Caetano					460205	
São Mateus					460206	
Prainha	São Roque do Pico				460301	
Santa Luzia					460302	
Santo António					460304	
São Roque Do Pico					460305	
Altares	Angra do Heroísmo				430101	Ilha Terceira
Angra (Nossa Senhora Da Conceição)					430102	
Angra (Santa Luzia)					430103	
Angra (São Pedro)					430104	
Angra (Sé)					430105	
Cinco Ribeiras					430106	

Freguesia	Concelho – Municipality	CODNUT1	CODNUT2	CODNUT3	DICOFRE	Ilha
Doze Ribeiras					430107	
Feteira					430108	
Porto Judeu					430109	
Posto Santo					430110	
Raminho					430111	
Ribeirinha					430112	
Santa Bárbara					430113	
São Bartolomeu De Regatos					430114	
São Bento					430115	
São Mateus Da Calheta					430116	
Serreta					430117	
Terra Chã					430118	
Vila De São Sebastião					430119	
Agualva	Praia da Vitória				430201	
Biscoitos					430202	
Cabo Da Praia					430203	
Fonte Do Bastardo					430204	
Fontinhas					430205	
Lajes					430206	
Porto Martins					430211	
Praia Da Vitória (Santa Cruz)					430207	
Quatro Ribeiras					430208	
São Brás					430209	
Vila Nova					430210	

Table 46. Madeiran municipalities and their statistical code

Freguesia	Concelho – Municipality	NUT1	NUT2	NUT3	DICOFRE	Island
Arco da Calheta	Calheta	pt3	pt30	pt300	310101	Ilha da Madeira
Calheta					310102	
Estreito da calheta					310103	
Fajã da Ovelha					310104	
Jardim do Mar					310105	
Paul do mar					310106	
ponta do pargo					310107	
prazeres					310108	
Câmara de Lobos	Câmara de Lobos				310201	
Curral das Freiras					310202	
Estreito de Câmara De Lobos					310203	
Jardim da Serra					310205	
Quinta Grande					310204	
Funchal (santa luzia)	Funchal				310303	
Funchal (santa maria maior)					310304	
Funchal (São Pedro)					310308	
Funchal (Sú)					310310	
Imaculado Coração De Maria					310301	
Monte					310302	
Santo António					310305	
São Gonçalo					310306	
São Martinho					310307	
São Roque					310309	
Água de pena	Machico				310401	
Caniçal					310402	
Machico					310403	
Porto da Cruz					310404	
Santo António da Serra					310405	
Canhas	Ponta Do Sol				310501	
Madalena do Mar					310502	
Ponta do Sol					310503	
Achadas da Cruz					310601	

Freguesia	Concelho – Municipality	NUT1	NUT2	NUT3	DICOFRE	Island
Porto Moniz	Porto Moniz				310602	
Ribeira da Janela					310603	
Seixal					310604	
Campanário	Ribeira Nrava				310701	
Ribeira Brava					310702	
Serra de Água					310703	
Tabua					310704	
Camacha	Santa Cruz				310802	
Caniço					310803	
Gaula					310804	
Santa Cruz					310805	
Santo António da Serra					310806	
Arco de São Jorge	Santana				310901	
Faial					310902	
Ilha					310906	
Santana					310903	
São Jorge					310904	
São Roque do Faial					310905	
Boa Ventura	São Vicente				311001	
Ponta Delgada					311002	
São Vicente					311003	
Porto Santo	Porto Santo				320101	Ilha de Porto Santo

Table 47. Canarian municipalities and their statitistical code

Municipality	CODNUT1	CODNUT2	CODNUT3	INE	Island	Province
Antigua	ES7	ES70	ES704	35003	Fuerteventura	Las Palmas
Betancuria				35007		
Oliva, La				35014		
Pájara				35015		
Puerto del Rosario				35017		
Tuineje				35030		

Municipality	CODNUT1	CODNUT2	CODNUT3	INE	Island	Province
Agaete	ES7	ES70	ES705	35001	Gran Canaria	
Agüimes				35002		
Aldea de San Nicolás, La				35020		
Artenara				35005		
Arucas				35006		
Firgas				35008		
Gáldar				35009		
Ingenio				35011		
Mogán				35012		
Moya				35013		
Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las				35016		
San Bartolomé de Tirajana				35019		
Santa Brígida				35021		
Santa Lucía de Tirajana				35022		
Santa Maria de Guía de Gran Canaria	ES7	ES70	ES705	35023		
Tejeda				35025		
Telde				35026		
Teror				35027		
Valleseco				35032		
Valsequillo de Gran Canaria				35031		
Vega de San Mateo				35033		
Arrecife	ES7	ES70	ES708	35004	Lanzarote	
Haría				35010		
San Bartolomé				35018		
Teguise				35024		
Tías				35028		
Tinajo				35029		
Yaiza				35034		
Agulo	ES7	ES70	ES703	38002	La Gomera	Tenerife
Alajeró				38003		
Hermigua				38021		
San Sebastián de la Gomera				38036		
Valle Gran Rey				38049		

Municipality	CODNUT1	CODNUT2	CODNUT3	INE	Island	Province
Vallehermoso				38050		
Frontera				38013	El Hierro	
Pinar de El Hierro, El				38901		
Valverde				38048		
Barlovento	ES7	ES70	ES707	38007	La Palma	
Breña Alta				38008		
Breña Baja				38009		
Fuencaliente de la Palma				38014		
Garafía				38016		
Llanos de Aridane, Los				38024		
Paso, El				38027		
Puntagorda				38029		
Puntallana				38030		
San Andrés y Sauces				38033		
Santa Cruz de la Palma				38037		
Tazacorte				38045		
Tijarafe				38047		
Villa de Mazo				38053		
Adeje	ES7	ES70	ES709	38001	Tenerife	
Arafo				38004		
Arico				38005		
Arona				38006		
Buenavista del Norte				38010		
Candelaria				38011		
Fasnia				38012		
Garachico				38015		
Granadilla de Abona				38017		
Guancha, La				38018		
Guía de Isora				38019		
Güímar				38020		
Icod de los Vinos				38022		
Matanza de Acentejo, La				38025		
Orotava, La				38026		

Municipality	CODNUT1	CODNUT2	CODNUT3	INE	Island	Province
Puerto de la Cruz				38028		
Realejos, Los				38031		
Rosario, El				38032		
San Cristóbal de La Laguna				38023		
San Juan de la Rambla				38034		
San Miguel de Abona				38035		
Santa Cruz de Tenerife				38038		
Santa Úrsula				38039		
Santiago del Teide				38040		
Sauzal, El				38041		
Silos, Los				38042		
Tacoronte				38043		
Tanque, El				38044		
Tegueste				38046		
Victoria de Acentejo, La				38051		
Vilaflor de Chasna				38052		

Appendix 2. LIST OF PROTECTED AREAS IN SCOPE.

NAME	SURFACE	Representativity of the ecosystem	Archipelago
Área marinha protegida do Perímetro de Proteçao e Gestão de Recursos	10344,72	*Not classified*	Azores
Área marinha protegida do Archipélago Submarino do Meteor	120407,92	*Not classified*	
Área marinha protegida do Banco Condor	241,98	*Not classified*	
Área marinha protegida do Banco D. João de Castro	346,04	*Not classified*	
Área marinha protegida do Banco Princesa Alice	369,73	*Not classified*	
Área marinha protegida da MARNA	93545,25	*Not classified*	
Área marinha protegida do Monte Submarino Antialtair	2813,88	*Not classified*	
Área marinha protegida Oceânica do Corvo	2689,43	*Not classified*	
Área marinha protegida Oceânica do Faial	2607,15	*Not classified*	
Área marinha protegida do Monte Submarino Altair	4413,92	*Not classified*	
Reserva Natural Marinha do Banco D. João de Castro	16,19	*Not classified*	
Reserva Natural Marinha do Campo Hidrotermal Lucky Strike	302,13	*Not classified*	
Reserva Natural Marinha do Campo Hidrotermal Menez Gwen	265,42	*Not classified*	
Reserva Natural Marinha do Campo Hidrotermal Rainbow	22,36	*Not classified*	
Reserva Natural Marinha do Monte Submarino Sedlo	4093,42	*Not classified*	
Baixa do Sul (Canal do Faial)	0,50	B	
Banco D. João de Castro (Canal Terceira - S. Miguel)	16,50	B	
Caldeira e Capelinhos - Ilha do Faial	20,87	B	
Caldeira e Capelinhos - Ilha do Faial	20,48	A	
Caloura-Ponta da Galera - Ilha de S. Miguel	2,00	B	
Costa das Quatro Ribeiras - Ilha da Terceira	2,68	B	
Costa e Caldeirão - Ilha do Corvo	9,73	B	
Costa e Caldeirão - Ilha do Corvo	7,00	A	
Costa NE e Ponta do Topo - Ilha de S. Jorge	39,68	B	
Costa Nordeste - Ilha das Flores	1,42	A	

Costa Nordeste - Ilha das Flores	12,51	B	
Costa Sul e Sudoeste - Ilha das Flores	2,54	A	
Furnas / Sto.António - Ilha do Pico	0,13	A	
Ilhéu da Praia - Ilha Graciosa	0,10	A	
Ilhéu da Vila e Costa Adjacente - Ilha de Stª. Maria	0,57	A	
Ilhéu das Cabras - Ilha Terceira	0,28	A	
Ilhéu das Formigas e Recife Dollabarat (Canal S. Miguel - Sta. Maria)	35,93	B	
Ilhéu de Baixo - Ilha Graciosa	0,32	A	
Ilhéu de Baixo - Restinga Ilha Graciosa	2,44	B	
Ilhéu do topo e Costa Adjacente - Ilha de S. Jorge	3,70	A	
Ilhéus da Madalena - Ilha do Pico	1,43	B	
Lagoa do Fogo - Ilha de S. Miguel	12,63	B	
Lajes do Pico - Ilha do Pico	0,65	A	
Lajes do Pico - Ilha do Pico	1,43	B	
Lucky Strike	190,37	B	
Menez Gwen	94,94	B	
Montanha do Pico, Prainha e Caveiro - Ilha do Pico	84,67	B	
Monte da Guia - Ilha do Faial	3,83	B	
Morro de Castelo Branco - Ilha do Faial	1,26	B	
Pico da Vara / Ribeira do Guilherme - Ilha de S. Miguel	60,68	A	
Ponta Branca - Ilha Graciosa	0,69	B	
Ponta da Ilha - Ilha do Pico	3,99	B	
Ponta da Ilha - Ilha do Pico	2,94	A	
Ponta das Contendas - Ilha Terceira	0,92	A	
Ponta do Castelo - Ilha de Sta. Maria	3,17	B	
Ponta do Varadouro - Ilha do Faial	0,18	B	
Ponta dos Rosais - Ilha de S. Jorge	3,07	B	
Serra da Tronqueira / Planalto dos Graminhais	20,11	B	

Serra Santa Bárbara e Pico Alto - Ilha da Terceira	47,35	B	
Zona Central - Morro Alto - Ilha das Flores	29,32	B	
Zona Central do Pico - Ilha do Pico	60,22	A	
Josephine Seamount High Seas	19512,16		Madeira
Achadas da Cruz	1,85	B	
Cabo Girão	0,84	B	
Caniço de Baixo	0,10	B	
Cetáceos da Madeira	6817,38	B	
Ilhéu da Viúva	17,10	B	
Ilhéus do Porto Santo	2,10	B	
Ilhas Desertas	114,60	B	
Ilhas Desertas	764,85	A	
Laurissilva da Madeira	154,60	C	
Machico	0,11	B	
Maciço Montanhoso Central da Ilha da Madeira	62,24	B	
Maciço Montanhoso Oriental da Ilha da Madeira	30,50	A	
Moledos - Madalena do Mar	0,29	B	
Paul do Mar - Jardim do Mar	1,88	B	
Pico Branco - Porto Santo	1,27	B	
Pico do Facho	1,18	B	
Pináculo	0,71	B	
Ponta de S. Lourenço	31,83	B	
Ponta de S. Lourenço	24,12	A	
Porto Novo	0,48	B	
Ribeira Brava	2,30	B	
Ilhas Selvagens	94,77	B	Savages
Ilhas Selvagens	1246,07	A	
Área marina de La Isleta	85,70	B	Canary Islands

Acantilado costero de Los Perros	0,66	B	
Acantilado de la Hondura	0,33	B	
Acantilado de Las Traviesas	0,46	A	
Acantilados de Alajeró, La Dama y Valle Gran Rey	6,68	A	
Acantilados de Santo Domingo	0,09	A	
Amagro	4,88	B	
Amurga	53,45	B	
Anaga	103,45	B	
Anaga	142,72	A	
Ancones-Sice	2,23	B	
Archipiélago Chinijo	88,58	B	
Arinaga	0,92	B	
Ayagaures y Pilancones	96,96	A	
Azuaje	4,57	B	
Bahía de Gando	4,78	B	
Bahía del Confital	6,35	B	
Banco de la Concepción	6097,22	B	
Bandama	5,92	B	
Barlovento, Garafía, El Paso y Tijarafe	55,55	B	
Barranco de Argaga	1,87	B	
Barranco de Charco Hondo	3,92	B	
Barranco de Erques	2,63	B	
Barranco de Fasnia y Güímar	1,51	B	
Barranco de Guayadeque	7,10	B	
Barranco de Icor	0,37	B	
Barranco de La Virgen	5,60	B	
Barranco de las Angustias	16,97	B	
Barranco de las Hiedras-El Cedro	1,66	B	

Barranco de Niágara	0,39	B	
Barranco de Orchilla	0,18	B	
Barranco de Ruiz	0,95	B	
Barranco del Águila	1,64	B	
Barranco del Agua	0,74	B	
Barranco del Cabrito	11,60	B	
Barranco del Infierno	18,24	B	
Barranco del Jorado	0,98	B	
Barranco Madre del Agua	0,10	B	
Barranco Oscuro	0,34	B	
Barrancos del Cedro y Liria	5,84	C	
Benchijigua	4,83	B	
Betancuria	33,24	B	
Betancuria	166,83	A	
Breña Alta	0,61	B	
Cabecera Barranco de Aguajilva	1,40	B	
Cagafrecho	6,33	B	
Caldera de Taburiente	43,50	C	
Charco de Cieno	0,05	B	
Charco del Conde	0,09	B	
Chinyero	23,80	B	
Corona Forestal	410,76	B	
Corralejo	26,91	B	
Costa de Garafía	34,71	B	
Costa de Hiscaguán	2,50	B	
Costa de los Órganos	11,61	B	
Costa de Majona, El Águila y Avalo	1,68	A	
Costa de San Juan de la Rambla	16,03	B	

Costa de Sardina del Norte	14,28	B	
Costa del norte de Fuerteventura	14,27	A	
Cuenca de Benchijigua-Guarimiar	13,41	B	
Cueva de Lobos	76,18	B	
Cueva del Viento	1,38	B	
Cueva marina de San Juan	0,01	B	
Cumbre Vieja	75,14	B	
Cumbres y acantilados del norte de La Palma	226,76	A	
Dunas de Corralejo e Isla de Lobos	31,45	A	
El Brezal	1,09	B	
El Hierro	123,88	A	
El Nublo II	139,66	B	
El Paso y Santa Cruz de La Palma	13,89	B	
Espacio marino de Anaga	7,74	A	
Espacio marino de La Bocayna	834,28	A	
Espacio marino de La Gomera-Teno	2092,38	A	
Espacio marino de la zona occidental de El Hierro	223,23	A	
Espacio marino de los Acantilados de Santo Domingo y Roque de Garachico	21,12	A	
Espacio marino de los Islotes de Lanzarote	1302,32	A	
Espacio marino de los Roques de Salmor	6,58	A	
Espacio marino de Mogán-La Aldea	187,21	A	
Espacio marino del norte de La Palma	391,22	A	
Espacio marino del oriente y sur de Lanzarote-Fuerteventura	14332,49	B	
Espacio marino del Roque de la Playa	1,89	A	
Fataga	27,28	B	
Franja marina de Fuencaliente	70,42	B	
Franja marina de Mogán	300,09	B	
Franja marina Santiago-Valle Gran Rey	131,32	B	

Franja marina Teno-Rasca	694,39	B	
Frontera	87,97	B	
Güigüí	29,00	B	
Garajonay	37,84	C	
Garoé	11,23	C	
Gorreta y Salmor	5,97	A	
Guelguén	10,61	B	
Hoya del Gamonal	6,28	B	
Interián	1,00	B	
Islote de Lobos	4,54	B	
Islotes del norte de Lanzarote y Famara	178,69	A	
Jandía	149,83	B	
Jandía	152,42	A	
Jinámar	0,31	B	
Juan Mayor	0,28	B	
Juncalillo del Sur	1,87	C	
La Caldereta	0,18	B	
La Corona	26,03	B	
La Fortaleza	0,53	B	
La Geria	153,11	A	
La Playa del Matorral	0,96	C	
La Rambla de Castro	0,45	B	
La Resbala	5,91	B	
Laderas de Chío	1,97	B	
Laderas de Enchereda	6,82	B	
Lajares, Esquinzo y costa del Jarubio	72,90	A	
Las Dunas de Maspalomas	3,60	B	
Las Lagunetas	35,69	B	

Las Nieves	51,09	B	
Las Palomas	5,83	B	
Llanos de La Corona y Tegala Grande	27,52	A	
Llanos de La Mareta y cantil del Rubicón	23,96	A	
Llanos y cuchillos de Antigua	99,19	A	
Lomo de Las Eras	0,02	B	
Lomo del Carretón	2,48	B	
Los Órganos	1,52	B	
Los Órganos	1,83	A	
Los Acantilados de la Culata	4,41	B	
Los Ajaches	29,62	A	
Los Campeches, Tigaiga y Ruiz	5,44	B	
Los Islotes	1,38	B	
Los Jameos	2,35	B	
Los Marteles	28,06	B	
Los Risquetes	0,09	B	
Los Roques de Anaga	0,10	B	
Los Sables	0,03	B	
Los Tilos de Moya	0,89	B	
Los Volcanes	99,91	B	
Macizo de Tauro	12,45	C	
Macizo de Tauro II	51,21	B	
Majona	19,75	B	
Malpaís de Güímar	2,86	B	
Malpaís de la Arena	8,50	B	
Malpaís de la Rasca	3,13	B	
Malpaís del Cuchillo	0,55	B	
Mar de Las Calmas	98,76	B	

Mencáfete	4,54	B	
Montaña Cardón	12,34	B	
Montaña Centinela	1,31	B	
Montaña de Azufre	0,76	B	
Montaña de la Breña	0,26	B	
Montaña de la Centinela	0,15	B	
Montaña de Tejina	1,68	B	
Montaña del Cepo	11,62	B	
Montaña Roja	1,64	C	
Montañas de Ifara y Los Riscos	2,85	B	
Montes y cumbre de Tenerife	680,36	A	
Monteverde de Barranco Seco-Barranco del Agua	19,37	B	
Monteverde de Breña Alta	8,22	B	
Monteverde de Don Pedro-Juan Adalid	4,83	B	
Monteverde de Gallegos-Franceses	14,07	B	
Monteverde de Lomo Grande	4,94	B	
Nublo	71,11	B	
Ojeda, Inagua y Pajonales	35,30	C	
Orone	17,06	B	
Parque Nacional de Timanfaya	51,83	C	
Parque Nacional del Teide	189,96	B	
Piña de mar de Granadilla	0,01	B	
Pijaral	2,96	B	
Pilancones	57,86	B	
Pinar de Garafía	10,26	B	
Pino Santo	15,66	B	
Pinoleris	1,79	B	
Playa de Sotavento de Jandía	54,64	B	

Playa del Cabrón	9,57	B	
Pozo Negro	91,46	C	
Punta de la Sal	1,36	B	
Punta del Mármol	0,30	B	
Puntallana	2,86	B	
Rasca y Guaza	10,30	A	
Risco de la Concepción	0,66	B	
Risco de Las Playas	9,65	B	
Riscos de Bajamar	0,26	B	
Riscos de Lara	1,03	B	
Riscos de Tirajana	7,50	B	
Roque Blanco	0,30	B	
Roque Cano	0,57	B	
Roque de Garachico	0,03	C	
Roque de Jama	0,93	B	
Roque de la Playa	0,01	A	
Roque de Nublo	4,47	B	
Roque Negro	0,02	A	
Roques de Garafía	0,03	A	
Roques de Salmor	0,04	B	
Sabinar de La Galga	0,81	B	
Sabinar de Puntallana	0,14	B	
Salinas de Janubio	1,63	A	
Santa Cruz de La Palma	2,16	B	
Sebadal de San Andrés	5,83	B	
Sebadales de Antequera	2,73	B	
Sebadales de Corralejo	19,48	B	
Sebadales de Güigüí	72,24	B	

Sebadales de Guasimeta	12,76	B	
Sebadales de La Graciosa	11,92	B	
Sebadales de Playa del Inglés	27,23	B	
Sebadales del sur de Tenerife	26,93	B	
Tabaibal del Porís	0,48	B	
Tablado	2,23	B	
Taguluche	1,39	B	
Tamadaba	85,63	A	
Tamadaba	74,94	B	
Tamanca	20,71	B	
Teno	61,20	B	
Teno	80,15	A	
Teselinde-Cabecera de Vallehermoso	23,40	B	
Tibataje	5,92	B	
Tigaiga	6,39	A	
Timijiraque	3,75	B	
Tubo volcánico de Todoque	0,45	B	
Tufia	0,51	B	
Valle Alto de Valle Gran Rey	7,06	B	
Vallebrón y valles de Fimapaire y Fenimoy	58,07	A	
Vega de Río Palmas	3,68	B	
ZEPA Banco de la Concepción	4520,20	A	