



Macaronesian Maritime Spatial Planning

“MARINE PROTECTED AREAS IN MACARONESIA”

MarSP Deliverable:

D.3.3. List of marine protected areas

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Summary
<p>The MarSP project aims to develop concrete actions for the European Union Member States (Portugal and Spain) to build the necessary capacities and tools for the implementation of the EU Directive on MSP (Directive 2014/89/EU) in the Macaronesia Region, including mechanisms for cross-border cooperation.</p> <p>The present report has the finality to report the classified marine protected areas in the maritime space of the Azores, Madeira and the Canary Islands, regarding the Deliverable</p>

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List of acronyms

CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
ENCNB 2030¹	National Strategy fo the Nature Conservation of Nature and Biodiversity for 2030
EPARAA¹	Political and Administrative Statue of the Autonomous Region of the Azores
EU	European Union
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LBOGEM¹	Basic Law for Planning and Management of the National Maritime Space
MAPAMA²	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Food and Environment
MSFD	Marine Strategy Framework Directive
MSP	Maritime Spatial planning
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOS 2013-2020	National Ocean Strategy
PSRN2000¹	National and Oceanic Atmospheric Administration Sector Plan of the Natura 2000 Network
RAMPE²	Network of marine Protected Areas of Spain
SAC	Special Areas for Conservation
SCI	Sites of Community importance
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals

¹ Written in Portuguese

² Written in Spanish

SNAC¹	National System of Classified Areas
SPA	Special Protection Areas
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on climate Change
WP	Work package
WWF	World Wide Fund of Nature

1. Introduction

This document is a deliverable of the MarSP project, which aims to support the maritime spatial planning (MSP) processes in the European outermost regions of Macaronesia, namely the archipelagos of the Azores, Madeira and the Canary Islands, contributing to build capacities and conditions to implement the European Union (EU) MSP Directive 2014/89/EU and the respective national and regional legislation in this regard.

This report is developed under Work Package (WP) 3 *Defining potential marine uses in Macaronesia, dealing with constraints and conflicts while assuring the good marine environmental status*, which assesses the definition of potential uses and activities, based on the existing knowledge and gathering of information achieved within the two years of the MarSP project. This document corresponds to the deliverable 3.3. *List of marine protected areas* that aims to identify the existing marine protected areas in the Macaronesia Region. Hence, this report aims to represent the existing protected areas in the Macaronesia Region (the Azores, Madeira and the Canary Islands).

What kind of conservation figures does it contemplate in this report?

As part of the planning and management process, Member States bordering marine waters shall cooperate with the aim of ensuring that maritime spatial plans are coherent and coordinated across the marine region concerned. Such cooperation shall take into account, in particular, issues of a transnational nature.

- *Site of Community Importance (SCI): delimited spaces with a high biological and ecological value, established under the European Union Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC), which contribute, at European level, to maintaining and / or re-establishing natural habitat types or related species in the Annexes I and II of the Habitats Directive, at a favourable conservation status.*
- *Once the SCI is approved, the Member State must designate it as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) within six years. Changing the status of the site from an SCI to an SAC means that Member States must establish the necessary conservation measures for the habitats and species of Annexes I and II which are present in the given SACs. Therefore, sites must be designated as SACs in order for the full conservation measures of the Habitats Directive to be applicable.*
- *Special Protection Areas (SPA): spaces or territories concrete needed to preserve, maintain or restore diversity and a sufficient area of habitats for all species of wild birds, their eggs and their nests; paying special attention to migratory species whose presence is regular.*
- *Marine reserves: Intends to preserve the natural heritage and the submarine species.*
- *Marine parks.*

2. Maritime Protected Area – the concept

The concept of a Marine Protected Area (MPA) is associated with different definitions, with different meanings, being a term that still generates some debate at international level. MPAs exist in multiple forms, created with different purposes and legal frameworks, generally with varying levels of protection and being subject to different management approaches and conservation measures. In addition, it is often observed that the range of activities allowed or restricted in an MPA also varies considerably. However, it is generally explicit that the establishment of an MPA stems from the need for better conservation and knowledge of coastal and marine biodiversity and implies the adoption of protection measures for communities and sensitive marine ecosystems, in a way that ensures the preservation of marine biodiversity. MPAs are, therefore, emerging marine conservation and management strategies, acting as tools to halt or reverse the loss of biodiversity and associated ecosystem services, and a useful tool to support the management and sustained use of their resources, through the harmonious integration of human activities.

The Macaronesia region includes several marine protected areas with some restrictions or forbidden activities; hence such areas must be considered in the process of maritime spatial planning, especially in the definition of the uses or activities happening in the same space.

In this way, this report makes a brief description of each marine protected area, the geospatial localization, the constraints or forbidden activities, while also alluding to the natural, geological and ecological aspects underpinning the classification of the areas.

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) understands an MPA as any intertidal or subtidal area along with the overlying water column and associated flora, fauna, historical and cultural features, subject to law or other effective measure that protects a part or all of the delimited space. On the other hand, the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) opts for a more general definition that refers to MPAs as defined and effectively managed areas, created to protect marine ecosystems, processes, habitats and species, and which can contribute to the recovery and replenishment of resources in favour of a social, economic and cultural valorisation. Conversely, the National and Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) recognizes that MPAs can be of different types and subject to different levels of management and may be designed to protect ecosystems, preserve cultural resources,

reserve recreational areas (national parks) or sustain commercial use (areas of fisheries management).

In the scope of this report, it is proposed that an MPA be considered as a delimited area in the maritime space, designated (or soon-to-be designated) for nature conservation purposes, within a legal framing that acknowledges the creation of the appropriate management, evaluation and inspection bodies.

3. Conventions, International Agreements and Directives of the European Union and national legislation applicable to marine protected areas

The maritime area surrounding the archipelagos of the Azores, Madeira and the Canary Islands is covered by a set of international conventions and agreements, of which both Portugal and Spain are parties, as well as European Union Directives and Regulations regarding the protection of ecosystems.

The establishment and management of protected marine areas is in line with international obligations Portugal and Spain as a coastal States under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), in accordance with the rights of sovereignty and jurisdiction over the national maritime space.

International conventions and agreements, European and national legislation relevant to the subject of marine protected areas will be presented below.

3.1. Conventions and International Agreements

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)

The UNCLOS was signed in Montego Bay on 10th December 1982 and establishes the legal order for the seas and oceans, defining the regime for national jurisdiction and international maritime zones and promoting the conservation and sustainable use of equitable and efficient use of resources, as well as the protection and preservation of the marine environment.

Although the UNCLOS does not contain specific articles on the designation of Protected Areas, as a general rule, the Part XII of the Convention provides that States have the right of sovereignty to take advantage of their resources in accordance with its environmental policy and in keeping with their duty to protect and preserve the marine environment.

It is the responsibility of the Coastal State to adopt laws and regulations regarding the conservation of the living resources of the sea. The coastal State, in the exercise of its sovereign rights on exploration, exploitation, conservation and management of living resources, may take the necessary measures, including visiting, inspection, boarding and judicial measures, to ensure compliance with applicable and regulations.

Considering the best scientific data available, the coastal State should ensure, through appropriate conservation and management measures, the preservation of living resources.

All States have a duty to take the measures deemed necessary to ensure the conservation of living resources, or to cooperate with other States for that purpose.

The UNCLOS regulates the rights and obligations of the States regarding the use of the oceans and their resources and the protection of the marine and coastal environment, so that in areas where coastal states have sovereignty (Territorial Sea) or may exercise sovereign rights (Exclusive Economic Zone), they have the right to designate marine protected areas.

Convention on Biological Diversity

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), also known as the Biodiversity Convention, has as its main objective the conservation of biological diversity through the sustainable use of its resources.

The fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, including the appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, considering rights over those resources and technologies is also one of CBD's objectives.

The final text of the CBD was agreed upon and adopted at the Nairobi conference on 20th May 1992 and entered into force on 29th December 1993.

The CBD has established numerous recommendations and resolutions of interest for the protection and conservation of marine ecosystems. At the 10th Conference of the Parties to the Convention, held in Nagoya (Japan, 2010), the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Targets were adopted. Among these goals - is the one that establishes that, by 2020, at least 10% of the marine and coastal zones, especially those of particular importance for biological diversity and ecosystem services, must be conserved through systems of protected areas.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which entered into force on 21st March 1994, is an international environmental treaty aimed at stabilizing

concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere resulting from human actions to prevent them from interfering in a damaging and permanent way in the planet's climate system.

One of its commitments is to promote and cooperate in the conservation and enhancement, as appropriate, of sinks and reservoirs of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal protocol, including biomass, forests and oceans as well as other terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems.

In the case of Portugal, the instruments that develop this Convention are:

- Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change of 11th December of 1997 (approved by Decree Law no. 7/2002 of 25 March);
- Paris agreement of 12th December 2015 (approved by the Republic Assembly Resolution No. 197 197 A/2016, DR I, no.189, 1.º supplement, of 30/09/2016).

OSPAR convention

The Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic, also known as OSPAR Convention, which has been in force since 1992 and ratified by Portugal in 1997, aims at the cooperation of the contracting parties in protecting the marine environment in the North-East Atlantic area and intends to prevent and combat pollution and to protect against the damaging effects of human activities, safeguarding public health, preserving marine ecosystems where possible by restoring sea areas which have suffered such harmful effects.

Under the Convention, the maritime space of Portugal is included in two OSPAR regions (IV and V), leaving out the Madeira sub-region of the Portuguese EEZ and the southeastern parts of the Azores sub-region and the extended continental shelf. The Canary Islands are also out of the OSPAR area.

It is currently the *2010-2020 Strategy*, agreed in 2010, which guides the action of the Parties for the protection of the Atlantic marine environment. The creation of MPAs is included in Annex V of the OSPAR Convention and it was established a working group with the objective of creating an international network of MPAs.

Although it does not constitute a legal or administrative obligation for Portugal, it is worth mentioning Recommendation no. 2003/3, amended by Recommendation no. 2010/2, which sets as its objective the creation of an ecologically coherent and effectively managed network of MPAs. The OSPAR network of marine protected areas includes the MPAs submitted by the contracting parties in areas under national jurisdiction and those created by the OSPAR Commission in areas beyond the limits of national EEZs which, in the case of Portugal, covers the oceanic MPAs located within on the extended continental shelf: MARNA, Altair, Antialtair, Josephine, Rainbow.

Bern Convention

The Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, known as Bern Convention, has a pan-European scope, extending its influence also to North Africa for the fulfillment of the objectives of conservation of wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats, in particular species and habitats whose conservation requires the cooperation of several States, and the objective of promoting such cooperation. Particular emphasis is placed on endangered or vulnerable species, including migratory species, listed in its annexes.

The annexes I, II, III and IV, deal with the following aspects of the Convention, in addition to the articles which deal with the obligations of the Contracting Parties and the mechanisms for implementing the Convention:

- Annex I: species of flora strictly protected;
- Annex II: species of fauna strictly protected;
- Annex III: species of fauna protected; and
- IV: means and methods of interdiction.

The Convention also allows the identification of species of flora and fauna that should be added to the annexes, suggestions that are accepted by countries that take on the role of proponents.

Bonn Convention

The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, usually named Bonn Convention, which entered into force in 1983, aims at the conservation of migratory species throughout their range and their habitats. To this end, the parties may:

1. Adopt restrictive measures to protect migratory species considered to be in danger of extinction (species listed in Annex I);
2. Develop Agreements for the conservation and management of migratory species with an unfavorable conservation status or which would benefit considerably from the establishment of international cooperation protocols (species listed in Annex II); and
3. Develop joint research and monitoring projects.

Agenda 21

The Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), commonly known as the Earth Summit, in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, is a guiding document of the governments, international organizations and civil society, for sustainable development, to reconcile environmental protection with economic development and sustainable social cohesion.

The Agenda 21 identify the basis for actions, objectives, activities and means of implementing plans, programs and projects aimed at improving the quality of life and issues related to the conservation and management of resources for sustainable development. The section III is related to the ocean and sea protection and coastal areas, and the promotion of the rational use and development of their live resources, reflecting the following program areas:

- a) Integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas, including exclusive economic zones, including the conservation and restoration of altered critical habitats;
- b) Protection of the marine environment;
- c) Sustainable use and conservation of marine living resources on the high seas;
- d) Sustainable use and conservation of living marine resources under national jurisdiction;

- e) Analysis of critical uncertainties for the management of the marine environment and climate change;
- f) Intensification of international and regional cooperation and coordination;
- g) Sustainable development of small islands.

Barcelona Convention

The Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean, originally the Convention for Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution, and often simply referred to as the Barcelona Convention, is a regional convention adopted in 1976 to prevent and abate pollution from ships, aircraft and land based sources in the Mediterranean Sea.

Signers agreed to cooperate and assist in dealing with pollution emergencies, monitoring and scientific research. The convention was adopted on 16 February 1976 and amended on 10 June 1995.

The Barcelona Convention and its protocols form the legal framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan (approved in 1975), developed under the United Nations Environment Program.

Also within the framework of the United Nations, specifically that of the Plan of Action of the Mediterranean and the Barcelona Convention, the Protocol on specially protected areas and biological diversity in the Mediterranean creates the List of Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance, as a means to promote cooperation in the management and conservation of natural areas, as well as in the protection of threatened species and their habitats.

Spain is signatory state of this convention.

Agenda for sustainable Development 2030

The Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015 is the result of the joint work of governments and citizens around the world to create a new global model based on sustainability. It includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), among which there is one dedicated to ocean

conservation, namely SDG 14 “Conserve and sustainably use oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development”, which sets a number of specific goals by 2020, including the goal to manage sustainably and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts and to take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans and the objective to conserve at least 10% of coastal and marine areas, in accordance with national and international legislation, and based on the best scientific information available.

4.2. European Legislation

Marine Strategy Framework Directive

The Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) (Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008) establishes the framework for Community action in which Member States must take the necessary measures to obtain or maintain good environmental status in the marine environment by 2020, providing for the establishment of a set of environmental targets and associated indicators, with a view to guiding progress towards achieving good environmental status. The MSFD was transposed into the national legal order by Decree-Law no. 108/2010, of October 13 (amended by Decree-Law no. 201/2012, of August 27, and by Decree-Law no. 136/2013, of October 7), defining as one of its priorities the need to implement spatial protection measures that contribute to the establishment of a well-managed and consistent MPA network that can contribute to consolidating the process of extending the Natura 2000 network to the marine environment.

The European Union reviewed in 2015 the progress of the establishment of MPAs required by Article 21st of the MSFD and reiterated that space protection measures should contribute to coherent and representative networks of MPAs and adequately cover the diversity of ecosystems such as SACs under the Habitats Directive and SPAs under the Birds Directive. Commission Decision (EU) 2017/848 of 17 May 2017 established the criteria and methodological standards for assessing the good environmental status of marine waters (state and pressure), as well as standard specifications and monitoring and evaluation.

Natura 2000 Network

Natura 2000 is a European ecological network of areas for biodiversity conservation, which purpose is to ensure the long-term survival of species and the most threatened natural habitats in Europe, contributing to stop the loss of biodiversity caused by the adverse impact of human activities.

The Natura 2000 includes the Birds Directive (Directive 2009/147 / EC) and the Habitats Directive (Directive 92/43/EEC).

The aim of the network is to ensure the long-term survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats, listed under both the Birds Directive and the Habitats Directive.

In the case of Portugal, exist the following legal framework: Decree-Law No. 140/99, of 24th April, amended by Decree-Law No. 49/2005, of 24th February.

EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy

The EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy (COM (2011) 244 of 3 May), adopted by the European Commission in 2011 and approved by the European Council in the same year, is the main focus of EU nature and biodiversity policy. The strategy includes six targets considered as priorities for halting the loss of biodiversity and degradation of ecosystem services. In this context, the relevant targets are the following:

- Target 1: Full implementation of the Birds and Habitats Directives, which includes as one of the specific actions identified to achieve the target, the completion of the Natura 2000 network, including in the marine environment, while also ensuring its sound management;
- Target: 4 Ensuring the sustainable use of fisheries resources, which establishes as a particular action, the European Commission and the Member States supporting the implementation of the MSFD, in particular by providing financial incentives through future financial instruments for fisheries and maritime policy for MPAs (including Natura 2000 areas and those established by international or regional agreements).

Spain, through the adoption of Royal Decree 1599/2011 of 4 November, which establishes the criteria for the integration of MPAs into the Network of Marine Protected Areas of Spain (RAMPE), has laid the foundations for the establishment of an ecologically coherent, well-managed and representative network.

These integration criteria constitute the essential feature of the network, ensuring that RAMPE will grow and be composed of sites representing the natural heritage and marine biodiversity.

In this way, the RAMPE will also act as Spain's contribute to the Global Network of Areas Protected Marinas under the United Nations and the Convention on Biological Diversity And will serve to fulfill, in part, the obligations and commitments acquired by Spain as a contracting party to numerous agreements, conventions and protocols within the and as a Member State of the European Union.

Maritime Strategy for the Atlantic Area

Maritime policy promotes growth and development strategies that take advantage of the strengths of each major maritime region of the EU and try to address their challenges. Given the unique characteristics of each maritime region, specific regional strategies have been developed for each sea basin.

The "Action Plan for a Maritime Strategy in the Atlantic Area" develops the Maritime Strategy for the Atlantic Region, adopted in 2011, and sets out priorities for investment and research to advance blue growth in the Atlantic Region, contributing to the "Blue Growth Strategy", promoting sustainable growth in coastal areas and ensuring the good environmental and ecological status of the Atlantic ecosystem. The Action Plan examines possible solutions to address the challenges of growth, carbon footprint reduction, sustainable use of natural resources at sea, responding effectively to threats and emergencies and implementing an ecosystem approach.

4.3. Legislation, conventions or plans in the context of Portugal

National Strategy for Nature Conservation and biodiversity 2030

The National Strategy for Nature Conservation and Biodiversity for 2030 (ENCNB 2030), approved by Resolution of the Council of Ministers No. 55/2018 of 7 May establishes a long-term vision aiming the improvement of the conservation status of the natural heritage, by way of acknowledging the value of biodiversity for the development of the country and applying more adequate management models. The ENCNB 2030 is based on three strategic points: (i) Improve the conservation status of the natural heritage; (ii) Promote recognition of the value of natural heritage; (iii) Promote the appropriation of natural values and biodiversity by society. The ENCNB 2030 sets the main objectives to be pursued by 2030, which are broken down into a set of measures with associated indicators, priorities, deadlines, means of verification, instruments, implementation responsibilities and sources of funding. In particular, the following objectives and measures:

- Objective 1.1 - To consolidate the National System of Classified Areas (SNAC) and promote their shared management, in particular the measures *“Contribute to the achievement of Aichi’s goal 17 and the SDG 14.5 by consolidating the network of marine areas of the SNAC and “Elaborate the management plans or equivalent instrument for the SCII of the Natura 2000 Network.*
- Objective 3.3 Ensure the sustainable use of marine resources, in particular the concrete measure *“Identify vulnerable marine ecosystems, integrating them into the Fundamental Nature Conservation Network and ensure the management of maritime activities”.*
- Objective 3.4 Promote and articulate the integration of nature conservation and biodiversity objectives into the plans, programs, instruments and standards of the maritime space.

National Ocean Strategy 2013-2020

The National Ocean Strategy (NOS) 2013-2020 is the public policy instrument that presents the vision of Portugal for the period 2013-2020 regarding the development model underpinning the preservation and sustainable use of marine resources and ecosystem services, pointing to a long-term path to sustainable economic growth, both inclusive and smart, based on the maritime component. The full realization, effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation and management of NOS 2013-2020 requires integrated, cross-sectoral, multidisciplinary and transversal management, as well as the precautionary principle and effective public participation as guiding principles.

The NOS 2013-2020 lists 5 strategic objectives: to recover the national maritime identity; to materialize the economic, geostrategic and geopolitical potential of the national maritime territory; to increase the direct contribution of the sector to the national gross domestic product; to strengthen scientific and technological capabilities; and to establish Portugal as a maritime nation at a global level.

The first strategic objective of the Main Action 3 (Preservation), which embodies the vision of NOS 2013-2020, defines *the establishment of a network of protected and effectively managed areas, adapted to the national territory in the framework of the international commitments undertaken and the national nature conservation strategy adopted, in order to recover degraded ecosystems and to promote their potential as a recruitment area, contributing in the long term to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of human activities, namely of fisheries.*

This objective further establishes that *“the delimitation of new MPAs, as well as the implementation of the management plans and respective measures, implies the scientific acknowledgement of the natural values, impacts and pressures contained therein, contributing in a fundamental way to consolidate the process of extending the Natura 2000 network to the marine environment”.*

Legal Regime of Maritime Spatial Planning

In 2014, the Assembly of the Republic approved Law no. 17/2014, of April 10th establishing the Basic Law for Planning and Management of the National Maritime Space (LBOGEM in

Portuguese), which sets a new vision and a new simplified practice for the efficient and effective use of the entire national maritime space.

The policy of planning and management of the national maritime space defines and integrates the actions promoted by the Portuguese State, aiming to ensure an adequate organization and use of the national maritime space, with a view to its valorisation and safeguarding, with the purpose of contributing to ocean-based sustainable development.

The diploma identifies as framing principles: ecosystem approach, adaptive management, integrated management, valuing and fostering economic activities on a long-term perspective, and regional and cross-border coordination and cooperation.

The LBOGEM preceded the Directive 2014/89/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for the planning of maritime space, published on 23 July 2014.

In 2015, the Decree-Law no. 38/2015, of March 12th, developed LBOGEM and consequently the provisions applicable to the Situation Plan, as well as transposed into the national legal order Directive 2014/89/EU. The programs and plans that have been approved before the entry into force of this decree-law, by the governing bodies of the Autonomous Regions, under the powers legally attributed to them concerning the area adjacent to their respective archipelagos constitute the reference situation until the publication of the Situation Plan. Also, the instruments related to the protection and preservation of the marine environment that were approved before the entry into force of Decree-Law 38/2015, of March 12th, should be considered in the situation.

4.3.1. Autonomous Region of the Azores

According to the political and administrative statute of the Autonomous Region of the Azores (EPARAA in Portuguese), in the terms of Art. no. 8 of Law no. 2/2009, of January 12th, there is shared management between the Portuguese State and the Autonomous Region of the Azores on maritime areas under the sovereignty or national jurisdiction adjacent to the Azores archipelago, except where the integrity and sovereignty of the State is at stake. Pursuant to Art. no. 53, it is incumbent on the Legislative Assembly to legislate on matters concerning

fisheries, sea affairs and marine resources. According to Art. no. 57, it is incumbent upon the Legislative Assembly to legislate on protected and classified areas and conservation and protection zones, both terrestrial and marine. On the other hand, the Region is the competent entity for the licensing of aggregate extraction, fisheries and renewable energy, through the Regional Secretariat for the Sea, Science and Technology, under Regional Regulatory Decree no. 4/2015/A of February 20th.

Legal Regime of Nature Conservation and Biodiversity

The legal regime for nature conservation and biodiversity protection of the Azores was established by Regional Decree-Law 15/2012/A, of April 2nd. In accordance with its Art. no. 4, it is the responsibility of the autonomous regional and local authorities to take the necessary measures to ensure effective protection of naturally occurring landscapes, habitats and species. The Network of Protected Areas of the Azores integrates the following types of management units (Art. no. 28):

- Island Natural Park;
- Azores Marine Park;
- Protected areas of local importance.

The RLD no. 15/2012/A also establishes:

- The objectives and requirements for the creation of Island Natural Parks and the Azores Marine Park (Articles no. 29 and 30) and their management bodies (Art. no. 32);
- The categories of protected areas, terrestrial and marine (Art. no. 33), further establishing that these categories follow the nomenclature proposed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) (according to annex III of said diploma);
- The management system for the protected areas in the Region (Articles no. 40 to 46);
- The classification and reclassification of protected areas (Articles no. 47 to 50).

The Island Natural Parks and the Azores Marine Park are part of the Regional Network of Protected Areas of the Autonomous Region of the Azores and include areas classified under the Birds and Habitats Directives, the areas that are part of the OSPAR Convention, areas identified as Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) and those already classified by regional legal instruments.

The Sectoral Plan for Natura 2000 Network concerning the classified areas in the Autonomous Regions of the Azores was approved by RLD no. 20/2006/A, of June 6th (altered by RLD no. 7/2007/A, of April 10th).

Island Natural Parks

The Autonomous Region of the Azores has designated nine Island Natural Parks, through the following diplomas:

- Island Natural Park of São Miguel (Regional Legislative Decree (RLD) no. 19/2008/A, July 8);
- Island Natural Park of Pico (RDL no. 20/2008/A, July 9);
- Island Natural Park of Corvo (RLD no. 44/2008/A, of November 5);
- Island Natural Park of Graciosa (RLD no. 45/2008/A, of November 5);
- Island Natural Park of Faial (RLD no. 46/2008/A, of November 7, altered by RLD no. 7/2019/A, of March 27);
- Island Natural Park of Flores (RLD no. 8/2011/A, of March 23);
- Island Natural Park of São Jorge (RLD no. 10/2011/A, of March 28);
- Island Natural Park of Terceira (RLD no. 11/2011/A, of April 20);
- Island Natural Park of Santa Maria (RLD no. 47/2008/A, of November 7, modified by RLD no. 39/2012/A, of September 19).

The Regional Government of the Azores, through Government Council Resolution no. 65/2017 of June 22nd, establishes the creation of Management Plans for all the Island Natural Parks, which marine component includes a significant part of the MPAs in the Region.

Azores Marine Park

The Azores Marine Park was created by RLD no. 28/2011/A, of 11 November (modified by RLD no. 13/2016/A, of July 19th), comprising the network of oceanic MPAs in the Azores. It constitutes the main instrument of conservation for the MPAs beyond the territorial waters (12nm).

4.3.2. Autonomous Region of Madeira

The Autonomous Region of Madeira have competences to create marine protected areas according to the Administrative Political Statute of the Autonomous Region of Madeira (Law No. 13/91 of June 5th). In this way, the Region has the following legislation:

Partial Natural Reserve of Garajau

- Resolution no. 822/2010 of August 12th, which creates the Plan for the Management of the Partial Natural Reserve of Garajau and its regulations and plans of synthesis and conditioning factors.
- Regional Regulatory Decree nº1/ 97/M, of January 14th - Regulates the practice of amateur diving in the Partial Natural Reserve of Garajau.
- Regional Legislative Decree no. 23/86/M, of October 4th - Creates the Partial Natural Reserve of Garajau.

Nature Reserve of the site of the Rocha do Navio - SPA Ilhéu da Viúva

- Resolution no. 751/2009 - Proceeds to move from SCI to SPA.
- Order no. 70/2009 of June 24th approving the proposed measures in the Management and Conservation Measures Program of the Site of Community Importance "Ilhéu da Viúva (PTMAD0004)".
- Regional Regulatory Decree no. 11/97/M, of July 30th - Creates the Nature Reserve of Sítio da Rocha do Navio.

Network of marine protected areas of Porto Santo - SPA Islanders of Porto Santo

- Resolution no. 1295/2009 of October 2nd that approves the Plan for the Management of the Network of Marine Areas of Porto Santo.
- Regional Legislative Decree nº 32/2008/M, of August 13th - Creates the Network of Marine Protected Areas of Porto Santo and establishes its legal regime.

Desertas Islands Natural Reserve – SAC/SPA

- Ordinance no. 370/2018 - Approves the conditions for the exercise of the activities in the marine environment of the Desertas Islands Natural Reserve, as well as the respective internal regulations on human activities.
- Resolution no. 304/2017, of May 15th - Approves the revision of the Plan for the Management of the Desertas Islands, whose Regulations and respective Plans of Synthesis and Conditions are published in a single annex to this resolution, forming an integral part.

- Resolution CM/ResDip (2014) 1, of July 2nd - distinction of the Desertas Islands Natural Reserve with the European Diploma for Protected Areas awarded by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe.
- Regional Regulatory Decree no. 3/2014/M, of March 3rd of 2014 - Proceeds to the classification of SPA's of the Autonomous Region of Madeira.
- Resolution no. 1291/2009, of October 2nd - classifies Site of Community Importance (SCI) for Special Conservation Area (ZEC) of some Sites of Community Interest
- Ordinance no. 829/2007, of August 1 - Disclose the list of SCI located in national territory belonging to the Atlantic, Mediterranean and Macaronesian Biogeographical Regions.
- Regional Legislative Decree no. 9/95/M, of May 20th - Alters Regional Legislative Decree No. 14/90/M.
- Regional Legislative Decree no. 14/90/M, of May 23rd - Creates the Special Protection Area for the Desertas Islands.

Nature Reserve of the Selvagens Islands – SPA/SAC

- Ordinance no. 371/2018 - Approves the conditions for the exercise of activities in the marine environment of the Selvagens Islands Nature Reserve, as well as the respective Internal Regulations on human activities.
- Resolution no. 303/2017, of May 15th - Approves the revision of the Selvagens Islands Management Plan, whose Regulations and respective synthesis and conditioning plans are published in a single annex to this resolution. forming an integral part.
- Regional Regulatory Decree no. 3/2014/M, of March 3rd of 2014 - Proceeds to the classification of SPA's of the Autonomous Region of Madeira-
- Notice of the Port Authority of Funchal no. 12/2018 - Interdicts fishing activity in the Selvagens Islands Natural Reserve.
- Resolution no. 1291/2009, of October 2nd - classifies DIC to SPA.
- Ordinance no. 829/2007, of August 1st - Disclose the list of SIC located in national territory belonging to the Atlantic, Mediterranean and Macaronesian Biogeographical Regions.
- Notice of the Port Authority of Funchal nº 9/2006, of September 8th - Establishes the anchorages in the Selvagens Islands.
- Resolution CM/ResDip (92) 18, of May 18th - distinction of the Selvagens Islands Nature Reserve with the European Diploma for Protected Areas awarded by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe.
- Regional Decree no. 11/81/M, of May 15th - Alters Regional Decree No. 15/78/M, of March 10th.
- Regional Decree No. 15/78/M, of March 10th - Classifies the Selvagens Islands as a Natural Reserve.

- Decree Law No. 458/71, of October 29th - Classifies the Selvagens Islands as Reserve.

Cabo Girão marine natural park

- Notice no. 10/2018 - Information on inspection, policing and safety of navigation, people and goods, preservation and conservation of the marine environment, and protection and conservation of the maritime public domain.
- Order no. 376/2017 of September 27th - Creates and establishes the composition and functioning of the Consultative Committee of the Protected Area of Cabo Girão.
- Regional Legislative Decree no. 8/2017/M, of March 9th - Creates the Protected Area of Cabo Girão.
- Regional Legislative Decree No. 4/2017/M, of January 30th - Creates the Cabo Girão Marine Nature Park and establishes its legal regime.
- Resolution 662/2016, of September 23rd - Approves the proposal for a Regional Legislative Decree that creates the Cabo Girão Marine Natural Park.

Protected area of Ponta do Pargo - marine natural park of Ponta do Pargo

- Regional Legislative Decree no. 19/2018 M, of August 22nd - Creates the Protected Area of Ponta do Pargo.

Site of Community Importance - cetaceans

- Resolution no. 699/2016 of October 17th, approves the inclusion of the cetacean site in Madeira.

Management plans related to conservation areas:

- Program of Management Measures and Conservation of the Rocha do Navio.
- Special Management Plan of the Garajau Partial Natural Reserve.
- Management Plan of the Desertas Islands.
- Management Plan of the Selvagens Islands.
- Management Plan of Ponta de São Lourenço.
- Management Plan of Marine Protected Areas of Porto Santo

4.4. Legislation in the context of Spain

4.4.1. Autonomous Community of the Canary Islands

In the Canary Islands, the current statute of autonomy of the Canary Islands (Organic Law n° 1/2018, of November 5, includes as a spatial scope it establishes, where the annex to the Statute includes the following delimitation (Figure 1):

1. The spatial scope of the Autonomous Community of the Canary Islands includes the Canary Islands, consisting of the sea and the seven islands with their own administration of El Hierro, Fuerteventura, Gran Canaria, La Gomera, Lanzarote, La Palma and Tenerife, as well as the Island of La Graciosa and the islets of Alegranza, Lobos, Montaña Clara, Roque del Este and Roque del Oeste.
2. Without prejudice to the delimitation of existing baselines, between the most protruding extreme points of the islands and islets that make up, according to the previous section the Canary Islands, a perimeter contour will be drawn that follows the general configuration of the archipelago, such as set out in the annex to this Statute. The waters that are integrated within this perimeter contour will receive the denomination of Canary waters and constitute the special maritime area of the Autonomous Community of the Canary Islands.
3. The exercise of state or regional powers over the Canarian waters and, where appropriate, over the remaining maritime spaces surrounding the Canary Islands over which the Spanish State exercises sovereignty or jurisdiction will be carried out taking into account the material distribution of established powers constitutionally and statutory for both such spaces and for land.

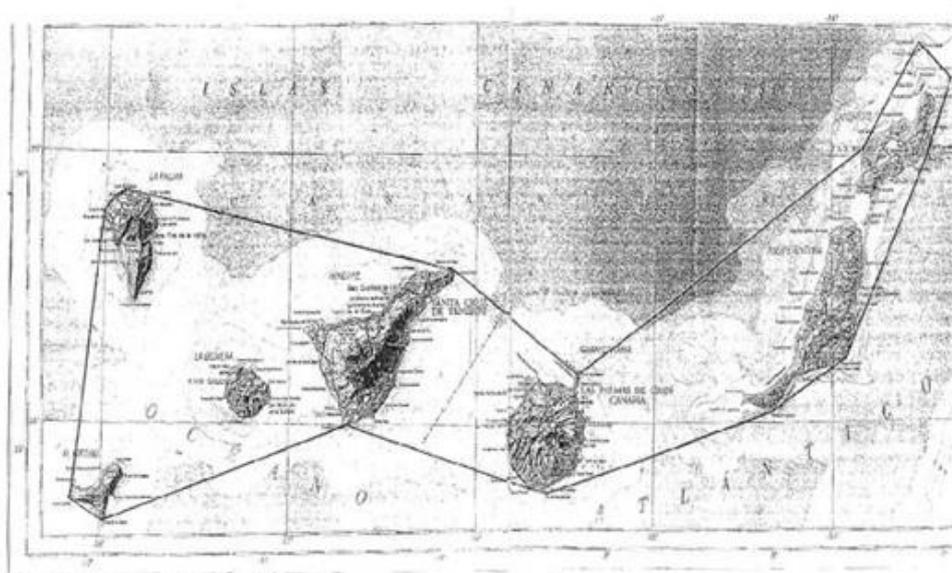


Figure 1 – Delimitation following the new statute of autonomy of the Canary Islands.

On the other hand, as stated above, the regulations that have declared conservation areas have been, for the most part, state regulations. The only exception is Decree 174/2009, of December 29, Special Conservation Zones (ZEC from Spanish languages) that are part of the Natura 2000 Network in the Canary Islands and measures for the maintenance in a favorable state of conservation of these natural spaces, which also includes the Areas of Special Conservation of marine environment.

However, it has been the State that has approved the conservation plans of the Special Marine Conservation Areas of the Canary Islands (Order ARM / 2417/2011, of August 30, special areas of community marine conservation of the Macaronesian biogeographic region of the Natura 2000 Network and its corresponding conservation measures are approved).

The only protected area declared by the Autonomous Community of the Canary Islands is the Chinijo Archipelago natural park, through Decree 89/1986, of May 9, on the declaration of the natural park of the islets of northern Lanzarote and the Famara cliffs (“Riscos de Famara”). Subsequently, Law 12/1994, of December 19, on Natural Areas of the Canary Islands, reclassified the entire sector as a Natural Park of the Chinijo Archipelago (under the heading L-2), with a category superimposed on it, such as the Comprehensive Natural Reserve of the Islets (L-1).

Given the urgent need to protect the fishing resources of the marine area surrounding the islets and rocks located north of the island of Lanzarote, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Ministry of Fisheries and Transport of the Government of the Canary Islands, established in 1995 the Marine Reserve of Fishing Interest of the island of La Graciosa and islets of the North of Lanzarote with an area of 70,700 ha through the Ministerial Order of May 19, 1995 and Decree 62/1995, of 24 of March. Both regulations take into account the existence of the Chinijo Archipelago Natural Park, and thus, in Decree 62/1995, of March 24, it is stated "... that any ordering, regulatory or limiting measures of the uses and uses of resources Fauna that are susceptible to fishing in the area should be framed within the planning instruments of protected natural areas provided for in Law nº 12/1994, of December 19". In the same way, it is pointed out that for the protection of the area against aggressive behaviors with the conservation of the species it was necessary to adopt measures "... with a preventive and transitory nature, ..." until the elaboration of the Natural Resources Management Plan initiated by Order of July 19, 1994.

The Resolution of September 11, 2006, which publishes the Agreement of the Commission for the Planning of the Territory and Environment of the Canary Islands of July 10, 2006, concerning the Master Plan for Use and Management of the Chinijo Archipelago Natural Park (L-2), in the municipal terms of Teguise and Haría. Lanzarote Island - Expte. Nº 131/00. This plan has been annulled by the Judgment of the Superior Court of Justice of the Canary Islands, of June 27, 2016. As a consequence of this Judgment, by means of the Order of June 20, 2019, begins the process of approval of the Natural Resources Management Plan of the Natural Park of the Archipelago of Chinijo, island of Lanzarote.

Regulation on marine areas

In Spain the figure of MPA was created in Law no. 42/2007, of December 13th, of the Patrimony Natural and Biodiversity, as one of the categories of classification of natural spaces protected (articles no. 29 and 32). According to this law, MPA's, and other protected areas in the Spanish marine area, may be part of the Network of Marine Protected Areas of Spain (RAMPE in Spanish).

Subsequently, Law no. 41/2010, of December 29th, on the protection of the marine environment creates formally the RAMPE, that regulates and establishes what its objectives are, the natural spaces that comprise it and the mechanisms for its designation and management. It also specifies the functions that the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Food and Environment (MAPAMA in Spanish) will take place in relation to the RAMPE.

As for the general objectives of the RAMPE, they are established in article no. 25 of the Law no. 41/2010 and are:

- Ensure the conservation and recovery of the natural heritage and marine biodiversity;
- Protect and preserve the areas that best represent the range of distribution of species, habitat and ecological processes in the seas;
- Promote the conservation of ecological corridors and the management of those elements that are essential or are primordial importance for migration, distribution geographic and genetic exchange between populations of species of fauna and flora marine;
- Constitute the contribution of the Spanish State to European and Pan-European networks (PEN) that, in their case, be established, as well as to the Global Network of Marine Protected Areas.

According to Law no. 41/2010, of December 29th, on the protection of the marine environment, all spaces protected areas located in waters under Spanish sovereignty or jurisdiction, representative of the natural marine heritage, and regardless of whether its declaration and management are regulated by international, community, state or regional standards may be left integrated into the RAMPE. Thus, the article 26.1 of Law no. 41/2010, lists the marine spaces protected from state competition that may be part of the RAMPE:

- The Marine Protected Areas;
- SPA and SAC that make up the Natura 2000 Network;
- Other categories of protected natural areas, as established in article 29 of the Law n^o 42/2007, of December 13th.
- Areas protected by international instruments, without prejudice to the fact that declaration and management shall comply with the provisions of its corresponding regulations international.

- The Marine Reserves regulated in Law nº 3/2001, of March 26th, on Marine Fishing of the State.

In this way, protected areas may be part of RAMPE in the fishing sector whose declaration and management is autonomous competence in the case established in article 36.1 of Law no. 42/2007, at the proposal of the Autonomous Community affected, after agreement of the Sectoral Conference on the Environment.

The same article establishes, in addition, that for its integration in the network, all these spaces must meet a series of criteria: those established in Royal Decree no. 1599/2011, of 4th November, which establishes the criteria for the integration of protected marine spaces in the Network of Marine Protected Areas of Spain. In this way, they can form part of the RAMPE, in accordance with article 26.3 of Law no. 41/2010 on environmental protection marine, those protected spaces of autonomic competence that fulfil said criteria.

Strategic Plan on natural heritage and biodiversity

Through Royal Decree no. 1274/2011, September 16th, the “Strategic Plan on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity 2011-2017” is approved, pursuant to Law no. 42/2007, of December 13th, on Natural Heritage and The Biodiversity.

The objectives of the strategy are the following:

- OBJECTIVE 3.8 To know the conservation status of marine biodiversity in Spanish waters.
- OBJECTIVE 3.9 To establish monitoring programs for marine biodiversity.
- OBJECTIVE 3.10 To establish an integrated planning of the marine environment so as to reduce the impact on biodiversity of human activities.
- OBJECTIVE 3.11 To establish Marine Protected Areas and Natura 2000 Network spaces in the marine environment and ensure their consistent management.

In relation to marine areas, the strategy indicates that “coastal and marine environment is subject to numerous human activities, and is subject to significant pressures and impacts that cause the deterioration and loss of ecosystems and ecological processes. A characteristic of the threats that the environment suffers is that they have multiple interrelations that cause negative synergistic effects. These threats include, among others, coastal development

related to tourism, fishing practices that are not respectful of the environment, traffic and transport and recreational navigation, exploration and exploitation of the seabed, infrastructure development for power generation, etc. The problems need to be addressed from a global and integrative perspective to ensure the proper conservation of these means and their provision of goods and services. This has favoured the development of new policies aimed at the protection of the marine environment.

Discharges into the sea from industrial facilities are a serious threat. In this sense, it is important to advance in the coordinated work between the competent Administrations to achieve the full application of the legislation in force regarding wastewater treatment. Another major threat to marine ecosystems is the oil spills associated with maritime transport, both due to spills from maritime accidents and direct spills of ships' own fuel. The use of sea routes as a priority form of traffic and international merchandise trade has been growing over the centuries due to the advances in navigation techniques and the increasing specialization of the regions, either in raw materials or in transformation knowledge. Thus, it has become the most profitable, safe and effective means of moving goods. The importance of maritime traffic for the global exchange of goods becomes strategic value in the case of oil and products derived from it, due to the role it plays in the global economy.

Underwater noise, produced by underwater acoustic equipment or navigation among others, is another threat that must be addressed: The sense of hearing is vital for many animals, and especially for cetaceans, since they use it to search prey, orient, migrate, or interact among members of the same species. A large number of marine species suffer exposure to noise of human origin that can cause hearing damage, resulting in the imbalance of marine ecosystems. Although great advances are being made, the protection of the marine environment and its biodiversity constitutes one of the greatest challenges of conservation policies in Spain.

Law no. 41/2010 on the Protection of the Marine Environment, as a transposition of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (Directive 2008/56/EU, of June 17th, 2008, establishing a framework for community action for the policy of marine environment) establishes a framework for community action for marine environment policy. This law constitutes the general framework for the planning of the marine environment, with the objective of achieving its good environmental status. Thus, its effective implementation and application is

considered essential for the proper conservation of marine biodiversity. Within the framework of this Law, marine strategies must be developed for each of the five Marine Demarcations that it establishes with the objective of a good environmental state of the marine environment by 2020, protecting and restoring marine ecosystems, and guaranteeing the ecological viability of the activities related to the marine environment by 2020. Marine strategies will be the essential instrument to carry out a coherent planning of activities carried out in the marine environment. In this sense, all plans, programs and projects related to marine biodiversity must adapt to the stipulations of the strategies.

These marine strategies should include the assessment of the environmental status of the marine environment (including an analysis of the characteristics and current environmental status, analysis of the pressures and impacts and a socioeconomic analysis of the use of the marine environment), determination of the good environmental status, definition of environmental objectives in reference to eleven descriptors (among which is marine biodiversity) and associated indicators, as well as a monitoring program and a program of measures to ensure compliance with the objectives.

Related to the Network of Marine Protected Areas of Spain, the Law establishes the elements that will comprise it; his objectives; the declaration procedures and the management mechanisms of these areas, which will conform to the common minimum criteria that are dictated for the coordinated and coherent management of the Network, dictated by the Council of Ministers by Royal Decree. It also provides for the elaboration of a Master Plan of this Network”.

Concerning the functions of the General State Administration in relation to Marine Areas, the following are indicated: Considering the provisions of the Coastal Law and the Marine Environment Protection Law, the functions of the General State Administration about the conservation of marine biodiversity are:

- To exercise the protection and protection that the Law of Coasts attributes to the AGE for the protection of the maritime-terrestrial public domain and its natural ecosystems.
- To manage the Marine Protected Areas of state competence and guarantee their conservation and coordinate the Network of Marine Protected Areas of Spain.

- To propose to the European institutions and international bodies, as appropriate, the inclusion in international networks of those marine spatial of the Network of Marine Protected Areas of Spain that meet the requirements demanded by their respective protection categories.
- To declare and manage the Special Conservation Areas and Special Protection Areas for Birds in the marine environment, in the cases established in Article 6 of Law nº 42/2007, of December 13.
- To prepare, together with the competent Autonomous Coastal Communities in the declaration and management of Marine Protected Areas, the proposal of the common minimum criteria for the coordinated and coherent management of the Network of Marine Protected Areas of Spain, which will be approved by the Sectorial Conference of Environment, and the Master Plan of the Network of Marine Protected Areas of Spain.
- To carry out the monitoring and evaluation of both the Network and its common guidelines.
- To promote and propose cooperation instruments for the achievement of the objectives of the Network of Marine Protected Areas of Spain as a whole.
- To represent Spain in the international networks of Marine Protected Areas and establish international cooperation mechanisms that allow the external projection of the Network.
- To approve and apply the Plans for the Recovery and Conservation of marine species included in the Spanish Catalog of Endangered Species that are of state competence, according to the provisions of Law nº 42/2007, of December 13, on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity.
- To approve and apply the Strategies and Plans for conservation and restoration of marine habitats included in the Spanish Catalog of Habitat in Danger of Disappearance that are of state competence, as provided in article 6 of Law nº 42/2007, of December 13.

- To prepare annual monitoring report of the actions of the Network of Marine Protected Areas of Spain and of triennial reports on the situation of the Network.

Finally, the Strategy also indicates the importance of marine (fishing) reserves for the conservation of fishery resources

“Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing is considered one of the biggest threats to the management and sustainable use of marine resources and poses a great threat to marine biodiversity as well as being negative for the sector itself due to competition unfair that involves against those who compete in the same market and comply with the law. Efforts should therefore be continued to eliminate this practice.

Marine reserves constitute a specific measure that contributes to the sustained exploitation of resources of fishing interest, establishing specific protection measures in delimited areas of traditional fishing grounds. These areas must meet certain characteristics that allow improving the conditions of reproduction of species of fishing interest and the survival of their juvenile forms. Although the establishment of marine reserves is aimed at resources of fishing interest, their management contributes positively and directly to the conservation of marine biodiversity in these areas.”

The objectives in relation to Marine Protected Areas, are the following:

Table 1 – Objectives for the marine protection areas.

GOAL 3. PROMOTE INTEGRATION OF BIODIVERSITY IN SECTORAL POLICIES.SECTORIALES.				
OBJECTIVE 3.8 To know the conservation status of marine biodiversity in Spanish waters.				
Action		Priority	Responsible	Partners
3.8.1	Prepare the Spanish Inventory of Habitats and Marine Species. The vulnerability of marine biodiversity to climate change will be considered.	1	DGMNPF	DGSCM/OECC / SGMAR/IEO
3.8.2	Complete the assessment of the environmental status of the marine environment in relation to the biodiversity descriptor, in accordance with the marine strategies of Law 41/2010.	1	DGSCM	DGMNPF/ SGMAR/IEO

3.8.3	Evaluate the pressures and impacts on the marine environment in relation to biodiversity in accordance with the marine strategies of Law 41/2010.	1	DGSCM	DGMNPF/ SGMAR/IEO
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GOAL 3. PROMOTE INTEGRATION OF BIODIVERSITY IN SECTORAL POLICIES.SECTORIALES.

OBJECTIVE 3.9 To establish monitoring programs for marine biodiversity.

Action		Priority	Responsible	Partners
3.9.1	Establish a program of monitoring of marine biodiversity to assess its environmental status, in compliance with the Law 41/2010	1	DGMNPF	DGSCM/ IEO/ SGMAR

GOAL 3. PROMOTE INTEGRATION OF BIODIVERSITY IN SECTORAL POLICIES.SECTORIALES.

OBJECTIVE 3.10 To establish an integrated planning of the marine environment so as to reduce the impact on biodiversity of human activities.

Action		Priority	Responsible	Partners
3.10.1	Establish, for each marine demarcation and within the framework of marine strategies, programs of measures to achieve the good environmental status of marine biodiversity.	1	DGSCM	DGMNPF
3.10.2	Ensure that coastal management projects include among their objectives the conservation of biodiversity and the reduction of the effects on threatened or vulnerable species and habitats.	1	MARM	DGMNPF

GOAL 3. PROMOTE INTEGRATION OF BIODIVERSITY IN SECTORAL POLICIES.

OBJECTIVE 3.11 To establish Marine Protected Areas and Natura 2000 Network spaces in the marine environment and ensure their consistent management.

Action		Priority	Responsible	Partners
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3.11.1	Declare and manage Marine Protected Areas and Natura 2000 sites of state competence and guarantee their conservation.	1	DGMNPF	SGT/ DGSCM/ DGRPA
3.11.2	Prepare the minimum criteria common for the coordinated and coherent management of the Network of Marine Protected Areas of Spain, as well as the Plan Network Director	2	DGMNPF	SGT/ DGSCM/ DGRPA/IEO
3.11.3	Prepare, approve and apply management plans for Marine Protected Areas and Red Natura 2000 places of state competition.	2	DGMNPF	SGT/ DGSCM/ DGRPA/IEO
3.11.4	Carry out the monitoring and evaluation of the Network of Marine Protected Areas of Spain and of their common guidelines.	3	DGMNPF	DGSCM/ DGRPA/IEO
3.11.5	Incorporate preferred actions in the Spanish Network of Biosphere Reserves for the integration of biodiversity in the management of coastal and marine resources.	2	DGMNPF/OAPN	DGRPA

GOAL 3. PROMOTE INTEGRATION OF BIODIVERSITY IN SECTORAL POLICIES.				
OBJECTIVE 3.12 Adopt measures for the protection of habitats and marine species				
Action		Priority	Responsible	Partners
3.12.1	Include in the Spanish Catalog of Habitats in Danger of Disappearance the types of marine habitats that meet the established criteria.	1	DGMNPF	DGSCM/ DGRPA/IEO
3.12.2	Include species, subspecies and marine populations that meet the established criteria in the List of Wild Species under Special Protection Regime and in the Spanish Catalog of Endangered Species.	1	DGMNPF	DGSCM/ DGRPA/IEO
3.12.3	Approve and implement recovery and conservation strategies and plans for species, subspecies and marine populations included in the Spanish Catalog of Endangered Species that are of state competence.	1	DGMNPF	DGSCM/ DGRPA/IEO

3.12.4	Approve and implement strategies and plans for conservation and restoration of marine habitats included in the Spanish Catalog of Habitats in Danger of Disappearance that are of state competence.	2	DGMNPF	DGSCM/ DGRPA/ IEO
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The protection of marine areas in the Canary Islands

It is necessary to proceed to expose the state legislation that has proceeded to protect in the Canary Islands various areas of protection in the marine environment.

Fishing legislation

In application of the Fisheries legislation, three marine reserves have been approved.

- 1.- Marine reserve around the island of La Graciosa and islets in the north of Lanzarote. Created in 1995 by Ministerial Order (Order of May 19, 1995 establishing a marine reserve in the surroundings of Graciosa Island and the islets of northern Lanzarote) and by Decree 62/1995, March 24, by the one that establishes a marine reserve of fishing interest in the surroundings of the island of La Graciosa and the islets of the north of Lanzarote, has an extension of 70,700 hectares.
- 2.- Marine reserve around the Punta de La Restinga-Mar de las Calmas. Located on the island of El Hierro, it was created in 1996 by Ministerial Order (Order of January 24, 1996 establishing a marine reserve in the vicinity of the Punta de la Restinga-Mar de las Calmas (El Hierro Island)) and by Decree 30/1996, of February 16, which establishes a marine reserve of fishing interest on the island of El Hierro, in the surroundings of Punta de la Restinga, Mar de las Calmas, and occupies a 1,180 hectares.
- 3.- Marine reserve of the island of La Palma. Created in 2001 by Ministerial Order (Order of July 18, 2001 establishing a marine reserve on the island of La Palma), it has an area of 3,455 hectares. It is managed by the General Secretariat of the Sea, since it is located entirely in external waters.

Directive of Habitats and Special Conservation Areas

On the other hand, in application of the Habitats Directive, several Special Protection Areas in the marine area have been approved. Specifically, Order ARM/2417/2011, of August 30, special marine conservation areas of the Macaronesian biogeographic region of the Natura 2000 Network are declared special conservation areas and their corresponding conservation measures are approved. On the other hand, Order AAA/368/2015 of 24 February must also be taken into account, approving the proposal to include in the list of places of community importance of the Natura 2000 Network of the space ESZZ15002 Marine space from the east and south of Lanzarote-Fuerteventura.

Marine protected areas included in the Network of Marine Protected Areas, in accordance with the Resolution of July 2, 2013, of the General Directorate of Sustainability of the Coast and the Sea, which are integrated into the Network of Marine Protected Areas Spain's special marine conservation areas of the Macaronesian biogeographic region of the Natura 2000 Network and the protected marine area and special Area of conservation (SAC – *(Spanish language: zonas de especial conservación (ZEC))* of El Cachucho, are as follows:

- Área marina de La Isleta. (ES7010016)
- Franja marina de Mogán. (ES7010017)
- Sebadales de La Graciosa. (ES7010020)
- Sebadales de Guasimeta. (ES7010021)
- Sebadales de Corralero. (ES7010022)
- Playa de Sotavento de Jandía. (ES7010035)
- Bahía del Confital. (ES7010037)
- Bahía de Gando. (ES7010048)
- Playa del Cabrón. (ES7010053)
- Sebadales de Playa del Inglés. (ES7010056)
- Costa de Sardina del Norte. (ES7010066)
- Cagafrecho. (ES7011002)
- Sebadales de Gúigüí. (ES7011005)

- Franja marina Teno-Rasca. (ES7020017)
- Mar de Las Calmas. (ES7020057)
- Sebadales del sur de Tenerife. (ES7020116)
- Cueva marina de San Juan. (ES7020117)
- Sebadal de San Andrés. (ES7020120)
- Franja marina de Fuencaliente. (ES7020122)
- Franja marina Santiago-Valle Gran Rey. (ES7020123)
- Costa de Garafía. (ES7020124)
- Costa de los Órganos. (ES7020125)
- Costa de San Juan de la Rambla. (ES7020126)
- Sebadales de Antequera. (ES7020128)

On the other hand, Order AAA/1260/2014, of July 9th, declaring Special Protection Areas (SPA) for Birds in Spanish marine waters. (Spanish language: *Zonas de Especial Protección para las Aves* (ZEPA))

- Espacio marino de la zona occidental de El Hierro (ES0000523)
- Espacio marino de los Roques de Salmor (ES0000524)
- Espacio marino del norte de La Palma (ES0000525)
- Espacio marino de La Gomera-Teno (ES0000526)
- Espacio marino de los Acantilados de Santo Domingo y Roque de Garachico (ES0000527)
- Espacio marino del Roque de la Playa (ES0000528)
- Espacio marino de Anaga (ES0000529)
- Espacio marino de Mogán-La Aldea (ES0000530)
- Espacio marino de La Bocayna (ES0000531)
- Espacio marino de los Islotes de Lanzarote (ES0000532)

5. Marine protected areas

5.1. Autonomous Region of the Azores

For the purpose of the present analysis, the areas considered were MPAs classified under the regional legal framework, the European Union or International Agreements of which Portugal is a party. Other areas-based conservation measures, such as those dedicated to the protection of underwater cultural heritage and to the protection and recovery of fishing species of commercial interest with primarily economic objectives were not included although they can ultimately produce positive effects for biodiversity conservation.

The MPAs listed in this report fall under the scope of the Legal Regime for Nature Conservation and Biodiversity Protection, namely Regional Decree-Law 15/2012/A, of April 2nd, and concern the Island Natural Parks and the Azores Marine Park, which include the Natura 2000 network areas (SCI, SAC and SPA), the areas classified under OSPAR Convention and the areas identified as Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs). Ramsar sites and Biosphere Reserves are managed under the Island Natural Parks.

The Network of Protected Areas of the Azores integrates all the protected areas existing in the territory of the Autonomous Region of the Azores, encompassing all the protected areas already classified by regional and international diplomas. In the Azores, there are several areas that are classified by international legal instruments. This includes four Biosphere Reserves, eleven OSPAR ocean areas, twelve RAMSAR areas and forty-one areas of the Natura 2000 Network (15 SACs, 23 SPAs and 3 SCIs), most of which are marine or coastal areas, and the SPA's and SCI's are integrated in the marine component of the Natural Island Park.

The Regional Network of Protected Areas of the Azores applies the classification adopted by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), with the following categories:

- Nature reserve, with the subcategories of 'full nature reserve' (category Ia) and 'partial natural reserve' (category Ib);
- National park (category II);
- Natural monument (category III);
- Protected area for the management of species and habitats (category IV);

- Protected landscape (category V);
- Protected area for resources management (category VI).

The following table lists the protected areas of the Network of Protected Areas of the Azores, namely the marine component of the Island Natural Parks and the areas of the Azores Marine Park.

Table 2 – Azores marine protected areas. Source: DRAM.

Azores marine protected areas
Natural Park of Corvo Island
Protected area of resource management of Corvo Coast
Natural Park of Flores Island
Protected area of resource management of the North Coast
Natural Park of Faial Island
Protected area of resource management of the Faial – Pico Channel/ Faial sector
Protected area of resource management of Capelinhos
Protected area of resource management of Castelo Branco
Protected area of resource management of Cedros
Natural Reserve of Caldeirinhas
Natural Park of Pico Island
Protected area of resource management of the Faial/Pico channel (Pico Sector)
Protected area of resource management of Ponta da Ilha
Protected area of resource management of Porto das Lajes
Natural Park of São Jorge Island
Protected area of resource management of the Fajãs Coast
Protected area of resource management of the West Coast
Protected area of resource management of Entre Morros
Protected area of resource management of Topo (Northeast coast)
Natural Park of Graciosa Island
Protected area of resource management of the Northwest Coast
Protected area of resource management of the Southeast Coast
Natural reserve of Praia islet
Natural reserve of Baixo islet
Natural Park of Terceira island
Protected area of resource management of Quatro Ribeiras
Protected area of resource management of Cinco Ribeiras
Protected area of resource management of Baixa da Vila Nova
Protected area of resource management of Costa das Contendas
Protected area of resource management of Cabras islets
Protected area of resource management of Monte Brasil
Natural Park of São Miguel island
Protected area of management of habitats/species of Vila Franca do Campo islet
Protected area of resource management of Caloura – Vila Franca do Campo islet
Protected area of resource management of the East Coast
Protected area of resource management of Ponta da Ferraria – Ponta da Bretanha
Protected area of resource management of Ponta do Cintrão – Ponta da Maia

Protected area of resource management of Porto das Capelas – Ponta das Calhetas
Natural Park of Santa Maria island
Protected area of resource management of São Lourenço bay
Protected area of resource management of the North Coast
Protected area of resource management of the South Coast
Natural reserve of Vila islet
Natural reserve of Formigas islets
Marine park of the Azores
Marine natural reserve of the D. João de Castro bank
Marine natural reserve of the Mendez – Gwen hydrothermal vent field
Marine natural reserve of the Lucky Strike hydrothermal vent field
Marine natural reserve of the Rainbow hydrothermal vent field (outside of the Azores subarea of the Portuguese EEZ)
Marine natural reserve of Seldo submarine mount
Oceanic marine protected area of Corvo
Oceanic marine protected area of Faial
Marine protected area of the Altair seamount (outside of the Azores subarea of the Portuguese EEZ)
Marine protected area of the Antialtair seamount (outside of the Azores subarea of the Portuguese EEZ)
Marine protected area of the MARNA (outside of the Azores subarea of the Portuguese EEZ)
Marine protected area of the D. João de Castro bank
Marine protected area of the Meteor submarine archipelago (within the Azores subarea of the Portuguese EEZ)
Marine protected area of resource protection and management perimeter located Southwest of the Azores (within the Azores subarea of the Portuguese EEZ)
Marine protected area of the Condor bank
Marine protected area of the Princess Alice bank
Marine protected area of the Meteor submarine archipelago (outside the Azores subarea of the Portuguese EEZ)
Marine protected area of resource protection and management perimeter located Southwest of the Azores (outside the Azores subarea of the Portuguese EEZ)

The next figure represents the Azores marine protected areas.

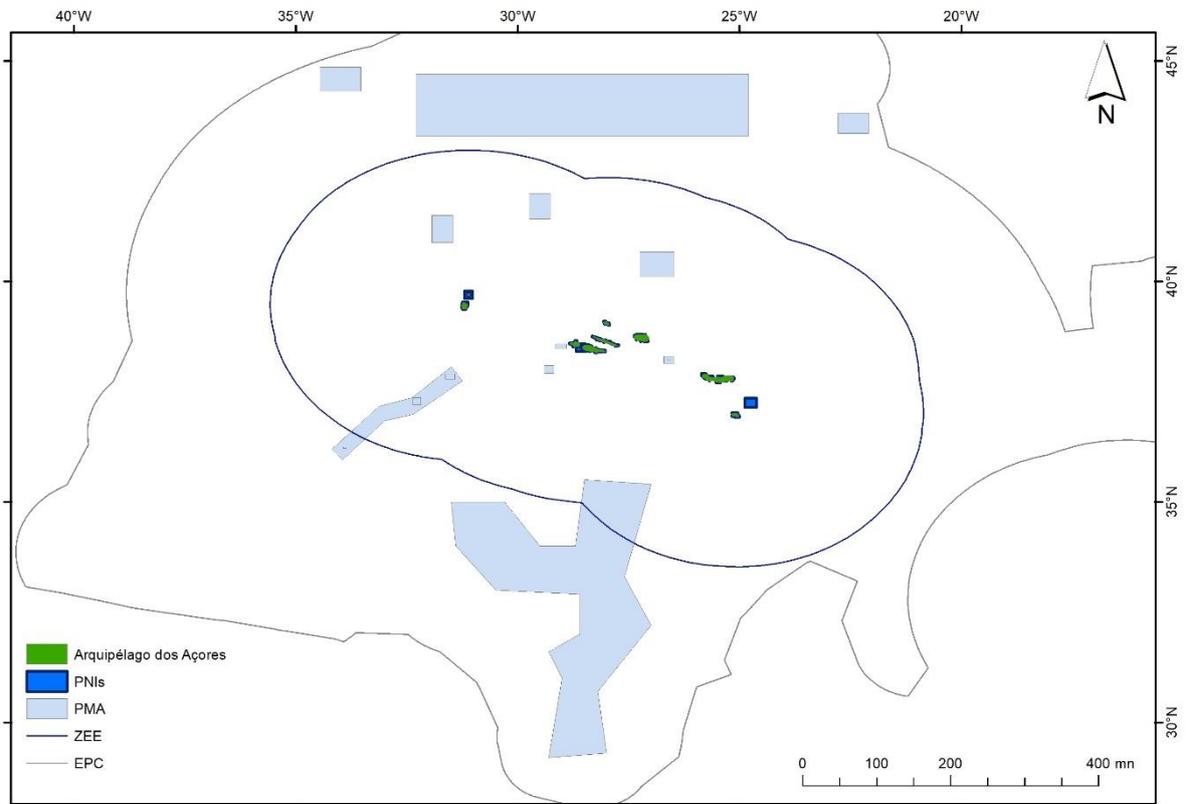
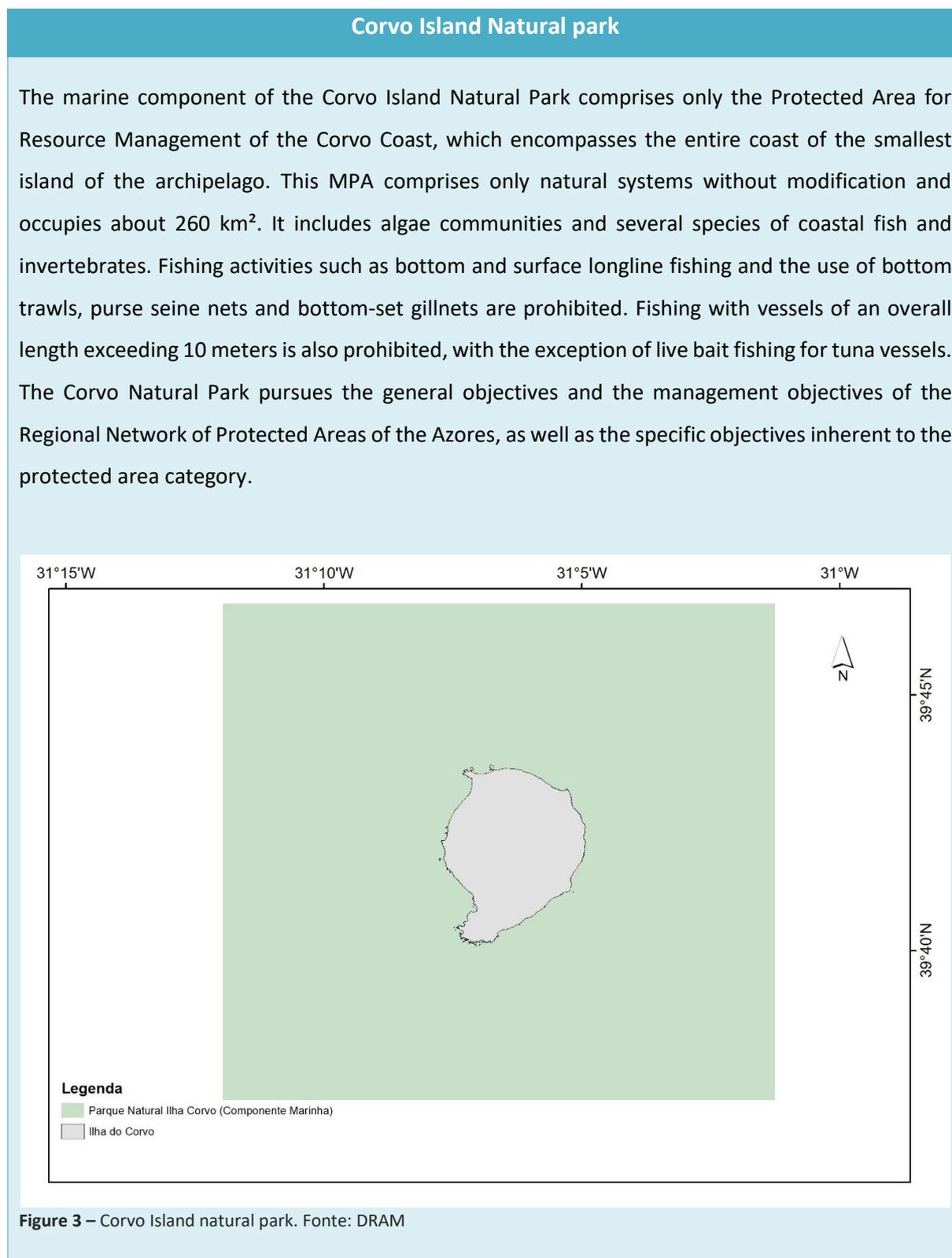


Figure 2 – Azores marine protected areas. Source: DRAM

The following table includes a brief characterization of the Marine Park of the Azores and the marine component of the Island Natural Parks.



Flores Island Natural Park

The marine component of the Flores Island Natural Park comprises only the Protected Area for Resources Management of the North Coast, with 40 km². This area includes sheltered bays, caves, coastal islets, submerged reefs and open coast areas. It presents diverse biological and ecological features and a wide diversity of coastal fauna and flora, being an area typically exposed to an intense hydrodynamic regime. The classification of this site was based on the presence of habitats and species listed in the Natura 2000 network, namely: habitats such as shallow inlets and bays (1160), reefs (1170); submerged or partially submerged marine caves (8330); and species such as the *Calonectris diomedea borealis*, *Caretta caretta* and *Tursiops truncatus*.

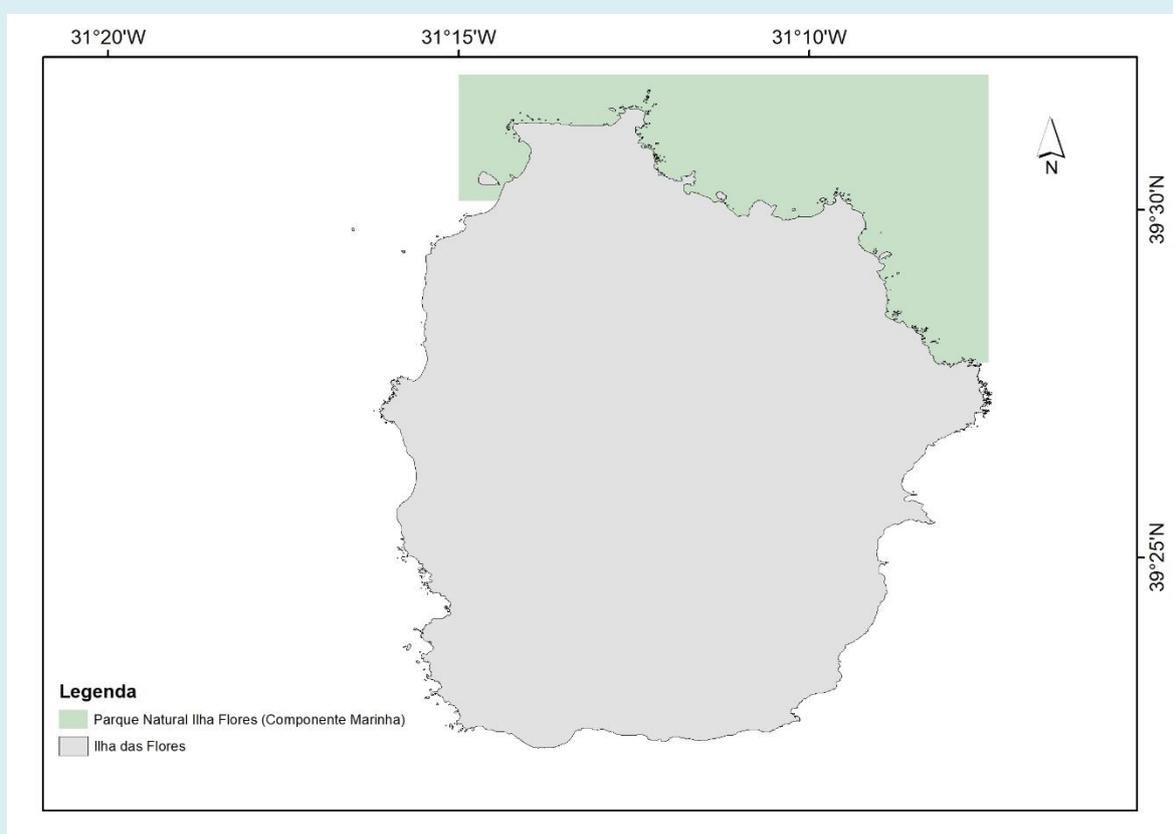


Figure 4 – Flores Island Natural Park. Source: DRAM

Faial Island Natural Park

There marine component of the Faial Island Natural Park concerns five classified areas, which collectively occupy an area of approximately 190 km². These are the four Protected Areas for Resource Management (Faial-Pico Channel (Faial sector), Castelo Branco, Capelinhos and Cedros) and the Natural Reserve of Caldeirinhas. The Faial Island Natural Park is characterized by sheltered bays, sandy beaches, caves, islets, shallow zones and open coast areas. It comprises a wide variety of habitats and biotopes that host a high diversity of species, where coastal and marine faunas interact. This area has a population of seemingly resident *Tursiops truncatus* and includes protected species such as the *Calonectris diomedea borealis* and *Caretta caretta*. Within the Natural Reserve of Caldeirinhas, all human activity is prohibited, including visitation. This is an important area for spawning and development of species such as the *Ephinephelus marginatus*, the *Mycteroperca fusca* and the *Scyllarides latus*.

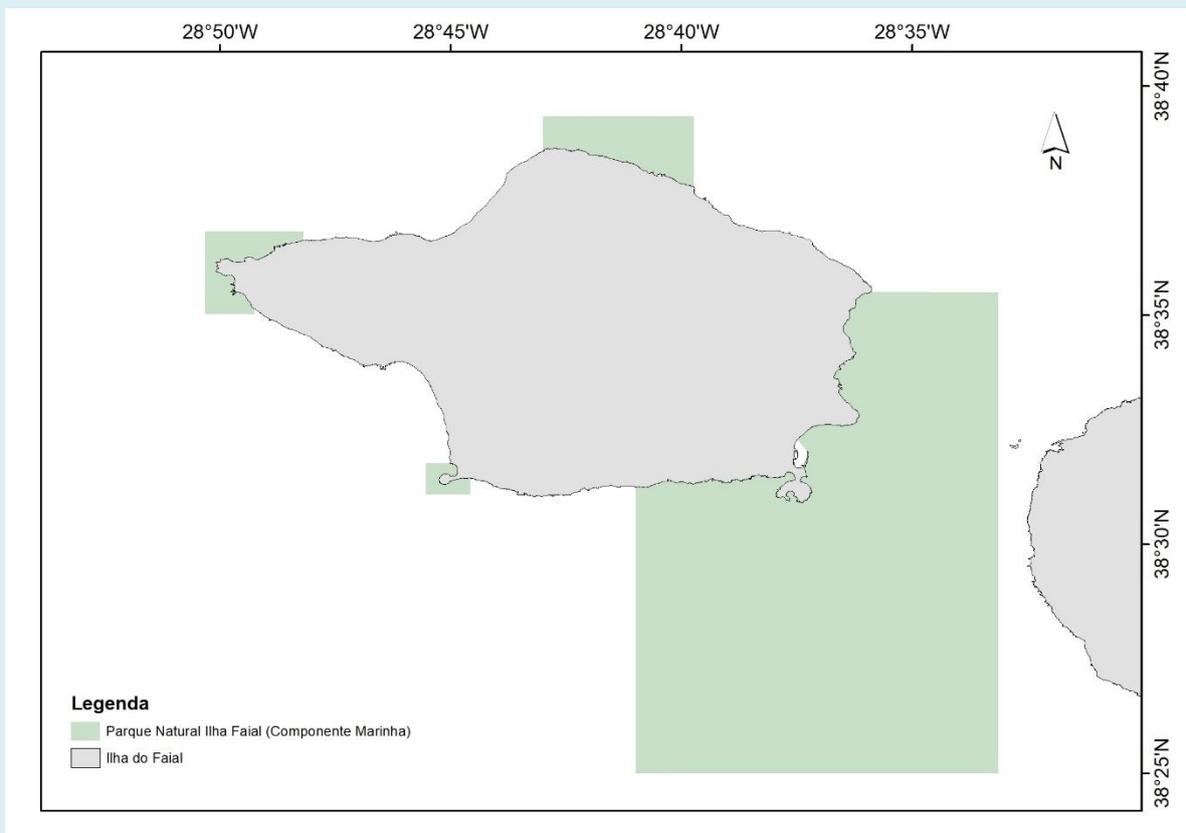


Figure 5 – Faial Island natural park. Source: DRAM

Pico Island Natural Park

The Pico Island Natural Park encompasses a high diversity of rocky marine habitats and its associated biological communities. Along the coast of Pico island, making up the marine component of the park, there are the Protected Areas for Resources Management of Porto das Lajes, Ponta da Ilha and Faial-Pico Channel (Pico sector). These areas collectively occupy about 75 km² and integrate Special Protection Areas (SPA) classified under the Natura 2000 Network.

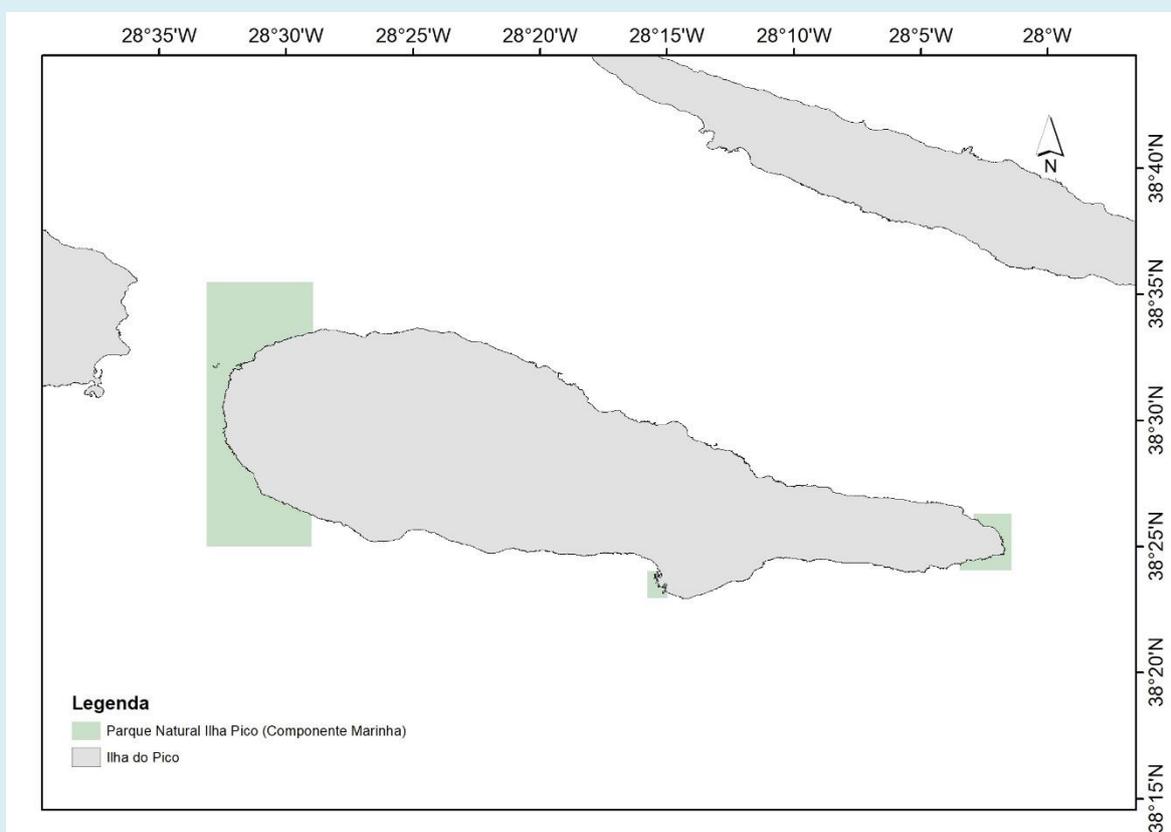


Figure 6 – Pico Island Natural Park. Source: DRAM

São Jorge Island Natural Park

The marine component of the São Jorge Island Natural Park occupies an area of approximately 19 km², corresponding to the four Protected Areas for Resource Management Costa das Fajãs, West Coast, Entre Morros and Topo - Northeast Coast. These sites were classified based on criteria of representativeness and importance for ecosystems, as well as their relevance for the conservation of species and habitats included in the Habitats and Bird Directives, such as shallow inlets and bays (1160), reefs (1170); submerged or partially submerged marine caves (8330); and species such as *Calonectris diomedea borealis*, *Sterna hirundo*, *Caretta caretta* and *Tursiops truncatus*.

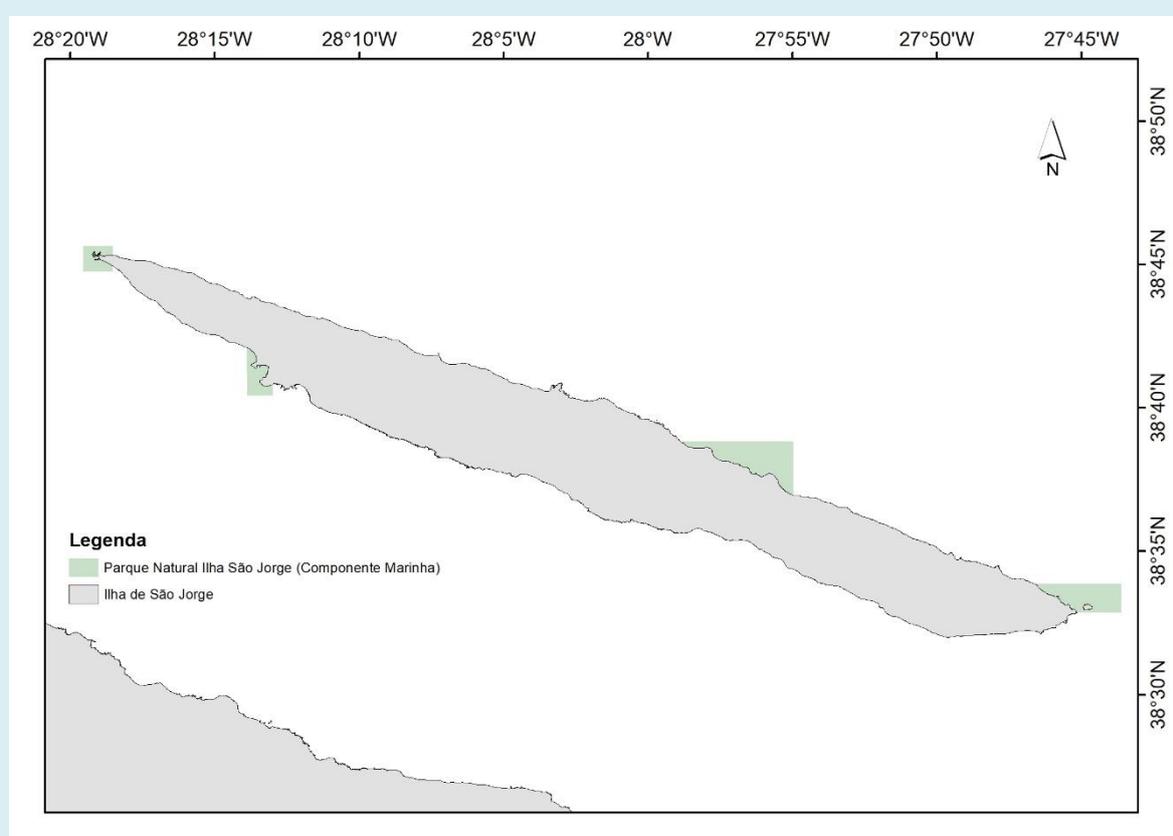


Figure 7 – São Jorge Island Natural Park. Source: DRAM

Graciosa Island Natural Park

The coastline of Graciosa Island is made up by many indentations, mostly rocky, that define several bays, more or less sheltered and very structured. The island is surrounded by several islets, relatively close to the coast, with high landscape and natural importance, as they constitute important nesting habitats for rare and protected seabirds and a passage area for migratory birds. The subtidal zone is composed of dense algal communities used by protected and/or iconic coastal species. The marine component of the Graciosa Natural Park (about 7.5 km²) is comprised by the Natural Reserve of Baixo islet and the Praia islet, and the Protected Areas for Resource Management of the Northeastern Coast and Southeast Coast.

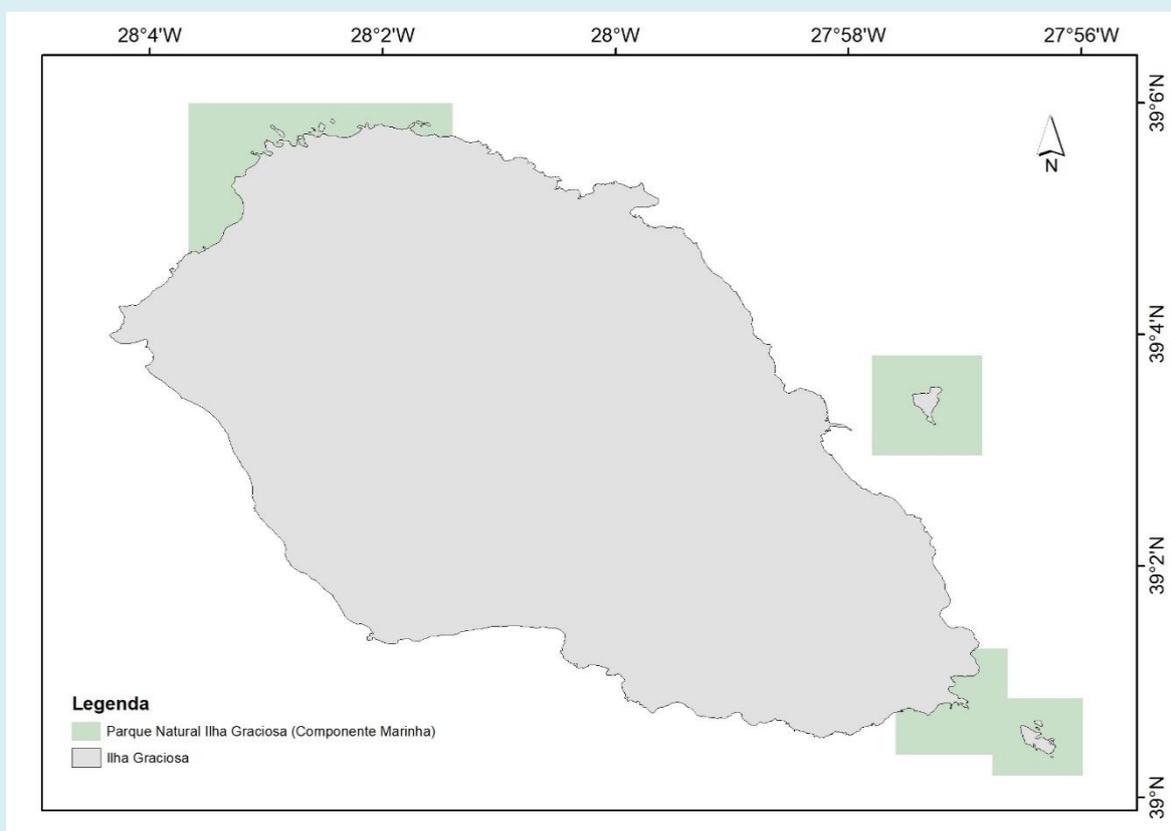


Figure 8 – Graciosa Island natural park. Source: DRAM

Terceira Island Natural Park

The marine component of the Terceira Island Natural Park (about 7 km²) includes the six Protected Areas for Resource Management of Quatro Ribeiras, Costa das Contendas, Cabras islets, Cinco Ribeiras, Baixa da Vila Nova and Monte do Brasil. The Protected Area of Resource Management of Monte Brasil overlaps with the Underwater Archaeological Park of the Bay of Angra, which can also contribute to environmental conservation, as it is an area where any extractive activity is forbidden. These protected areas are especially important for the conservation of the seabirds, such as the *Sterna hirundo*, the *Sterna dougalli* and the *Calonectris diomedea borealis*. In the Cabras islets and adjacent areas, a number of important fish species and protected species such as cetaceans and sea turtles can occur.

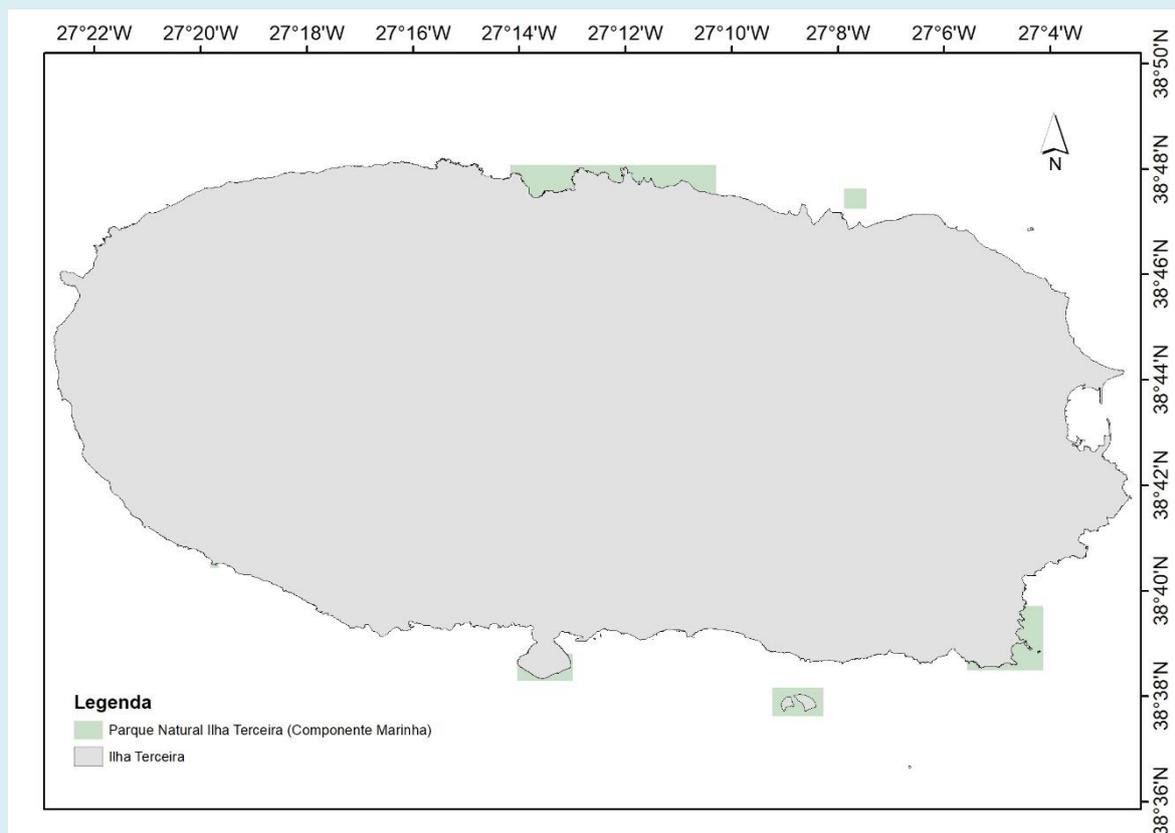


Figure 9 – Terceira Island natural park. Source: DRAM

Natural Park of São Miguel Island

The marine component of the Natural Park of São Miguel Island (about 75 km²) includes the the Protected Area for the Management of Habitats or Species of the Island of Vila Franca do Campo and the five Protected Areas for Resource Management of Caloura - Vila Franca do Campo islet, East Coast, Ponta do Cintrão - Ponta da Maia, Ponta das Capelas - Ponta das Calhetas and Ponta da Ferraria - Ponta da Bretanha.

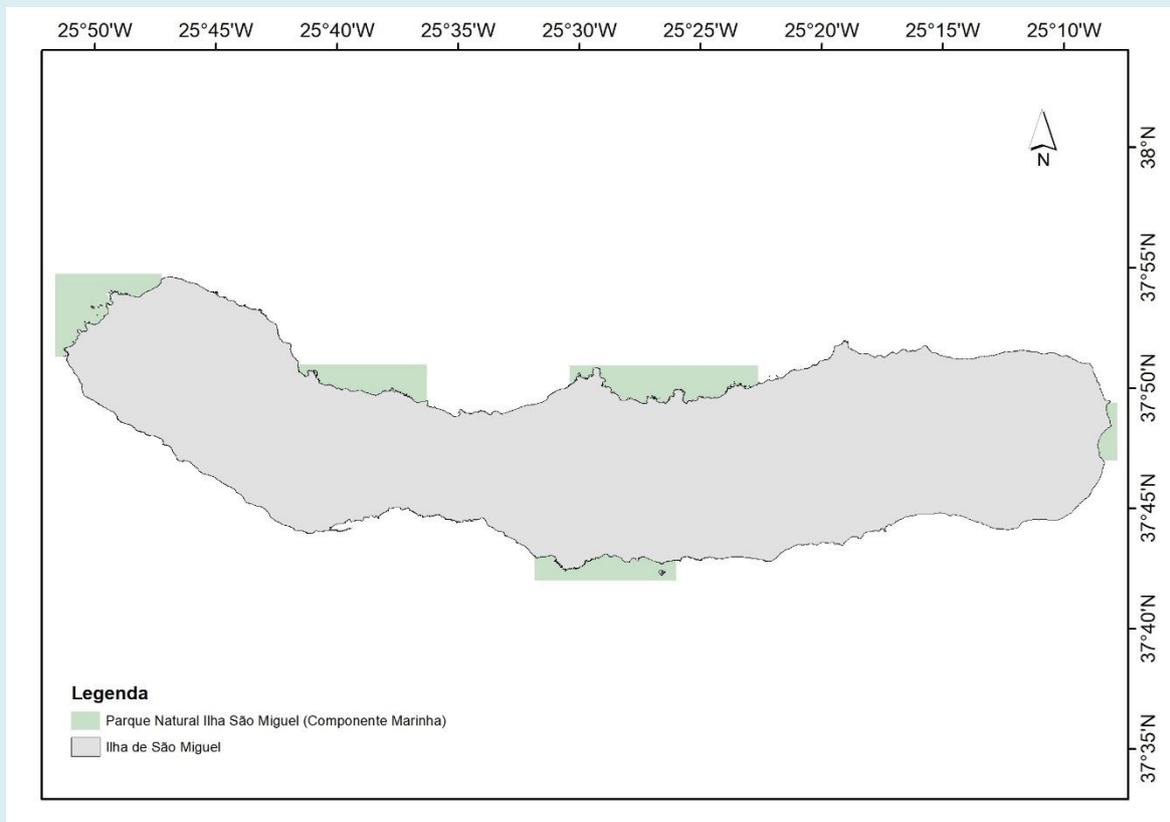


Figure 10 – Natural park of São Miguel island. Source: DRAM

Natural Park of the Island of Santa Maria

The marine component of the Natural Park of the Island of Santa Maria occupies over 57 km² and comprises two Natural Reserves – Formigas islets and Vila islet and three Protected Areas for Resource Management - São Lourenço Bay, North Coast and the South Coast. The creation of the Natural Park of Santa Maria arises from the need to conserve the biological and geological singularities of the island and to preserve its paleontological heritage, unique in the Azores. The Formigas islets constitute an important nursery for many marine species and an area of passage for several migratory species such as the *Caretta caretta*, the *Sphyrna zygaena* and the *Rhincodon typus*. There can be found sponges and coral reefs, and several important fish species such as the *Pseudolepidaplois scrofa*, the *Epinephelus marginatus* and the *Coris julis*.

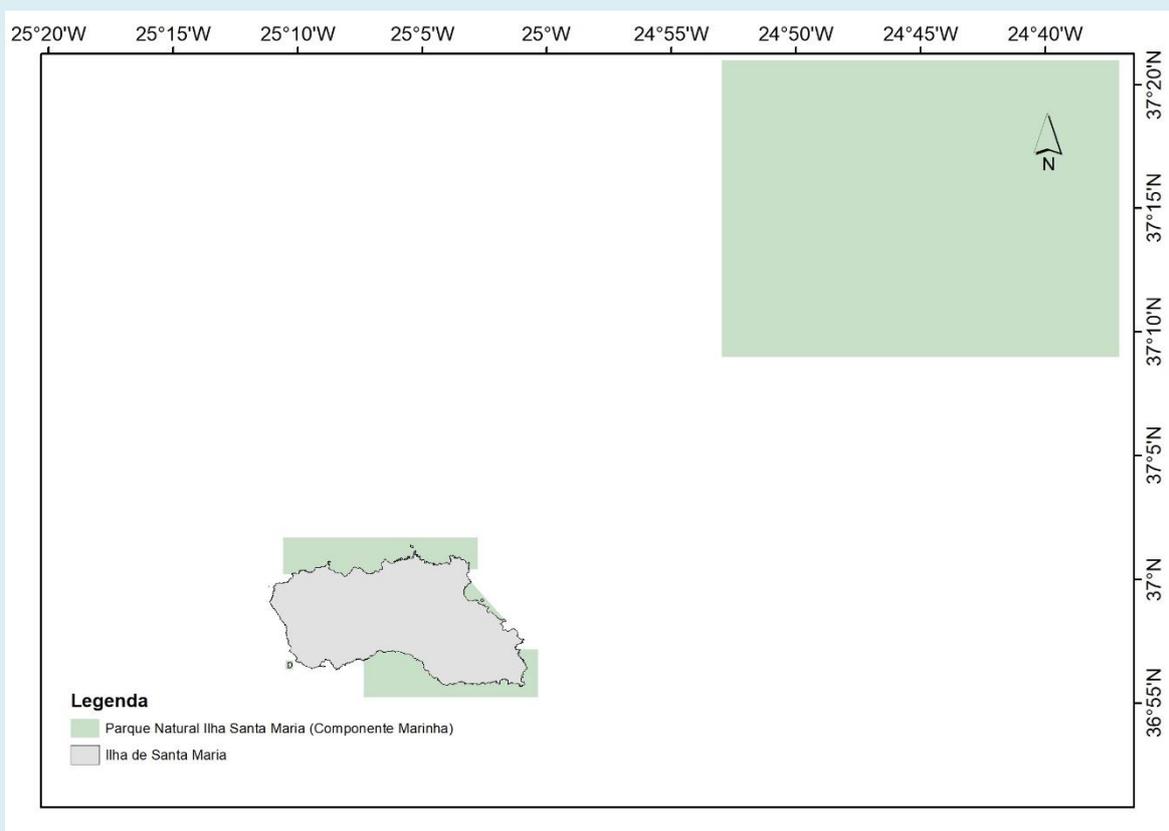


Figure 11 – Natural park of the island of Santa Maria. Source: DRAM

Azores Marine Park

The Azores Marine Park is composed by 15 classified marine protected areas that are located beyond the outer limits of the territorial sea (beyond 12 nautical miles from the coastline). Of these areas, nine are located within the boundary of the EEZ, four are situated outside of the EEZ (AntiAltair, Altair, MARNA, Rainbow) and two are partly within and without of the boundary of the EEZ (Meteor Submarine Archipelago, area Southwest of the Azores). The Marine Park of the Azores comprise more than 246,000 km² of total protected area, with 5 Natural Reserves, 6 Protected Areas for Habitat or Species Management and 4 Protected Areas for Resources Management. These protected marine areas essentially include unique habitats such as hydrothermal vents, seamounts and areas of particular relevance for seabirds. Such is the case of the hydrothermal vent fields Lucky Strike, Menez-Gwen and Rainbow, and those included in the area Southwest of the Azores and the D. João de Castro bank and the seamounts Sedlo, Condor, Princess Alice. There are also the seamount complexes at MARNA, Altair, AntiAltair and the areas SW of the Azores. The Oceanic Marine Protected Areas of Faial and Corvo include the areas identified as Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs).

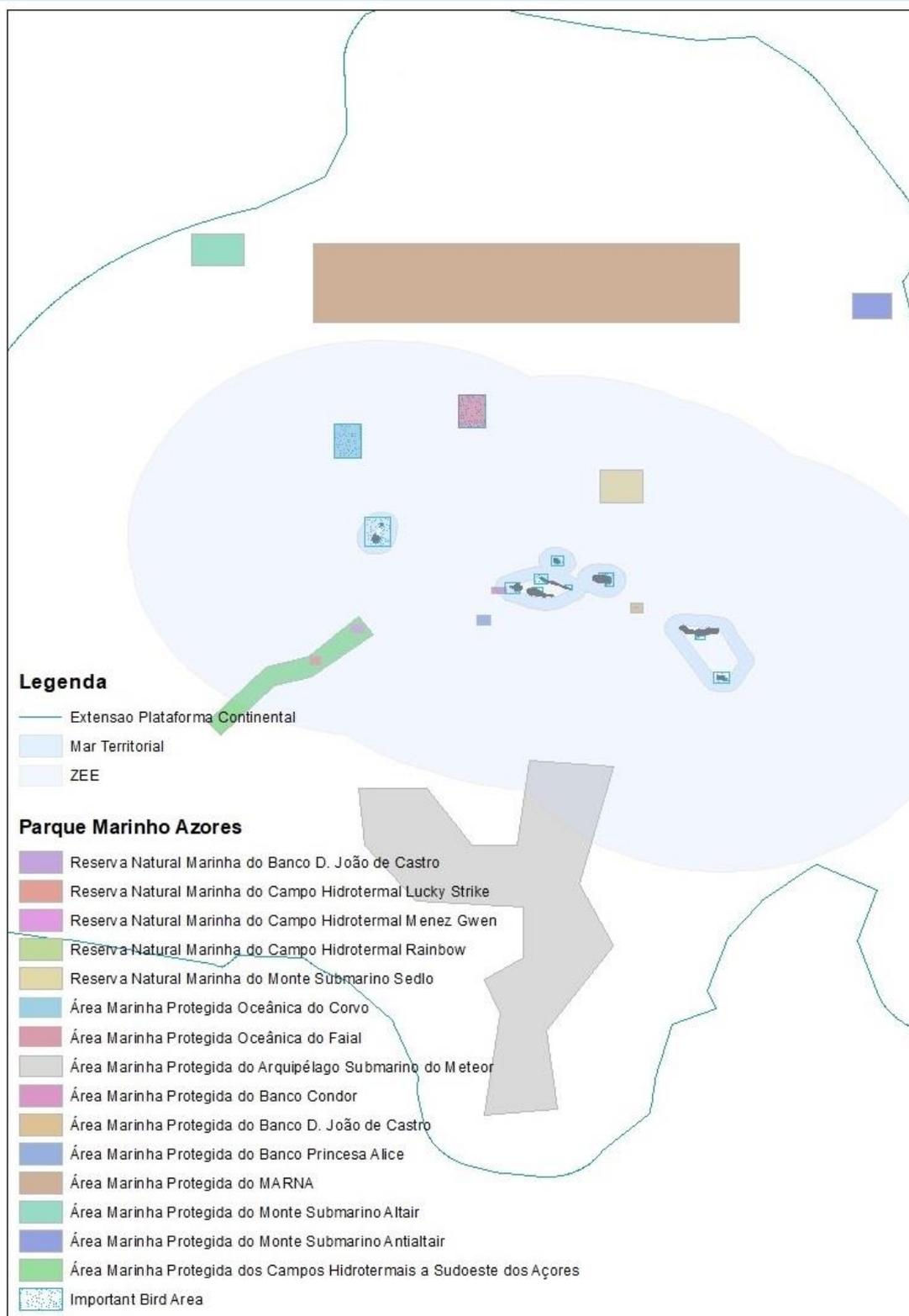


Figure 12 – Azores marine park. Source: DRAM

5.2. Autonomous Region of Madeira

In the Autonomous Region of Madeira there are different statutes and origins of the processes used in the creation of areas for nature conservation, with areas created under the Habitats and Birds Directives, in addition to areas created by national or national legislation.

In the Madeira subdivision there are five special protection areas (SPA) under the Habitats Directive regarding the marine area – Viúva islet, Selvagens Islands, Desertas Islands, Porto Santo Island islets and Ponta de São Lourenço, which three are also Special areas for conservation (SAC) under the Birds Directive - Selvagens Islands, Desertas Islands and Ponta de São Lourenço. There are three conservation areas under regional classification – partial natural reserve of Garajau, Cabo Girão protected area, Ponta do Pargo protected area.

IFCN IP RAM is the entity responsible for the management, supervision, preservation and maintenance of protected areas.



Figure 13 - Marine protected areas on the Madeira, Porto Santo and the Desertas islands. Source: Instituto de Florestas e Conservação da Natureza da Região Autónoma da Madeira



Figure 14 - Marine protected areas of the Selvagens Islands. Source: Instituto de Florestas e Conservação da Natureza da Região Autónoma da Madeira.

Garajau partial natural reserve

The Garajau partial nature reserve is an exclusively marine reserve located on the south coast of the island of Madeira East of the city of Funchal between Ponta do Lazareto and Ponta da Oliveira until the bathymetric of 50 meters. Created by Regional Legislative Decree no. 23/86/M of October 4th, it has a total area of 376 hectares and a coastline of approximately 7 kilometers.

The priority objectives of the protection of this reserve are the maintenance of natural values and processes in a tendentially undisturbed state and the preservation of ecologically representative species, especially endemic or endangered marine species.

The Special Plan for Management of the Garajau partial natural reserve defined a set of activities and uses that are conditioned and will be subject to authorization from the management entity.



Figure 15 - Natural reserve of Garajau. Source: Regional Legislative Decree no. 23/86 / M of October 4

SPA/SAC Ponta de São Lourenço

The Ponta de São Lourenço is located on the East end of the island of Madeira. It consists of a peninsula and two islets - the islet of the Desembarcadouro (also known as Metade or Cevada islet) and the Farol islet (also known as Ponta de São Lourenço or de For a islet) - and in a marine area that is delimited by coast line at north of Ponta de São Lourenço to the western limit at Ponta do Espiçã Amarelo, to the bathymetric of 50 meters.

The reserve was constituted in 1982 and is legally framed by Regional Legislative Decree No. 14/82/M of November 10th.

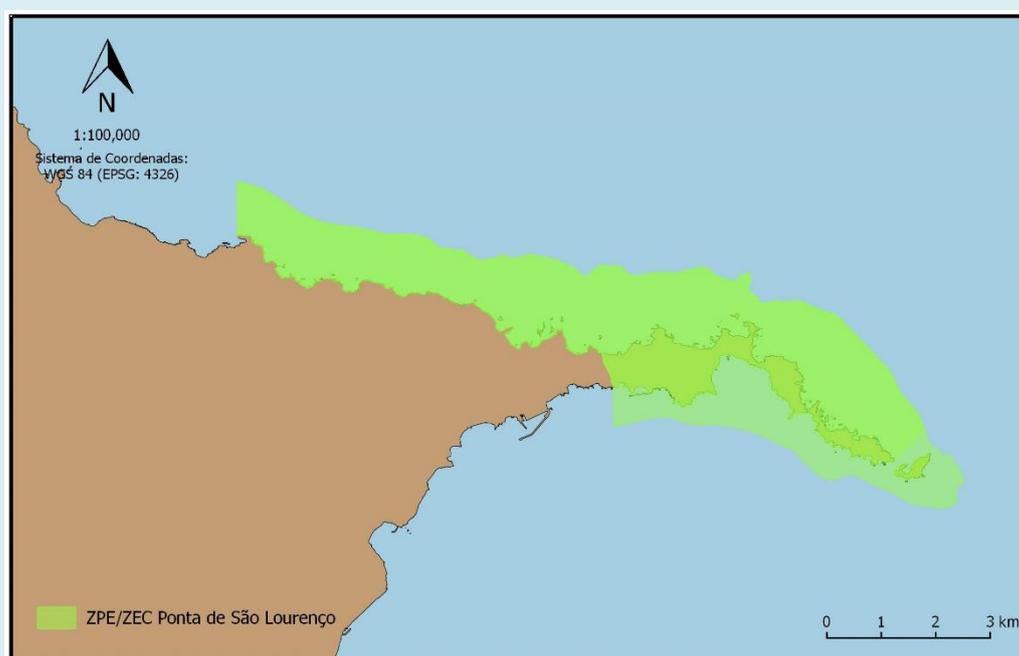


Figure 16 - SPA/SAC of São Lourenço. Source: Regional Decree Law no. 14/82/M of November 10th

Rocha do Navio Natural Reserve

The Rocha do Navio Natural Reserve is located on the North coast of the island of Madeira, in the municipality of Santana. It is bordered to the West by the Ponta de São Jorge and to the East by the Clérigos Point and between the line defined by the maximum sea-floor and the bathymetric of the 100 meters, including the islets of the Vinhas rock and the Janela islet known as the Islet of the Rocha do Navio).

Created by Regional Legislative Decree n. 911/97/M of July 30th, the Rocha do Navio Natural Reserve has a total area of 1,822 hectares, of which 2 hectares correspond to land area. The reserve funds are basaltic in nature, where algae are abundant, typical of waters with great hydrodynamics.



Figure 17 - Natural reserve of rocha do navio – SAC islet viúva.

Network of marine protected areas of Porto Santo – SPA islanders of Porto Santo

The network of protected marine areas of Porto Santo is located in the area surrounding the island of Porto Santo. This protected area consists of the terrestrial part of the six islets (canouras or Cal, Cima or Dragoeiros now also called Farol, For a or Rocha do Nordeste, Fonte da Areia and Ferro), and by the marine part surrounding the islet of Cal or de Baixo and the islet of Cima. It has a total area of 2 675 hectares, of which 2 462 hectares are marine area.

The network of marine protected areas of Porto Santo was created by Regional Legislative Decree no. 32/2008/M of August 13th. The land area of all the islets of Porto Santo is integrated in the Natura 2000 Network as SPA. The marine area of this network is not part of the Natura 2000 Network, although it presents marine habitats with rare and unique species that make the area have a high natural, scientific and landscape value.

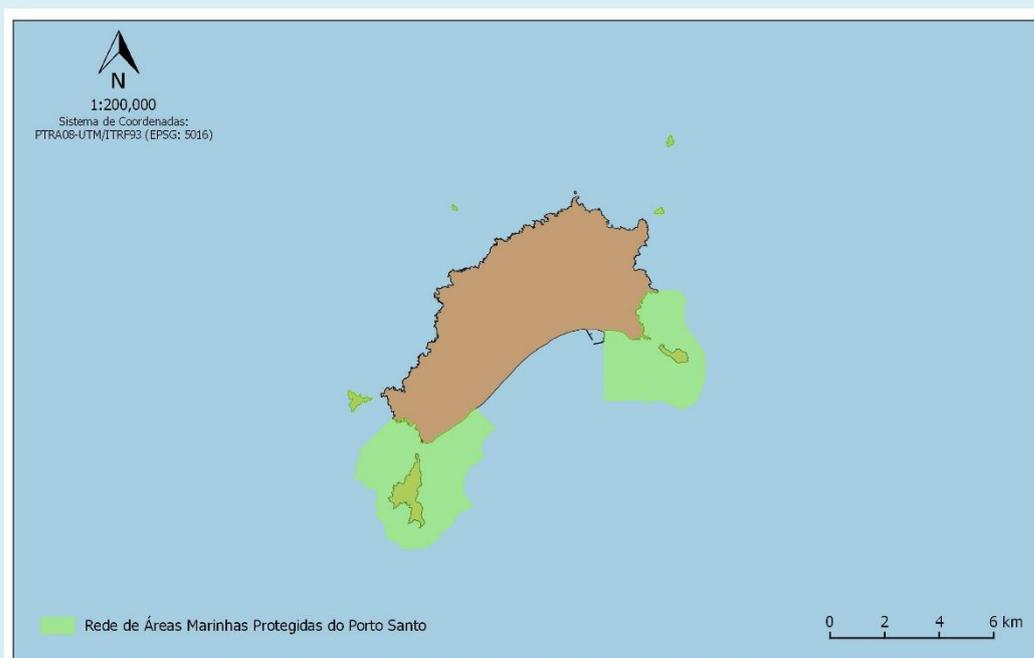


Figure 18 - Marine protected areas of Porto Santo – SPA of Porto Santo islets. Source: Resolution no. 205/2009 of October 2nd

Desertas Islands Natural Reserve – SPA/SAC Desertas Islands

The Desertas Islands Natural Reserve is located on Southeast of the island of Madeira, at 22 nautical miles from the Funchal city. With a total area of 11,457 hectares, the Desertas Islands Natural Reserve is bounded by the bathymetric of the 100 meters and includes the entire land area of the islands (Chão, Deserta Grande, Bugio islands), adjacent islets and the entire adjacent marine area. The SPA area coincides with the reserve area and the SAC area.

The natural reserve of the Desertas Islands was established in 1990 with the creation of the special protection area through Regional Legislative Decree No. 14/90/M of May 23th, having been classified in 1995 as a natural reserve through Regional Legislative Decree No. 9/95/M of 20th May. In 1992, they were awarded the European Diploma of the Council of Europe for Protected Areas.

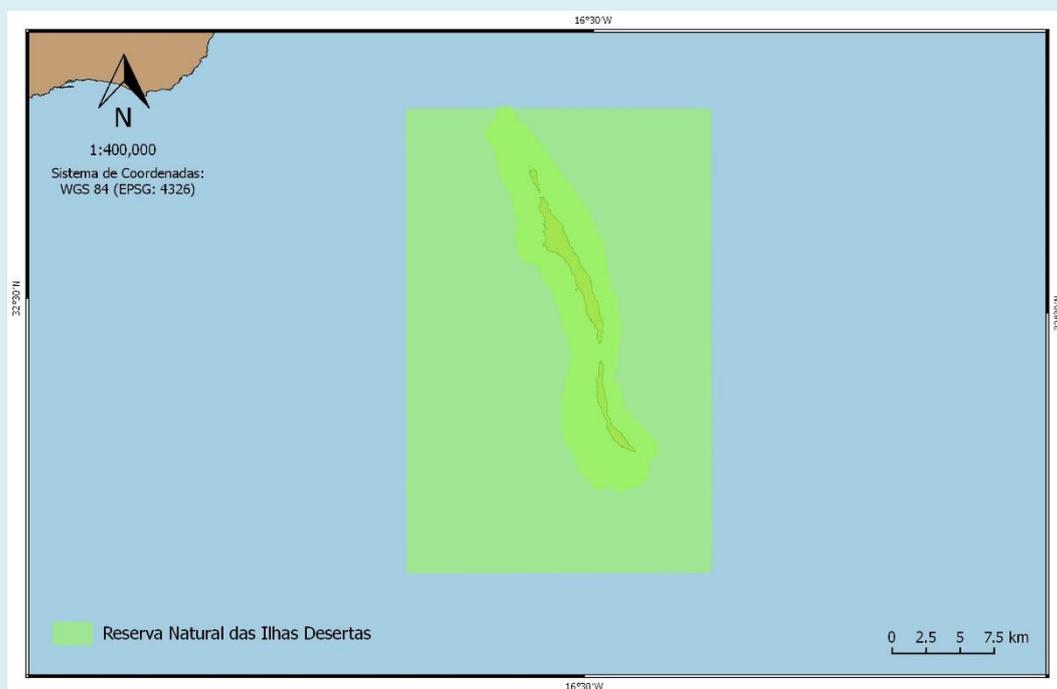


Figure 19 - Natural reserve of Desertas islands – SPA/SAC. Source: Resolution no. 304/2017 of May 15th

Natural reserve of the Selvagens islands – SPA/SAC Selvagens islands

The reserve is located 163 nautical miles Southeast of the island of Madeira. With a total area of 9,471 hectares, the natural reserve of the Selvagens Islands is bounded by the bathymetric of the 200 meters and includes all the land area of the islands (Selvagem Grande, Selvagem Pequena and Fora islet) and adjacent islets, as well, the entire marine area adjacent. The SPA area coincides with the reserve area and the SAC area.



Figure 20 - Natural reserve of Selvagens islands. Source: Resolution no.303/2017 of May 15th

Cabo Girão Marine Natural Park

The Cabo Girão marine natural park has an extremely high natural and scenic value created through Regional Legislative Decree no. 4/2017/M of January 30th. The unique characteristics of this place have given rise to a growing demand for the development of multiple human activities with great socio-economic relevance. It is therefore important, in a public interest perspective, to foster this usufruct, making it compatible with the environmental interests prevalent in these natural spaces. This area has a high potential for various activities such as diving, surfing, wildlife watching, as well as for walks of contemplation and well-being.

This reserve is characterized by the existence of a relevant natural heritage, where natural peculiarities of high scientific, didactic and tourist interest are evident.

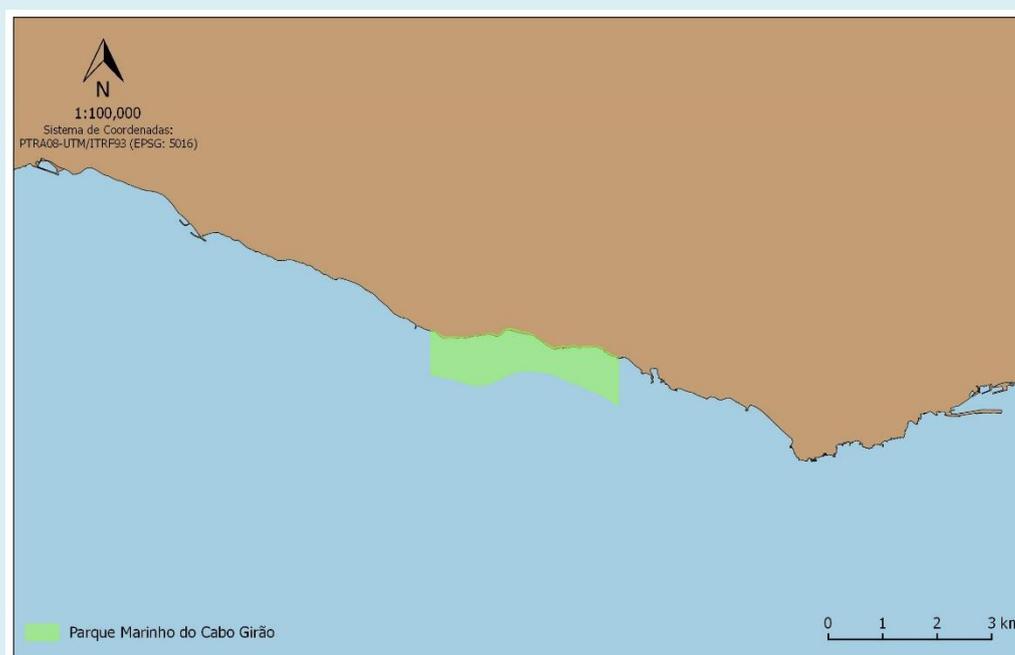


Figure 21 -Cabo Girão marine natural park. Source: Regional decree law no. 4/2017/M of January 30

Protected area of Ponta do Pargo – marine natural park of Ponta do Pargo

The protected area of Ponta do Pargo includes in its marine part the marine natural park of Ponta do Pargo and in its terrestrial part the natural monument of Ponta do Pargo and the protected landscape of Ponta do Pargo. It comprises all the terrestrial area from the Ribeira do Tristão in the municipality of Porto Moniz to Ribeiro Velho in the Calheta municipality. The marine part that corresponds to the Marine Natural Park of Ponta do Pargo, comprises the entire area between the bathymetric of 50 meters and 10 meters above the coastline defined by the average amplitude of the tides. The Regional Legislative Decree no. 19/2018/M, of August 22nd, created the protected area of Ponta do Pargo and defines the management objectives of the area, as well, the acts and activities permitted and prohibited or conditioned.

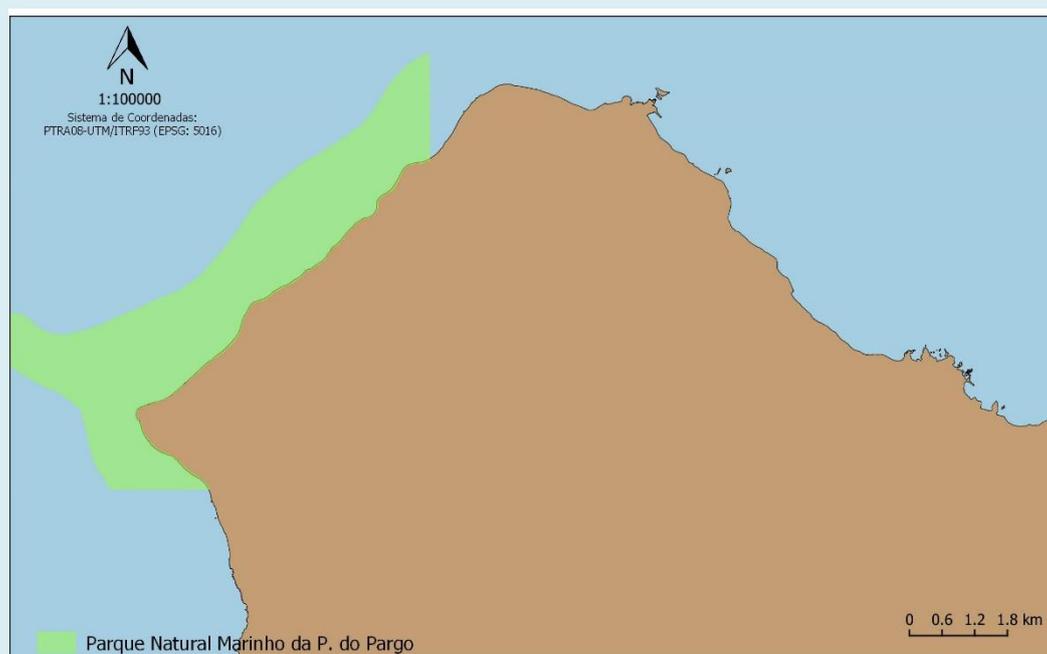


Figure 22 - Protected área of Ponta do Pargo – Marine natural park of Ponta do Pargo. Source: Regional Decree Law no. 19/2018/M of August

Site of community importance – cetaceans Madeira

The site designated Cetaceans of Madeira was created through Resolution No. 699/2016 of October 17th. It corresponds to the polygon that covers all coastal marine waters around the island of Madeira, Desertas and Porto Santo, based on the most recent scientific knowledge, comprised of its interior boundary defined by 1 nautical mile from the coastline, and its outer limit defined by the points presented, with a total surface area of 681 980 hectares.

This area of territorial sea comprises the pelagic waters, formed by the water column from the surface to the bottom, reaching the bathymetric curve of the 2,500 meters at its outer limit, encompassing the most important habitats for the common bottlenose dolphin (*tursiops truncatus*) in the Madeira archipelago.

The common bottlenose dolphin (*tursiops truncatus*) is one of the species of cetaceans present in the archipelago of Madeira and potentially the most vulnerable to the pressure of human activities. In the coastal waters of this archipelago and throughout the year, dolphins are seen to develop vital activities, such as feeding, socialization, rest and reproduction, being regularly observed offspring. The natural values of high relevance present in the Cetaceous Site of Madeira justified its inclusion in the list of sites of the Region.

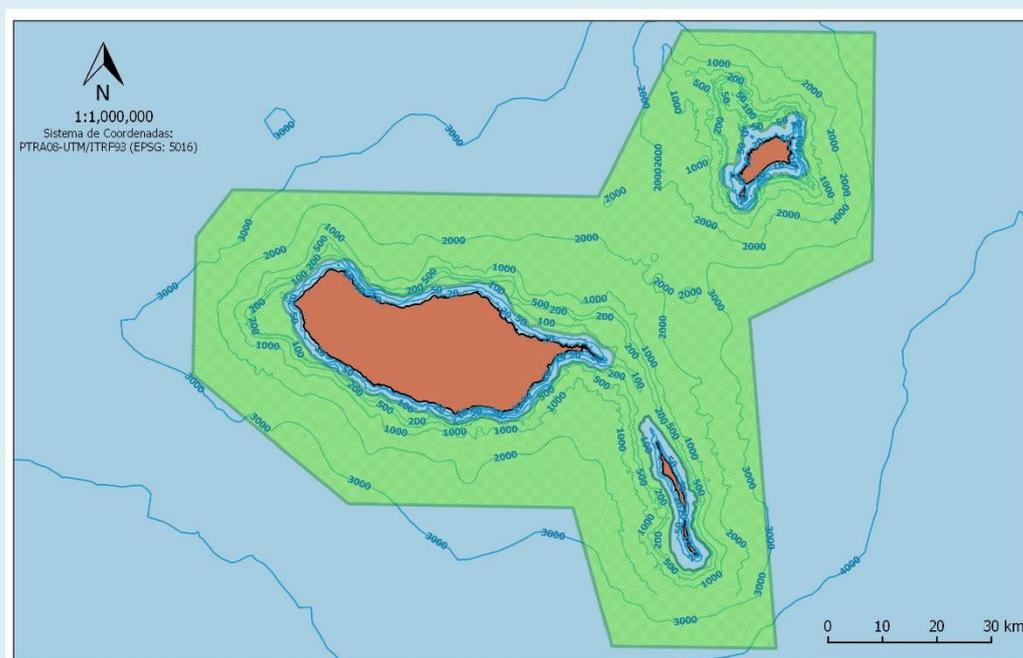


Figure 23 – Community importance site – cetaceans. Source: Resolution no.699/2016 of 17 October.

5.3. Autonomous Community of the Canary Islands

The marine protected areas of the Canary Islands include forty-one areas of the Network Natura 2000, three marine reserves and a natural park of the Network of Spaces Protected Naturals of the Canary Islands of maritime-terrestrial environment.

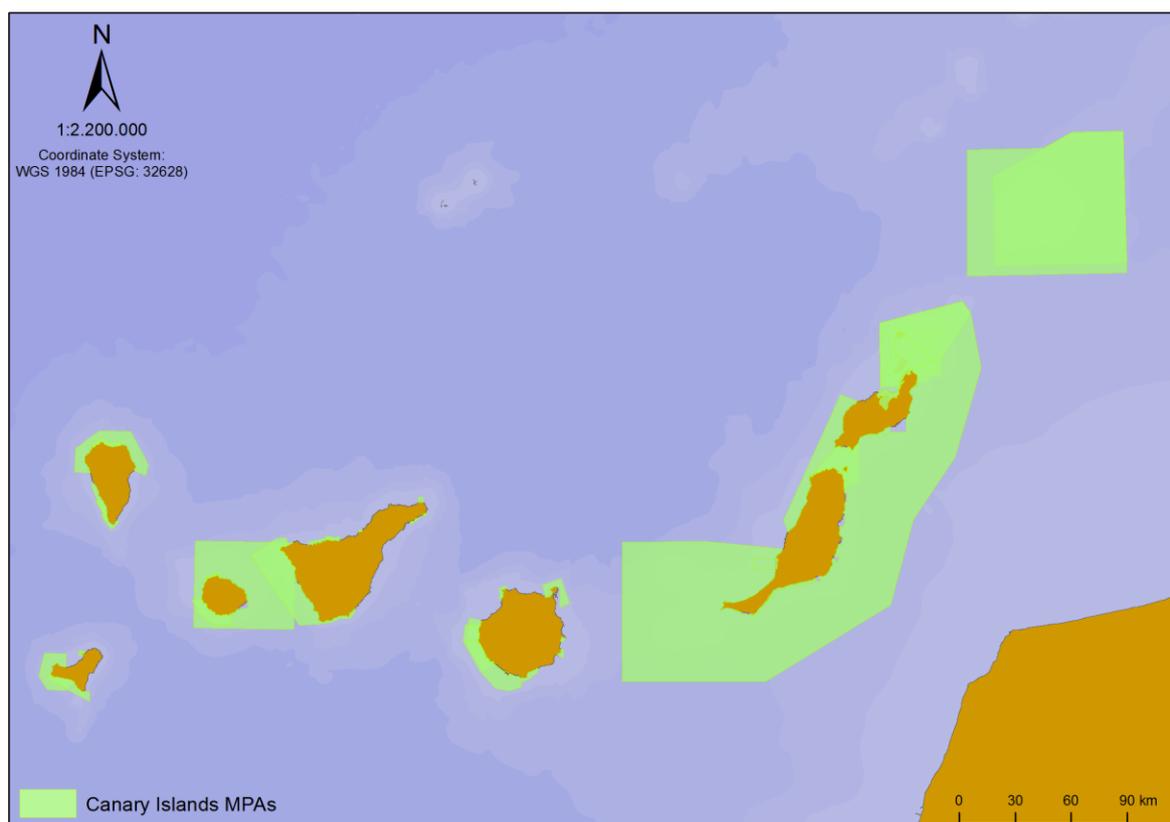


Figure 24 – Canary Islands marine protected areas. Source: IEO

Table 3 – Canary Islands marine protected areas

Canary Islands marine protected areas	
Name	Code
Reserva marina del entorno de la isla de La Graciosa e islotes del norte de Lanzarote	
Reserva marina de la isla de La Palma	
Reserva marina en el entorno de la Punta de La Restinga, Mar de las Calmas	
Parque Natural del Archipiélago Chinijo	L-2
Espacio marino de la zona occidental de El Hierro	ZEPA ES0000523
Espacio marino de los Roques de Salmor	ZEPA ES0000524

Espacio marino del norte de La Palma	ZEPA ES0000525
Espacio marino de La Gomera - Teno	ZEPA ES0000526
Espacio marino de los acantilados de Santo Domingo y Roque de Garachico	ZEPA ES0000527
Espacio marino del Roque de la Playa	ZEPA ES0000528
Espacio marino de Anaga	ZEPA ES0000529
Espacio marino de Mogán - La Aldea	ZEPA ES0000530
Espacio marino de La Bocayna	ZEPA ES0000531
Espacio marino de los Islotes de Lanzarote	ZEPA ES0000532
Islotes del norte de Lanzarote y Famara	ZEPA ES0000040
ZEPA Banco de la Concepción	ZEPA ES0000535
Mar de las Calmas	SAC ES7020057
Costa de Garafía	SAC ES7020124
Franja marina de Fuencaliente	SAC ES7020122
Costa de los Órganos	SAC ES7020125
Franja marina Santiago-Valle del Gran Rey	SAC ES7020123
Franja marina de Teno-Rasca	SAC ES7020017
Costa de San Juan de la Rambla	SAC ES7020126
Cueva marina de San Juan	SAC ES7020117
Sebadales del Sur de Tenerife	SAC ES7020116
Sebadal de San Andrés	SAC ES7020120
Sebadales de Antequera	SAC ES7020128
Costa de Sardina del Norte	SAC ES7010066
Sebadales de Güigüí	SAC ES7011005
Franja marina de Mogán	SAC ES7010017
Sebadales de la Playa del Inglés	SAC ES7010056
Playa del Cabrón	SAC ES7010053
Bahía de Gando	SAC ES7010048
Área marina de La Isleta	SAC ES7010016
Bahía del Confital	SAC ES7010037
Cueva de Lobos	SAC ES7010014
Playa de Sotavento de Jandía	SAC ES7010035
Sebadales de Corralejo	SAC ES7010022
Cagafrecho	SAC ES7011002
Sebadales de Guasimeta	SAC ES7010021
Los Jameos	SAC ES7010054

Sebadales de La Graciosa	SAC ES7010020
Banco de la Concepción	LIC ESZZ15001
Espacio marino del oriente y sur de Lanzarote-Fuerteventura	LIC ESZZ15002

Reserva marina en el entorno de la Punta de La Restinga, Mar de las Calmas

Located on the island of El Hierro, it was created in 1996 by Ministerial Order (Order of January 24, 1996 establishing a marine reserve in the vicinity of Punta de la Restinga-Mar de las Calmas (Island of El Hierro)) and by Decree n° 30/1996, of February 16th, establishing a marine reserve of fishing interest on the island of El Hierro, in the vicinity of Punta de la Restinga, Mar de las Calmas.

This reserve was created at the request of the fishing sector, once confirmed the convenience of protecting the waters and funds of the area by the reports of the University of La Laguna and the Spanish Institute of Oceanography.

It has an approximately quadrilateral shape, with an area of 750 ha, shared between outside waters (50%) and inland waters (50%), so its management is also shared between the General Secretariat of Maritime Fishing and the Autonomous Community of the Canary Islands.

The western end of the island of El Hierro is characterized by a good permanent weather that justifies the name of this reserve. This feature allows the continuous exercise of fishing, without breaks due to adverse weather conditions; for this reason, the creation of the marine reserve was considered pertinent to prevent possible overfishing.

The sea bottoms are of an abrupt nature, with an important vegetation cover due to the high transparency of the waters. The biological communities are rich, with some rare species and great abundance of schools of fish of fishing interest.

The zones are signaled by lines through poles on the coast. An integral reserve was created, marked by plastic buoys and two adjacent areas of restricted uses where only professional sea fishing with lignin and tuna fishing is authorized. In the rest of the reserve, professional fishing by local fishermen is authorized.

The management of this marine reserve, created in 1996, began in 1997 with the start-up of the Joint Commission for Management and Follow-up (General Secretariat of Maritime Fisheries of General State Administration and Vice-Ministry of Fisheries of the Canary Islands Government).

The surveillance service is assumed by the Autonomous Community of the Canary Islands.

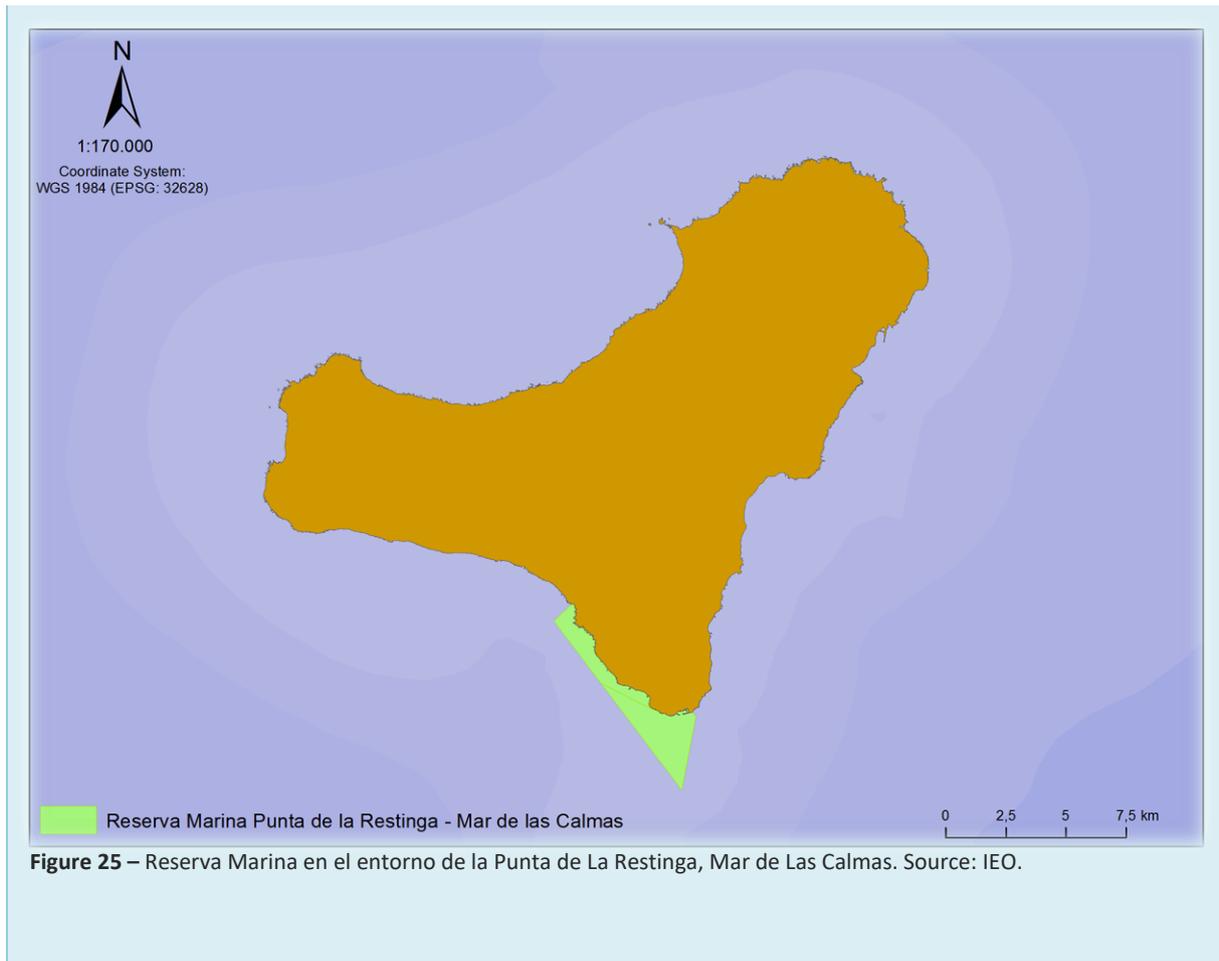


Figure 25 – Reserva Marina en el entorno de la Punta de La Restinga, Mar de Las Calmas. Source: IEO.

Reserva marina de la isla de La Palma

This reserve is characterized by a scarce marine platform and abrupt backgrounds of enormous landscape and biological value. Also, it's possible to see numerous caves and tunnels of great interest.

The diversity of marine flora and fauna is very high. It's possible to find some fish species that area difficult to observe in the other western islands of the Canary archipelago.

As for the marine flora, brown algal communities dominate, being possible to see some spot communities of protected algae of the species (*Cystoseira abies-marina*).

In the caves areas, it's possible to find an enormous diversity of marine invertebrates. Among them, the presence of another protected species stands out, like the Canarian lobster (*Scyllarides latus*).

Within the ichthyofauna group it's possible to found a significant variety of species, many of them of important fishing interest: parrotfish (*Sparisoma cretense*), karanteen (*Sarpa salpa*), or the island grouper (*Mycteroperca fusca*).

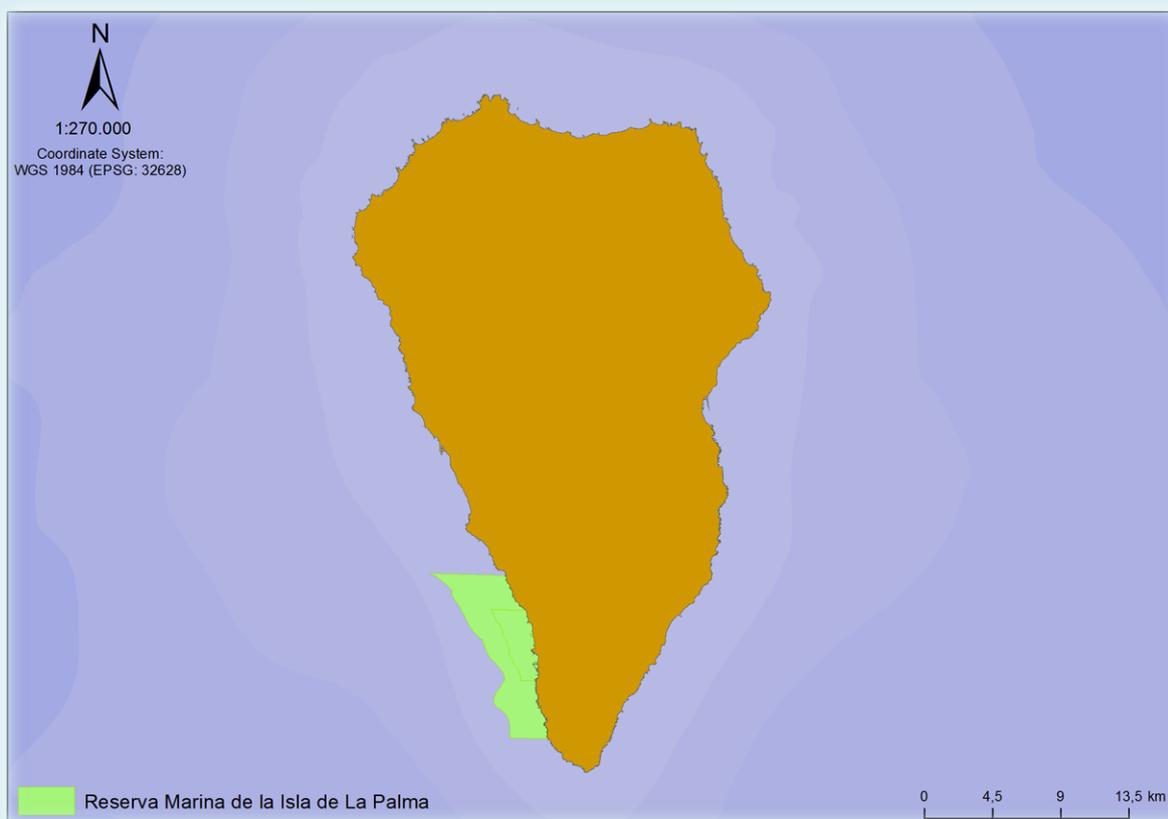


Figure 26 – Reserva Marina de la isla de La Palma. Source: IEO

Finally, mammals and sea turtles are observed with some frequency in the reserve waters. Noteworthy are the common bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) and the loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*).

The area is included in another protected marine area, called the Franja Marina de Fuencaliente, included in the Natura 2000 Network. It is also part of the Biosphere Reserve with the rest of the island territory of La Palma.

Reserva marina del entorno de la isla de La Graciosa e islotes del norte de Lanzarote

The marine reserve was created by the initiative of the fishing sector, backed by the studies of the Spanish Institute of Oceanography and the University of La Laguna.

It extends in the Atlantic, encompassing the North of the island of Lanzarote, the Graciosa and islets of the Chinijo Archipelago (Montaña Clara, Roque del Oeste, Roque del Este and Alegranza). It has a rectangular shape and an area of 70,700 ha, about 40% of which is in outdoor waters and the remaining 60% in inland waters, so its management is shared between the General State Administration and the Autonomous Community of the Canary Islands.

With this Reserve the protection already existing in the terrestrial one is extended to the marine environment (Natural Park of the Chinijo Archipelago), located entirely in inland waters.

The marine environment of the island of La Graciosa is influenced by the outcrop of cold and rich waters produced on the nearby African coast and responsible to a large extent for the fishing riches of the area, together with the extensive platform continental that makes the funds shallow and therefore, quite illuminated.

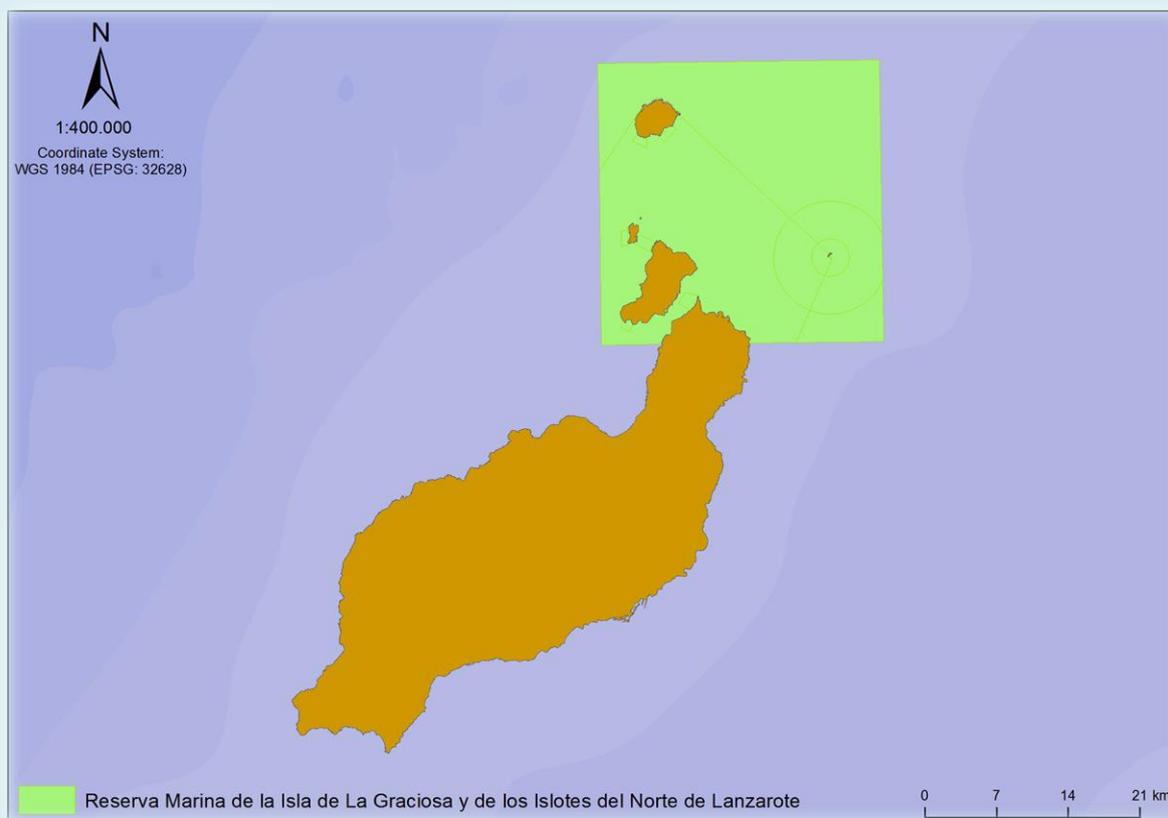


Figure 27 – View of the Reserva marina del entorno de la isla de La Graciosa e islotes del norte de Lanzarote. Source: IEO.

Parque Natural del Archipiélago Chinijo

It was declared by the Decree 89/1986, of May 9, of the Declaration of the Parque Natural de los islotes del norte de Lanzarote y de los riscos de Famara, renowned by the Law 12/1987 as Parque Naturales de Islotes y Famara and renowned by the Law 12/1994, of December 19, of Natural Spaces of Canary Islands as *Parque Natural del Archipiélago Chinijo*.

The *Parque Natural del Archipiélago Chinijo* encompasses the following areas of scientific-cultural interest: Alegranza, La Graciosa, Montaña Clara, Roque del Este, Roque del Oeste or El Infierno, the Riscos de Famara and the Corona and Malpaís volcano. The landscape is characterized by the presence of notable volcanic buildings, such as La Caldera de Alegranza with a crater of 1.1 km in diameter and a height of 289 m, and La Caldera de Montaña Clara with 1 km in diameter and a height of 250 m. There are numerous seabirds that have their breeding colonies in the islets. There are also 14 species of terrestrial invertebrates endemic to the islets. The ichthyofauna of the islets has 228 species of fish.

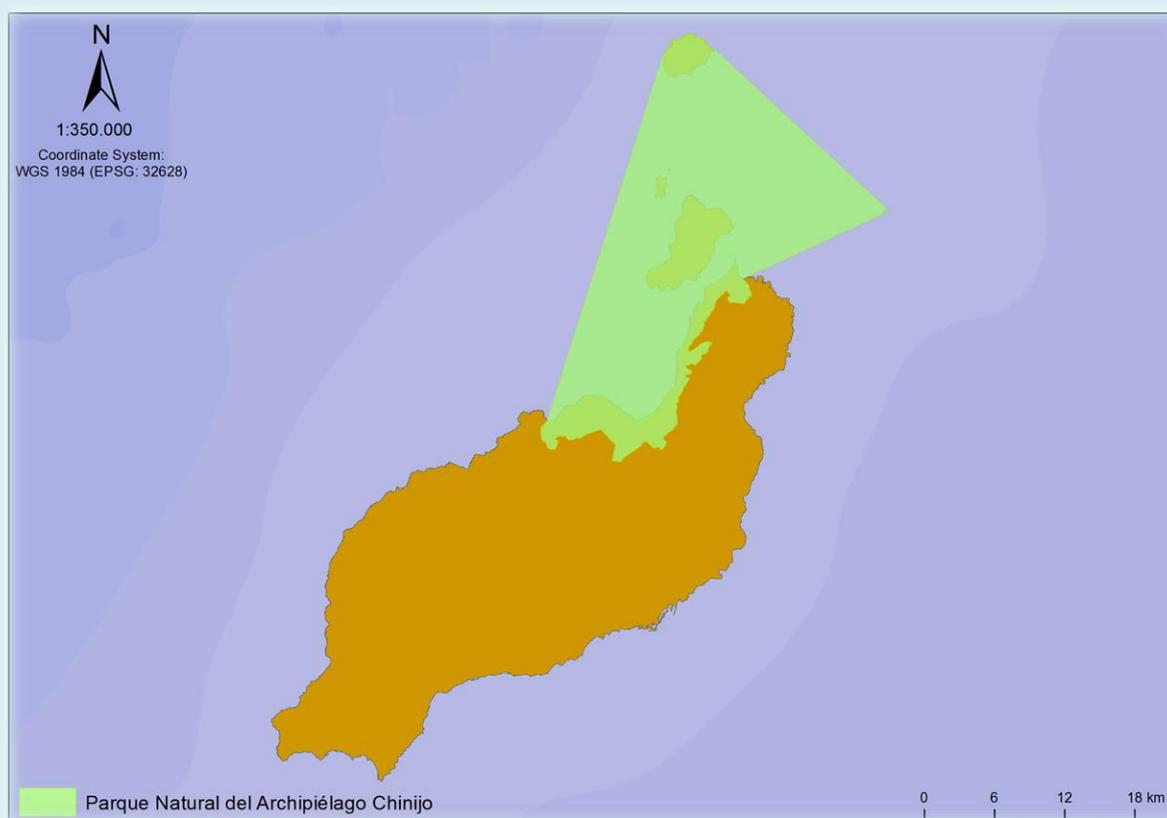


Figure 28 - Parque Natural del Archipiélago Chinijo. Source: IEO.

Special protection areas

The Order AAA/1260/2014, of July 9th, declares the special protection areas for marine waters, in accordance with the provisions of Law no.42/2007 of December 13th that includes the following SPA's:

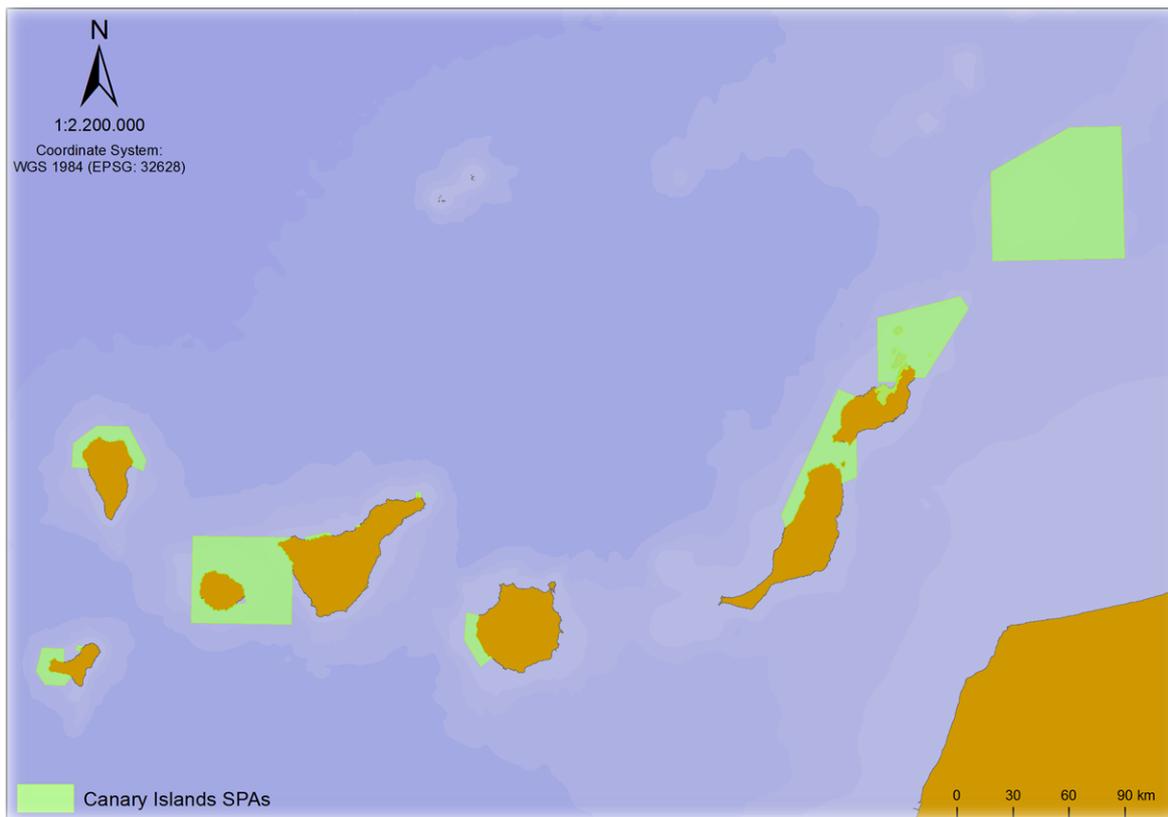


Figure 29 - Special Protection Area for Birds in Canary Islands. Source: IEO.

Espacio marino de la zona occidental de El Hierro

SPA ES0000523

This marine area includes the waters that border the western end of the island of El Hierro, from Sabinosa coast to Punta del Verodal and the Orchilla Lighthouse. The zone continues towards the environs of the Beach of Linés, in the well-known as Mar de las Calmas, where its southern limit is established. The space has been declared to be a marine extension to the important petrel colonies of Bulwer's petrel (*Bulweria bulwerii*) and Scopoli's shearwater (*Calonectris diomedea*) of the western sector of El Hierro. Bulwer's petrel colonies are located in two small rocks, while those of Scopoli's shearwater is distributed along the adjacent coast, along several cliff sections. It is also likely the presence of other seabirds that nest on the coast in areas considered abrupt and difficult to access.

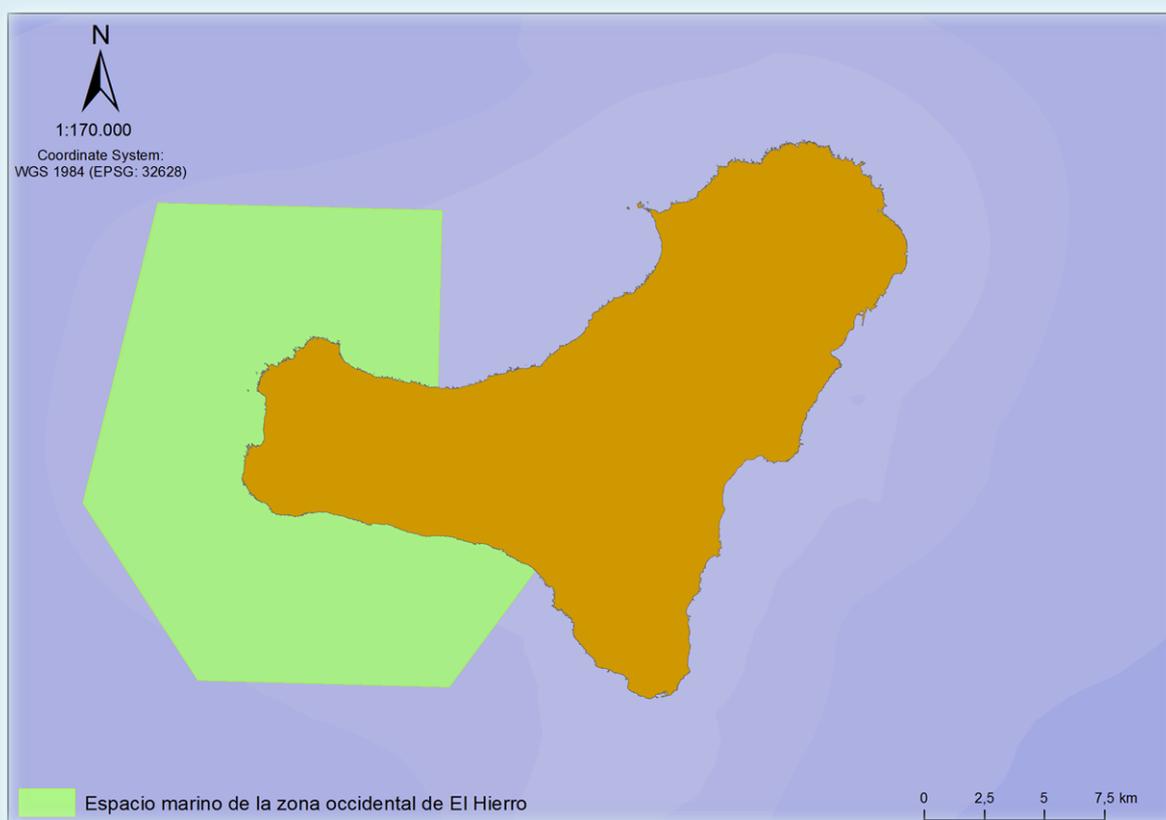


Figure 30 - Espacio marino de la zona occidental de El Hierro. Source: IEO.

Espacio marino de los Roques de Salmor

SPA ES0000524

This marine area of small extension is located at north of the island of El Hierro. Includes the marine waters surrounding the Roques de Salmor. These rocks have important colonies of seabirds, among which the Bulwer's petrel (*Bulweria bulwerii*), the European storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*) and the Madeira storm petrel (*Oceanodroma castro*).

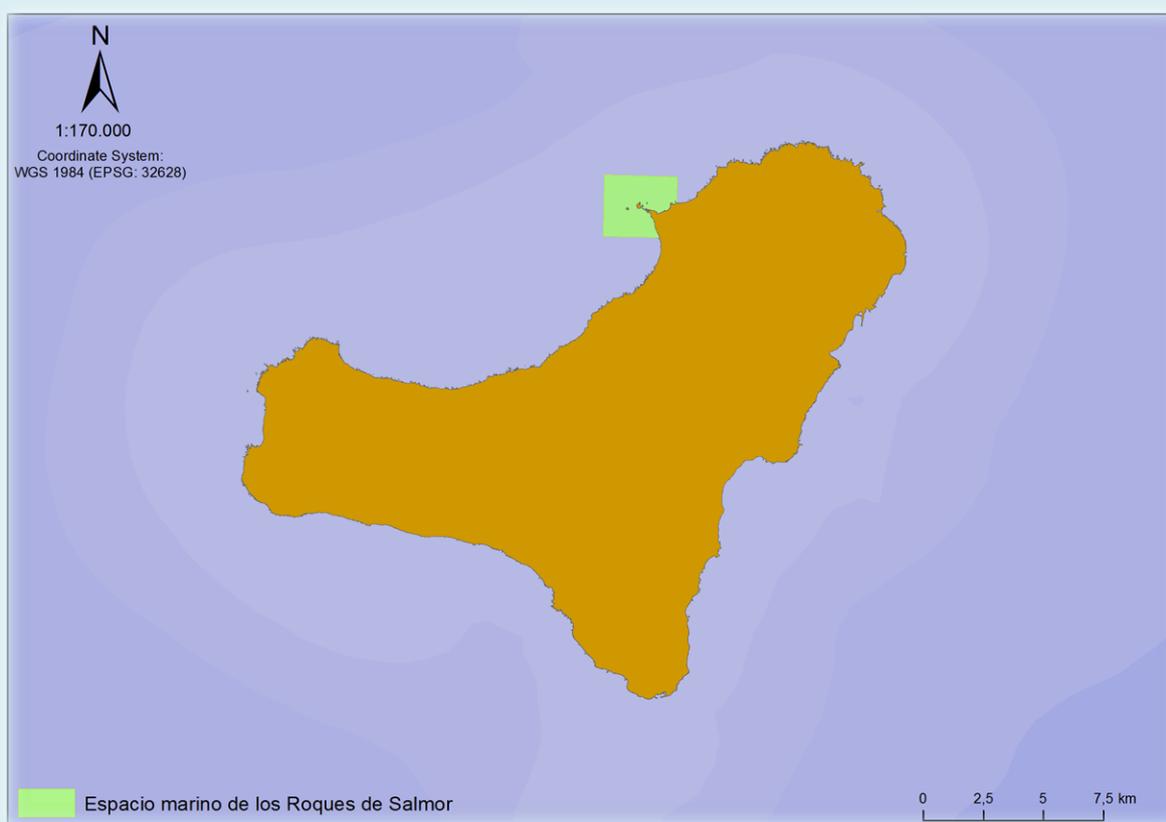


Figure 31 – Espacio marino de los Roques del Salmor. Source: IEO.

Espacio marino del norte de La Palma

SPA ES0000525

Large marine area, which surrounds the northern half of the island of La Palma. Declared for the protection of the colonies of Bulwer's petrel (*Bulweria bulwerii*) and the Scopoli's sheawater (*Calonectris diomedea*). These species nest in the cliffs and in the numerous marine rocks found in the area. In addition, a large part of the Canarian breeding population of Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*) uses these waters as a place to rest and congregation, since it breeds in ravines and steep walls of the interior of the island, several kilometers inland.

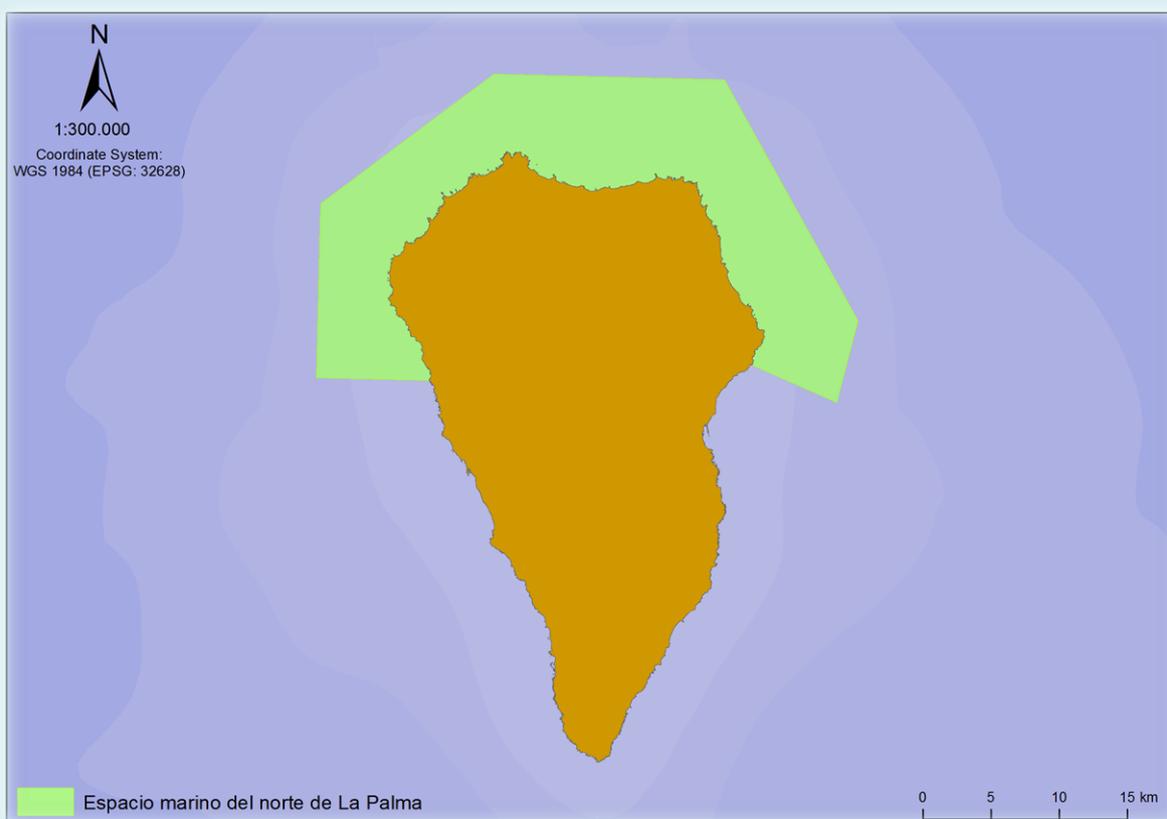


Figure 32 – Espacio marino del norte de La Palma. Source: IEO.

Espacio marino de La Gomera –Teno

SPA ES0000526

It's a large marine area, which includes the waters surrounding the island of La Gomera, as well as the inter-island waters between it and the northwest of Tenerife, specifically between the western coast of the Teno massif and the Cliff of Los Gigantes. In the summer, this area is characterized by the presence of the Scopoli's shearwater (*Calonectris diomedea*) and, to a lesser extent, the Bulwer's petrel (*Bulweria bulwerii*). The area concentrates a high percentage of the Canary breeding population of these species, along with passing birds that frequent these waters to feed or rest. In several nearby coastal areas, they raise numbers of other species of marine birds of interest, such as the European storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*). It is remarkable the presence, as breeding, of the Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*) in areas adjacent to the protected area. In addition, during the winter, it is a place used by some marine species that come to the Canary archipelago during their migrations.

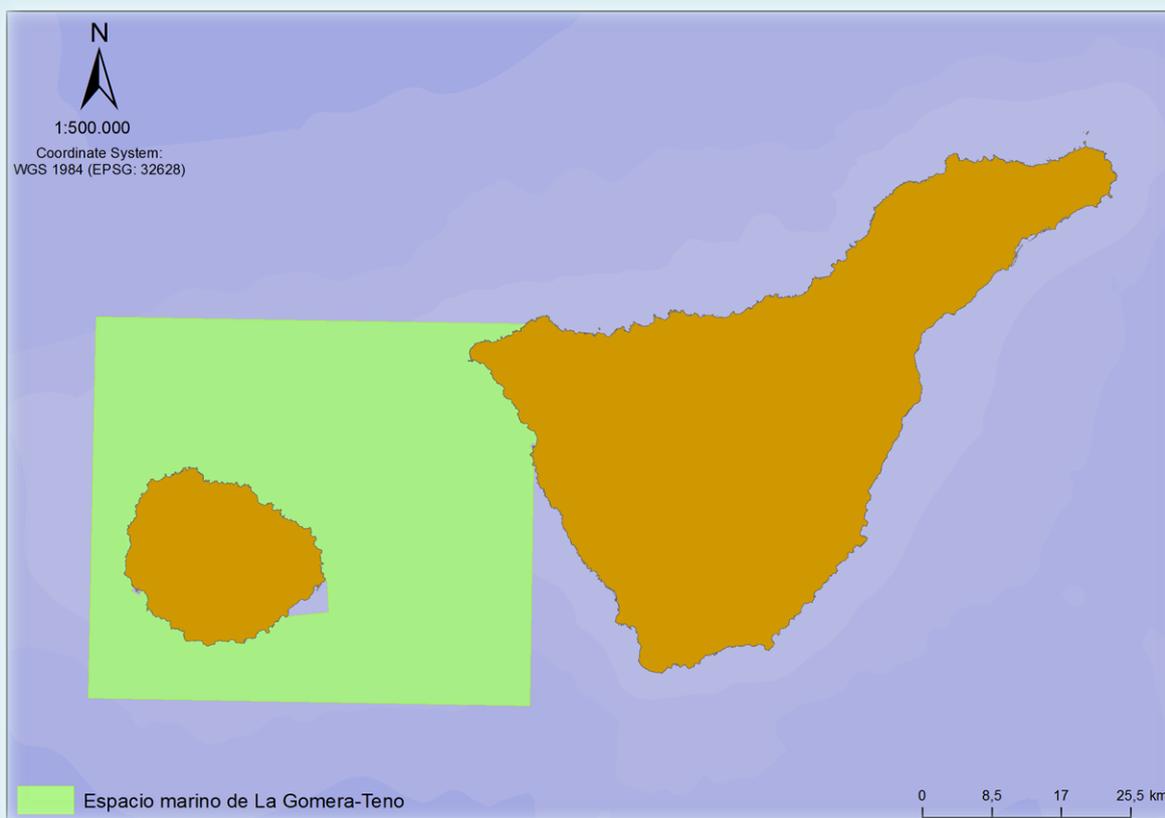


Figure 33 – Espacio marino de La Gomera –Teno. Source: IEO.

Espacio marino de los acantilados de Santo Domingo y Roque de Garachico

SPA ES0000527

It's a marine space located at north of the island of Tenerife and made up of the coastal marine strip that extends from the Roque de Garachico to the rocks of San Juan de la Rambla. In this protected area, there are several important colonies as the Bulwer's petrel (*Bulweria bulwerii*) or the Madeira's storm petrel (*Oceanodroma castro*). In addition, the Scopoli's shearwater (*Calonectris diomedea*) is also present, and in nearby areas the Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*) reproduces.

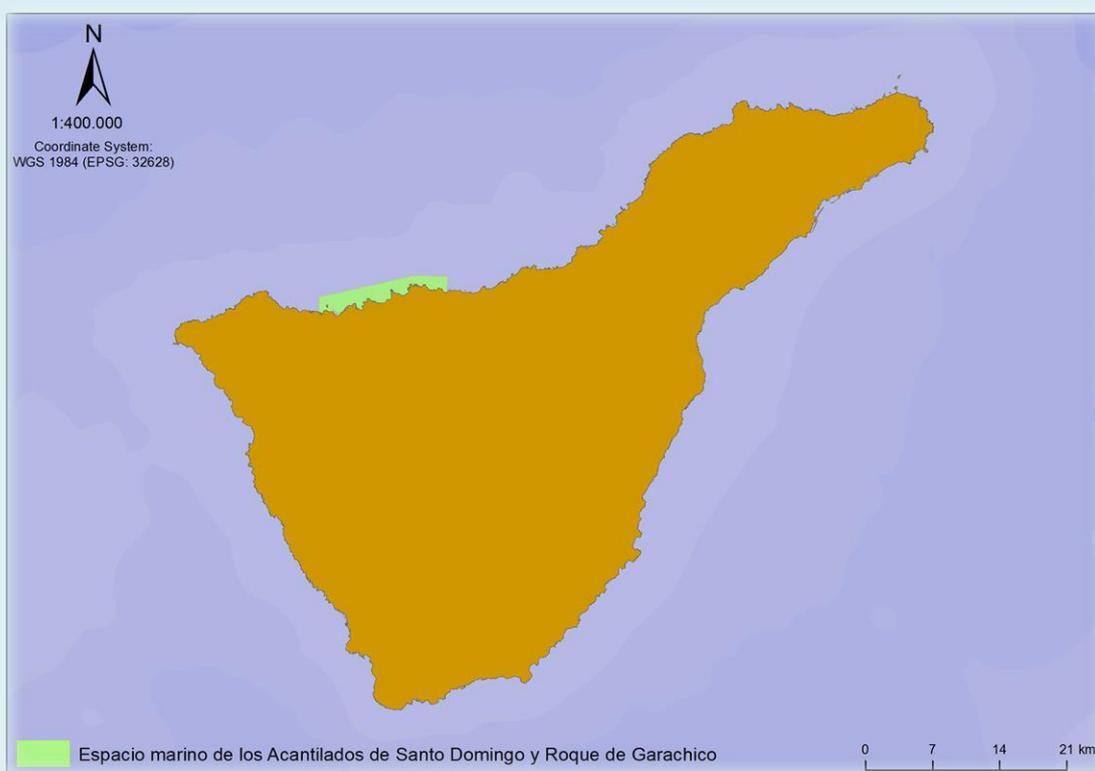


Figure 34 – Espacio marino de los acantilados de Santo Domingo y Roque de Garachico. Source: IEO.

Espacio marino del Roque de la Playa

SPA ES0000528

It's a marine area of small extension, around the Roque de la Playa at north of the island of Tenerife. In this rock there is a colony of Bulwer's petrel (*Bulweria bulwerii*), and the Scopoli's shearwater (*Calonectris diomedea*). This area is used by the birds in their entrances and exits from the colony, from or to the feeding areas, often located at considerable distances - up to hundreds of kilometers.

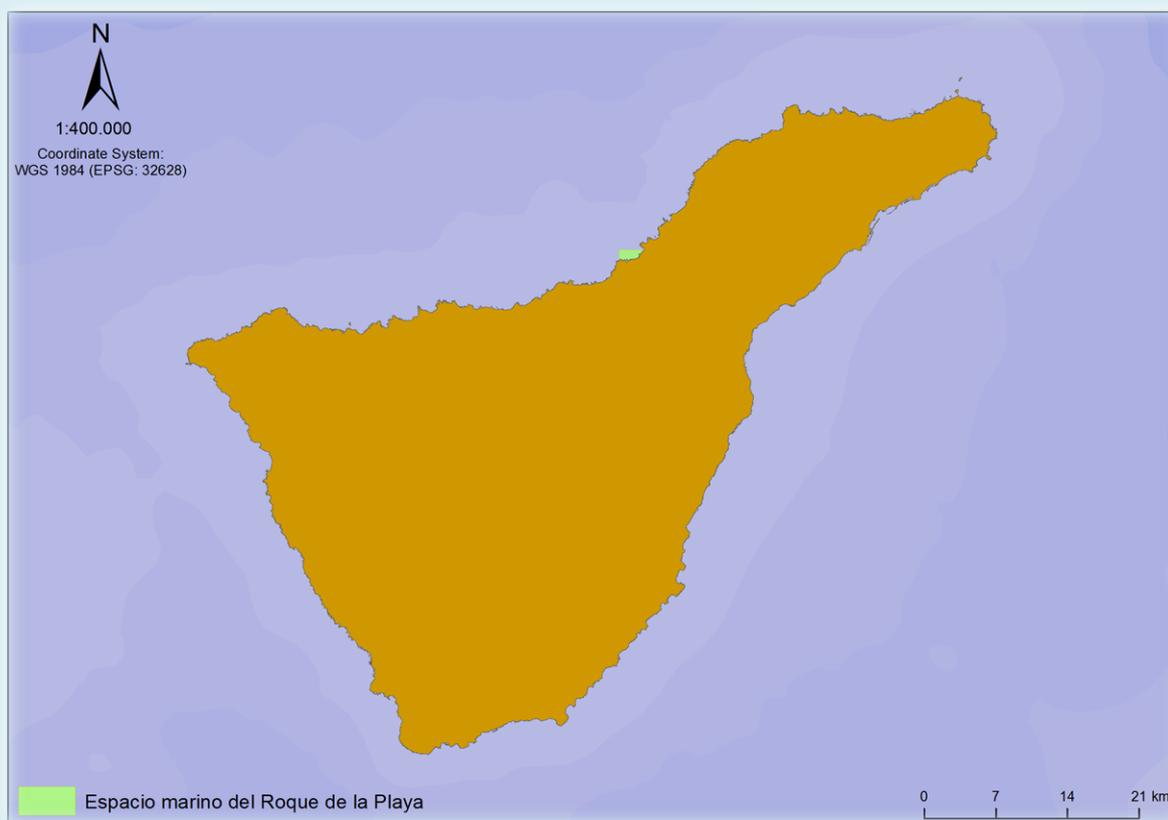


Figure 35 – Espacio marino del Roque de la Playa. Source: IEO.

Espacio marino de Anaga

SPA ES0000529

It's the small marine area around the Roques de Anaga, where there is a large colony of Bulwer's petrel (*Bulweria bulwerii*) and Madeira's storm petrel (*Oceanodroma castro*). In addition, the Scopoli's shearwater (*Calonectris diomedea*) reproduces on the nearby coast. This area is used by the birds in their entrances and exits from the colony, from or to the feeding areas, often located at considerable distances - up to hundreds of kilometers.

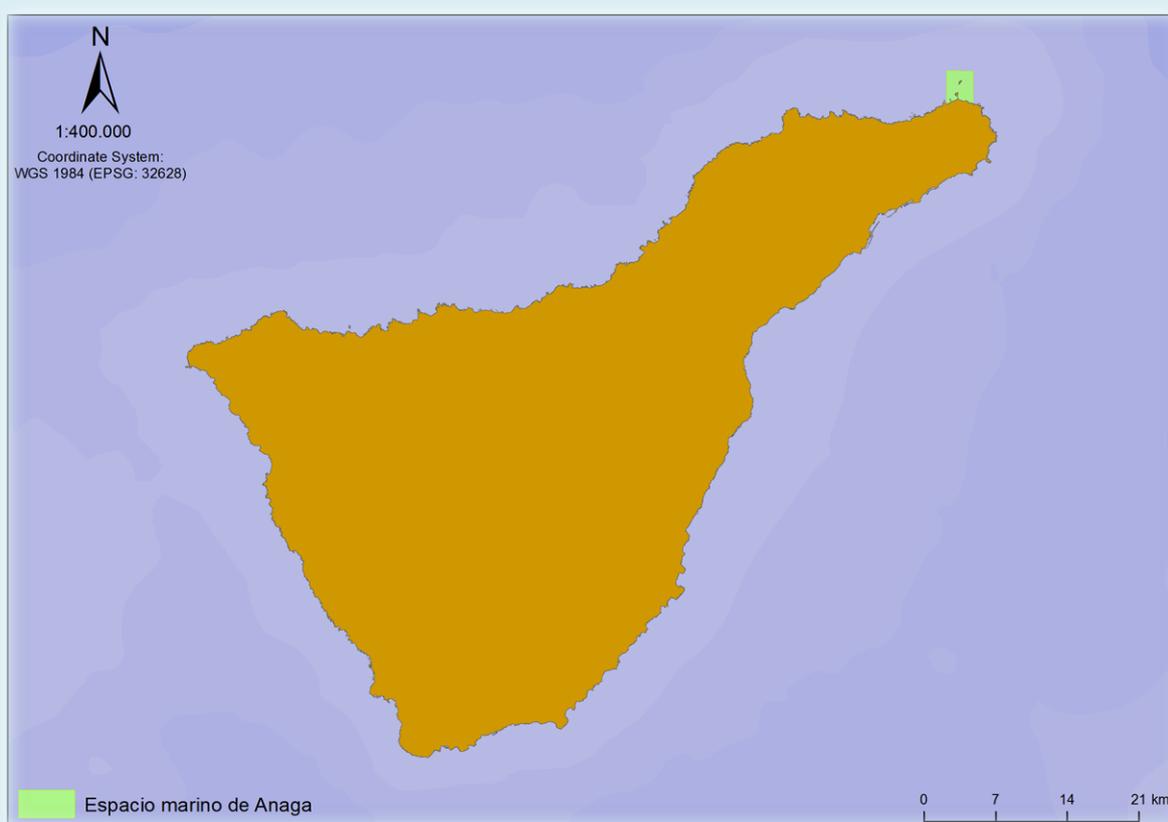


Figure 36 – Espacio marino de Anaga. Source: IEO.

Espacio marino de Mogán-La Aldea

SPA ES0000530

This marine area is next to the coastal strip of the southwest of the island of Gran Canaria. This stretch of coast is home to a large population of Scopoli's shearwater (*Calonectris diomedea*). There is also present, as a reproducer, the Bulwer's petrel (*Bulweria bulwerii*). This marine area is used by birds in their travels to the feeding areas, as well as in their migratory movements; sometimes it is also used as a feeding zone.



Figure 37 – Espacio marino de Mogán-La Aldea. Source: IEO.

Espacio marino de La Bocayna

SPA ES0000531

It's a marine space that stretches between the islands of Lanzarote and Fuerteventura. The geographic arrangement of these islands makes this area an almost obligatory step for the largest breeding population of Scopoli's shearwater (*Calonectris diomedea*). On the other hand, there are numerous colonies of interest for Bulwer's petrel (*Bulweria bulwerii*), the European storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*) or the Madeira's storm petrel (*Oceanodroma Castro*). This area can be used by local birds and other colonies as a feeding area, although its main role is as an area of passage to richer and distant feeding areas, mainly the waters on the African continental shelf.

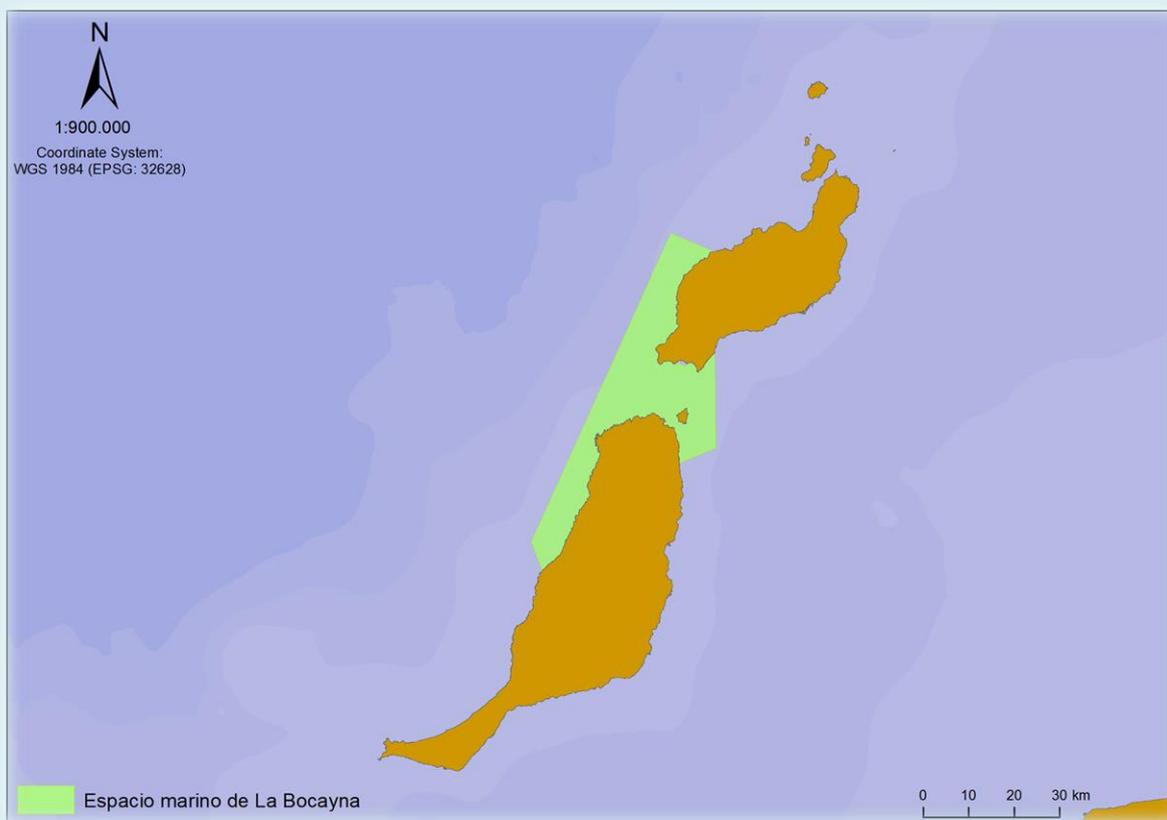


Figure 38 – Espacio marino de La Bocayna. Source: IEO.

Espacio marino de los Islotes de Lanzarote

SPA ES0000532

It's a marine space around the islets of the Chinijo Archipelago, located at north of the island of Lanzarote and with an area of more than 130,000 ha. The importance of this space lies in the fact that the waters that make it up surround the best enclave for the reproduction of some species. Thus, in this area nest, in large numbers, the Bulwer's petrel (*Bulweria bulwerii*), the Scopoli's shearwater (*Calonectris diomedea*), the European storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*), and the Madeira storm petrel (*Oceanodroma castro*). Likewise, the white-faced storm petrel (*Pelagodroma marina*) has, in this archipelago, the only breeding colonies in the national territory. In general, it is an important area for the migration of numerous species.

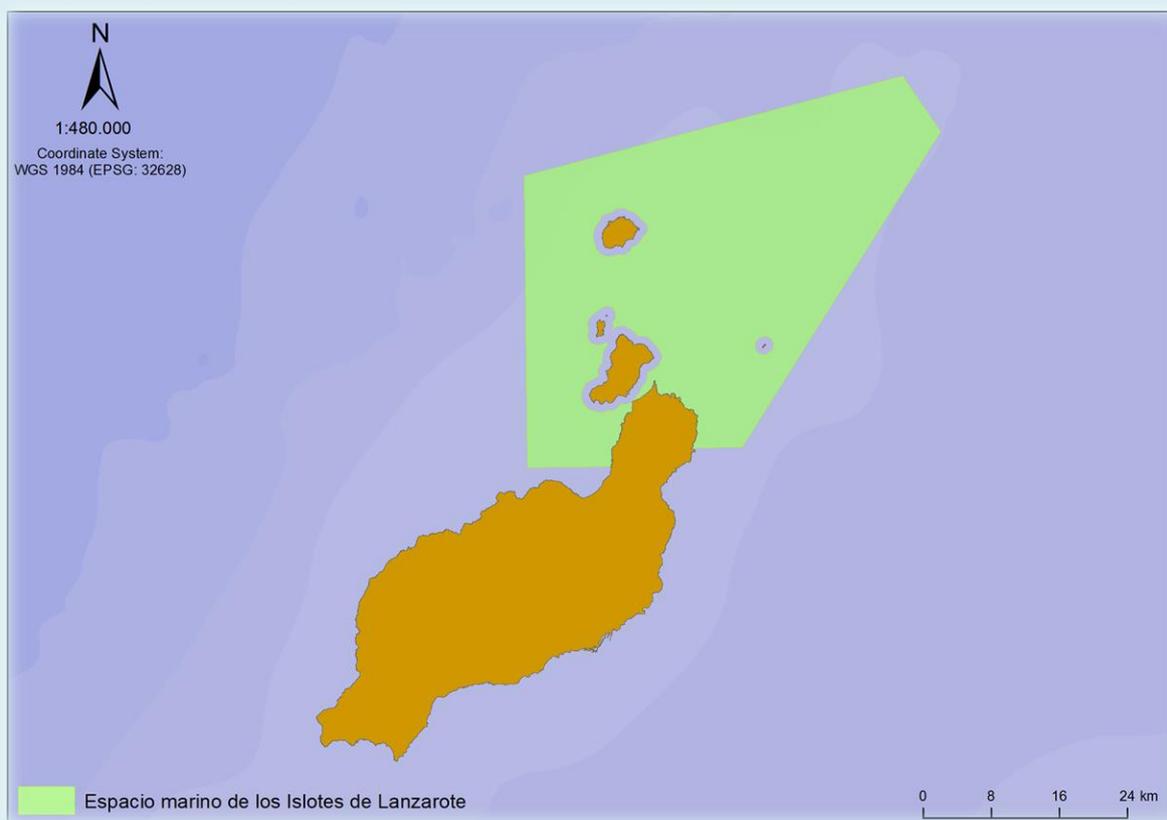


Figure 39 – Espacio marino de los Islotes de Lanzarote. Source: IEO.

Islotes del norte de Lanzarote y Famara

SPA ES000040

Located north of the island of Lanzarote. In the environment of this space, seabird populations such as *Calonectris diomedea*, *Hydrobates pelagicus* y *Bulweria bulwerii*, also the *Pelagodroma marina* finds in the islets the only known rearing areas in Spanish territory. Among the birds of prey *Pandion haliaetus*, *Falco pelegrinoides* and *Falco eleonora* stand out. Others species can also be reviewed as *Chlamydotis undulata*, *Burhinus oedicephalus*, *Cursorius cursor*, *Neophron percnopterus*, *Tyto alba*, *Parus caeruleus*, *Carduelis cannabina* and *Corvus corax*.

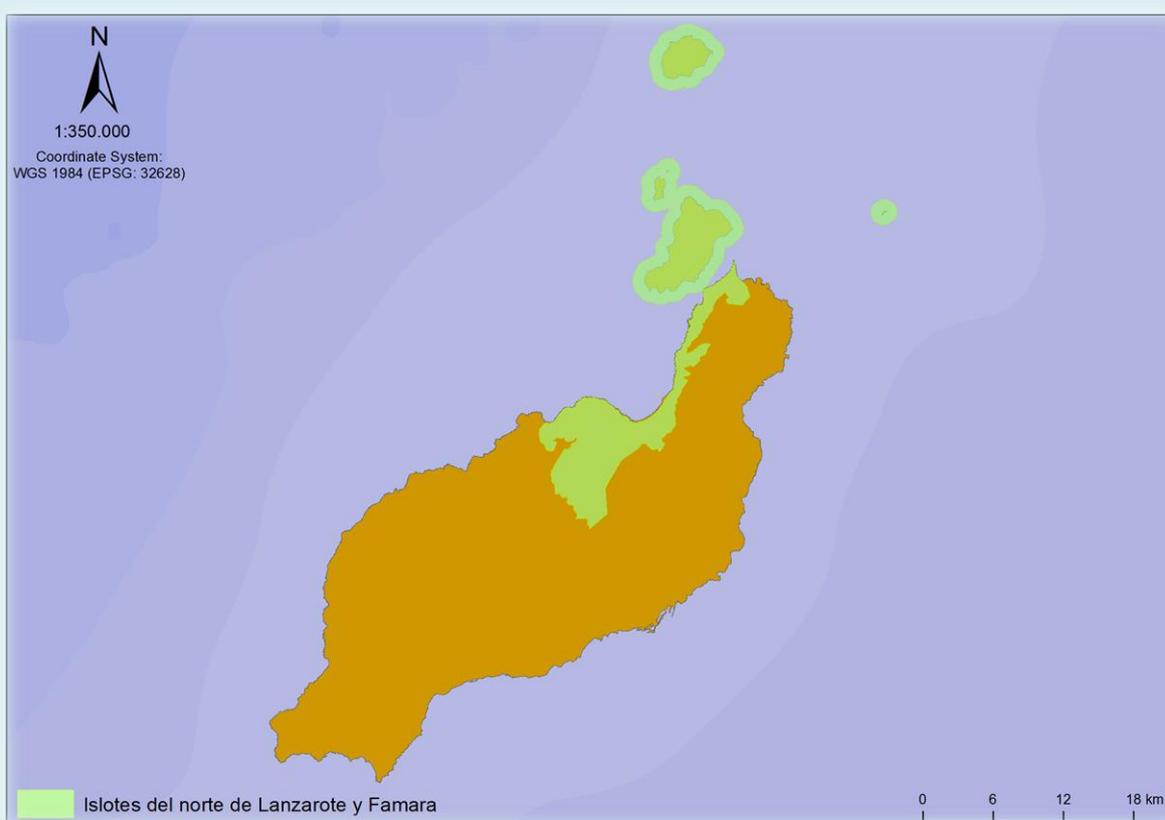


Figure 40 – Islotes del norte de Lanzarote y Famara. Source: IEO.

ZEPA Banco de la Concepción

SPA ES0000535

It's a marine space around a submarine mountain located at 71 km of north of the island of Lanzarote, with an area of 450,000 ha. It rises from 2,541 m depth to 170 m and it is believed that, in the past, it should have emerged part. The outcrops of deep waters, caused by general marine currents, turn the space into an area of high productivity in the Canarian context and, consequently, into an important feeding area for numerous species of seabirds. Thus, the space represents the main feeding area for the Scopoli's shearwater (*Calonectris diomedea*) in the waters of the Canary archipelago. Also noteworthy are the high densities of the Madeira storm petrel (*Oceanodroma castro*), which are much higher than at any other point in the Canary Islands, according to the existing information. Other species of stingray that nest in the Canary Islands or in the Savage Islands probably also make regular use of this area, although there are no robust numerical estimates. These include the Bulwer's petrel (*Bulweria bulwerii*) or the white-faced storm petrel (*Pelagodroma marina*). The area is also frequented by other species, of distant origin, during their migrations or in winter.

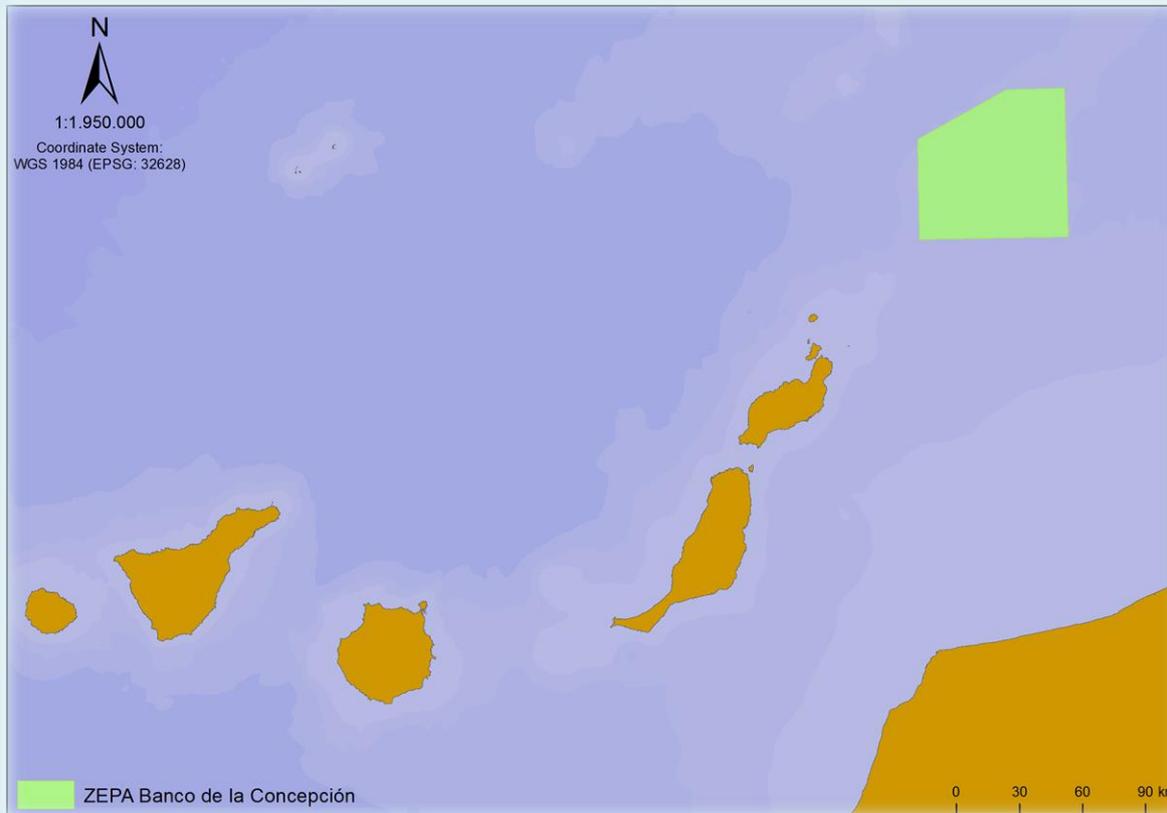


Figure 41 – ZEPA Banco de la Concepción. Source: IEO.

Special Areas for Conservation

With the aim of promoting knowledge and social involvement in the conservation of SAC's, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Food and Environment has developed the *Guide to good practices in marine areas of the Canary Islands* that provides information on the types of natural habitats and the species of community interest present in the SAC 's and the activities that can interact with the types of natural habitats.

In the following table are presented the SAC areas for the Canary archipelago.

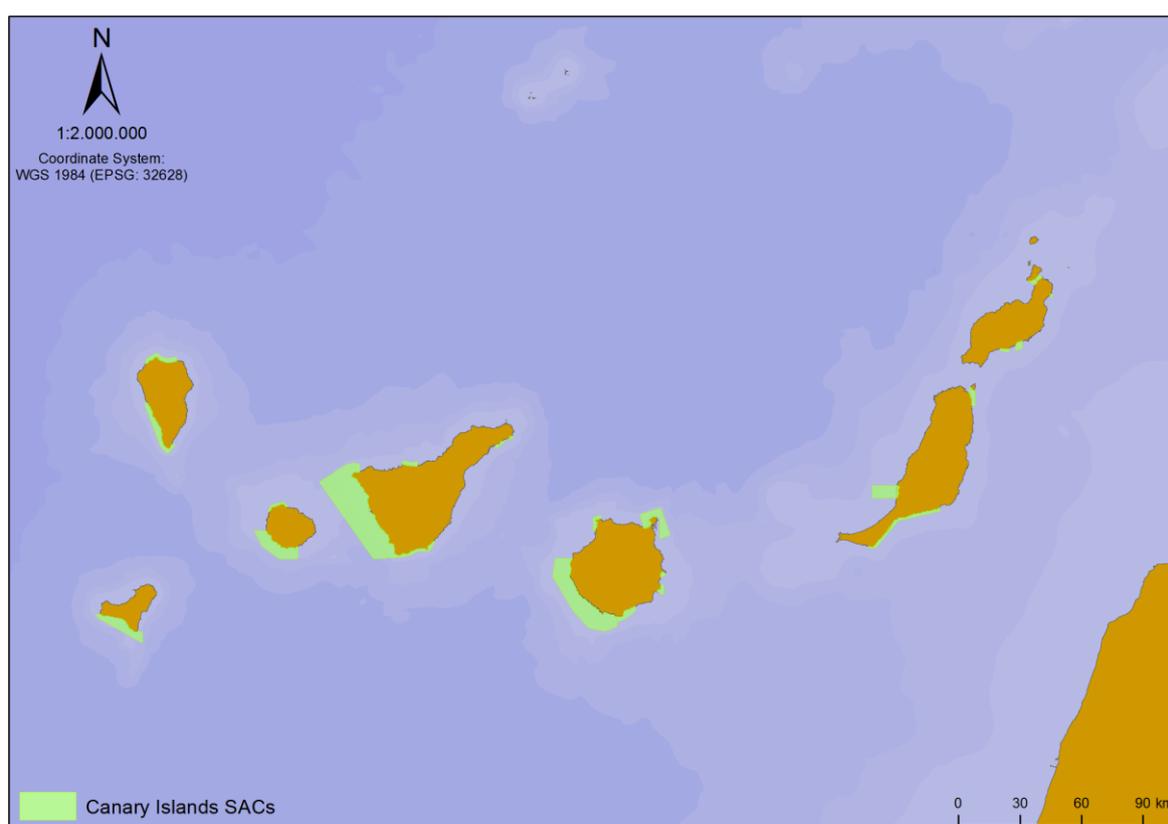


Figure 42 - Canary Islands Special Areas of Conservation. Source: IEO.

Mar de las Calmas

SAC ES7020057

The area called Mar de Las Calmas is located southwest of the island of El Hierro. The limit interior is defined by the coastline between the Punta de Los Saltos, in the the southern end of the island, and the Punta de Medina, located to the southwest of the island. Its outer limit is located offshore, at a maximum distance of approximately 3 nautical miles.

It has an area of 9,898.43 hectares and bathes the coast of the municipality of El Pinar de El Hierro. This reserve registers the presence of some types of natural habitats of community interest, such Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, Reefs and Submerged or partially submerged sea caves (codes 1110, 1170 and 8330 of the Annex I of Law 42/2007), and some species of community interest like the loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*), green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) and bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) (codes 1224, 1227 and 1349 of the Annex II of Law 42/2007).

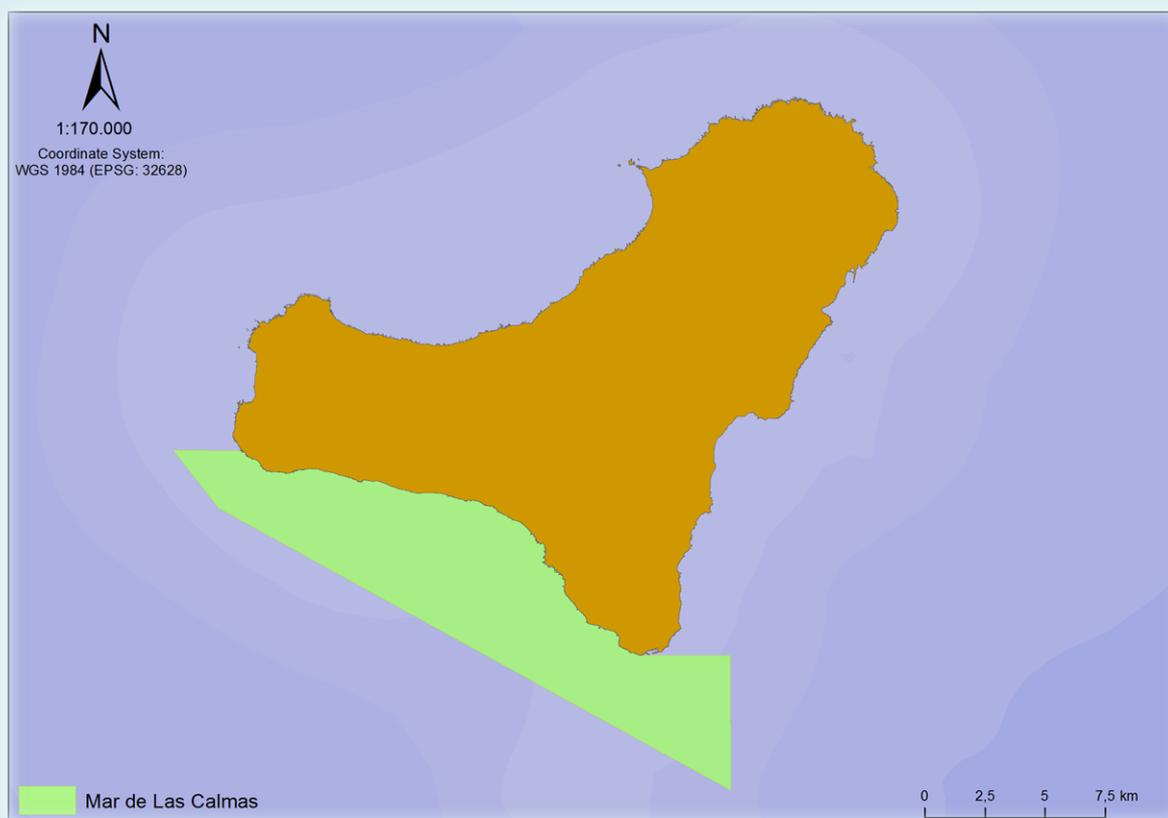


Figure 43 – Mar de Las Calmas. Source: IEO.

The reserve known as Costa de Garafía is located in the northern part of the island of La Palma and has its interior limit on the coastline, extending from Punta and Poris de Santo Domingo to Punta de La Gaviota and reaches a maximum depth of approximately 500 meters. It has an area of 3,475.35 hectares and bathes the coast of the municipalities of Garafía and Barlovento.

This reserve registers the presence of some types of natural habitats of community interest, such Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, Reefs and Submerged or partially submerged sea caves (codes 1110, 1170 and 8330 of the Annex I of Law 42/2007), and some species of community interest like the loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*) and bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) (codes 1224 and 1349 of the Annex II of Law 42/2007).

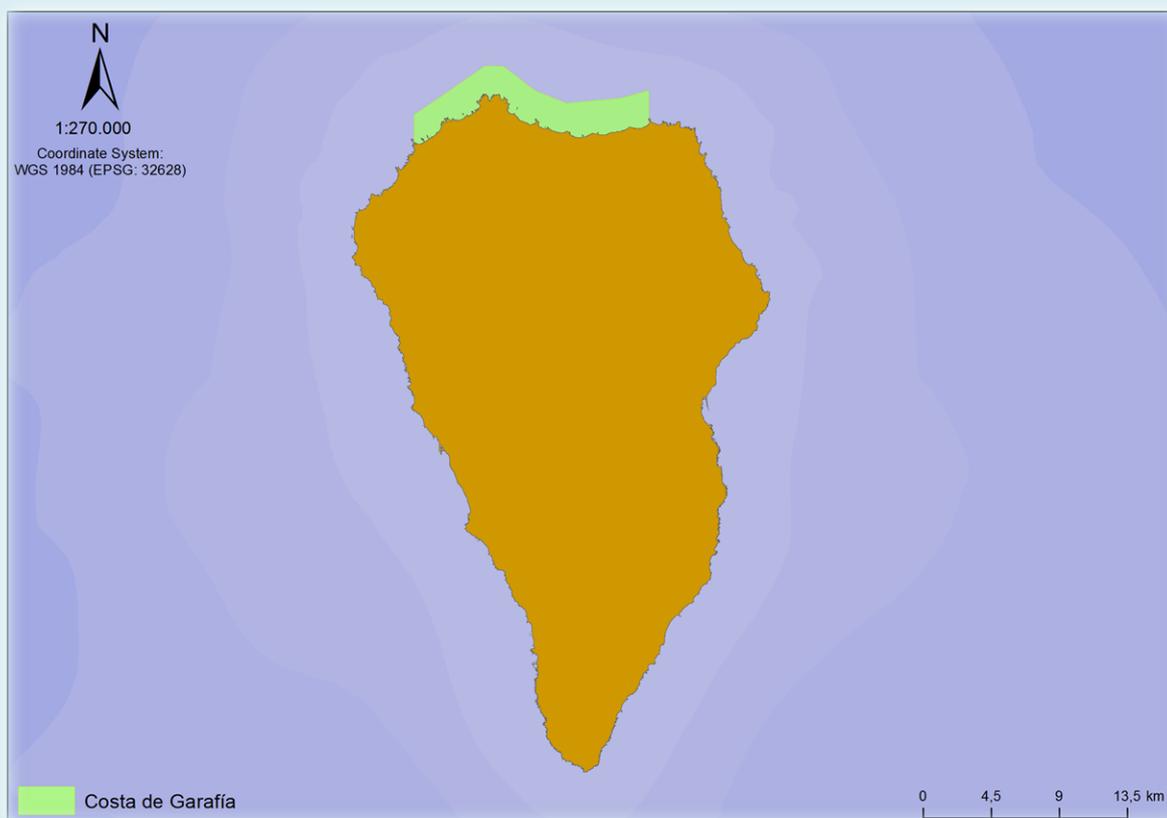


Figure 44 – Costa de Garafía. Source: IEO.

Franja marina de Fuencaliente

SAC ES7020122

The area called Franja Marina de Fuencaliente is located in the south-southwest area of the island of La Palma. Has its inner limit on the coastline from Punta de Juan Graje, in the mouth of Barranco de las Angustias, up to El Guincho. It covers about 3 miles Nautical wide and reaches in some areas 1,000 meters deep.

This reserve registers the presence of some types of natural habitats of community interest, such Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, Reefs and Submerged or partially submerged sea caves (codes 1110, 1170 and 8330 of the Annex I of Law 42/2007), and some species of community interest like the loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*) and bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) (codes 1224 and 1349 of the Annex II of Law 42/2007).

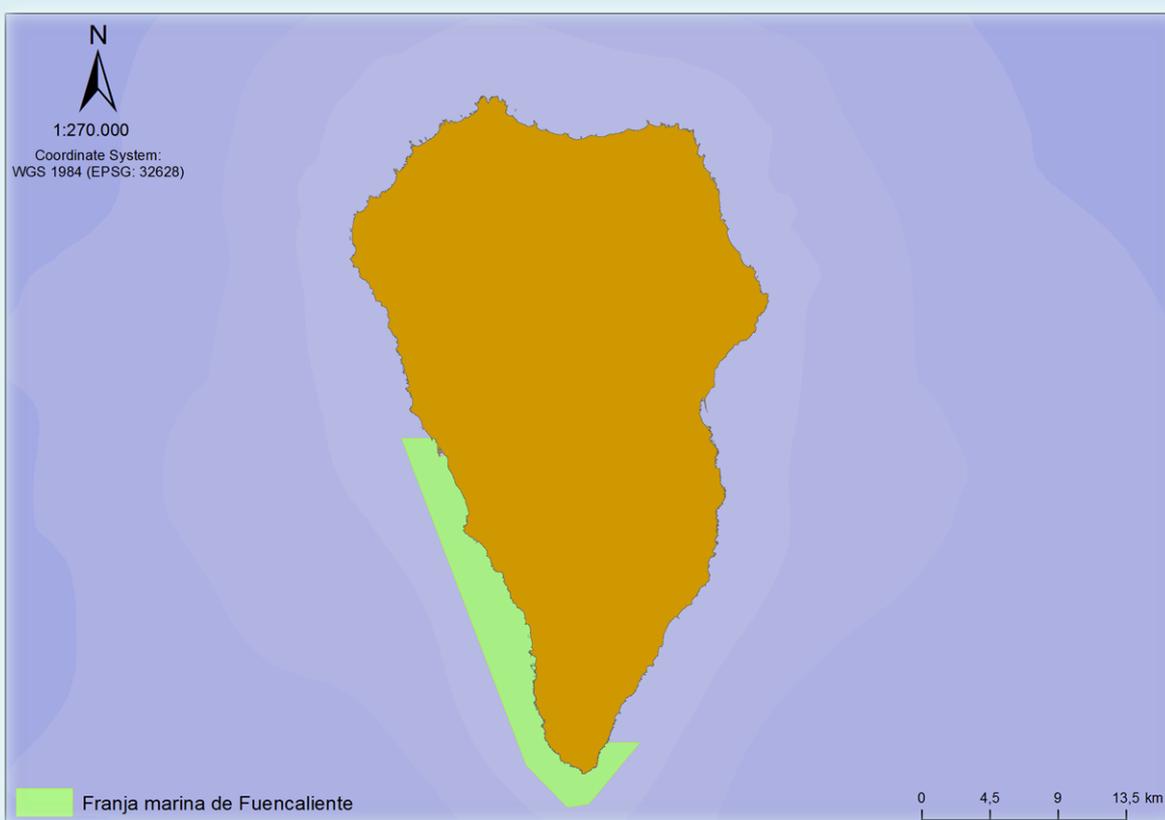


Figure 45 – Franja marina de Fuencaliente. Source: IEO.

Costa de Los Órganos

SAC ES7020125

The area called Costa de Los Órganos is located on the northwest coast of La Gomera being included approximately between the Baja del Burgado and Las Puntillas. The interior limit is located on the coastline and extends about a half mile offshore.

It has a total area of 1,161.36 hectares and is adjacent to part of the coastal strip of the Municipality of Vallehermoso.

This reserve registers the presence of some types of natural habitats of community interest, such Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, Reefs and Submerged or partially submerged sea caves (codes 1110, 1170 and 8330 of the Annex I of Law 42/2007), and some species of community interest like the loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*) and bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) (codes 1224 and 1349 of the Annex II of Law 42/2007).

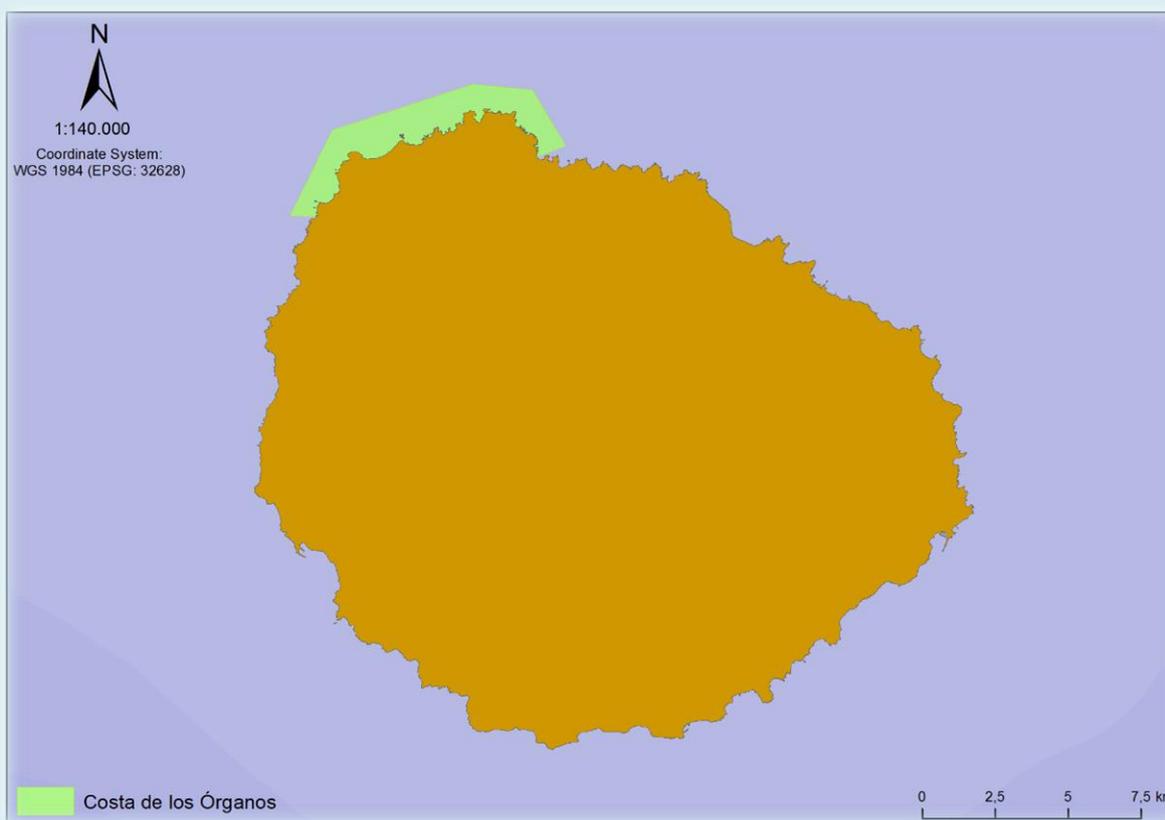


Figure 46 – Costa de los Órganos. Source: IEO.

Franja marina Santiago-Valle del Gran Rey

SAC ES7020123

The area called Franja Marina Santiago-Valle Gran Rey is located on the southwest coast of La Gomera. It has its inner limit on the coastline between Playa del Inglés and Playa de Santiago and its outer limit is located around three miles offshore.

It has a total area of 13,139.09 hectares and is adjacent to part of the coastal strip of Valle Gran Rey, Vallehermoso and San Sebastián de La Gomera and the entire coastal strip of Alajeró. It's a zone protected from the wind and the dominant sea, with warm and calm waters for a good part of the year, which is an area of passage and rest of many species marine, including 21 species of cetaceans.

This reserve registers the presence of some types of natural habitats of community interest, such Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, Reefs and Submerged or partially submerged sea caves (codes 1110, 1170 and 8330 of the Annex I of Law 42/2007), and some species of community interest like the loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*) and bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) (codes 1224 and 1349 of the Annex II of Law 42/2007).

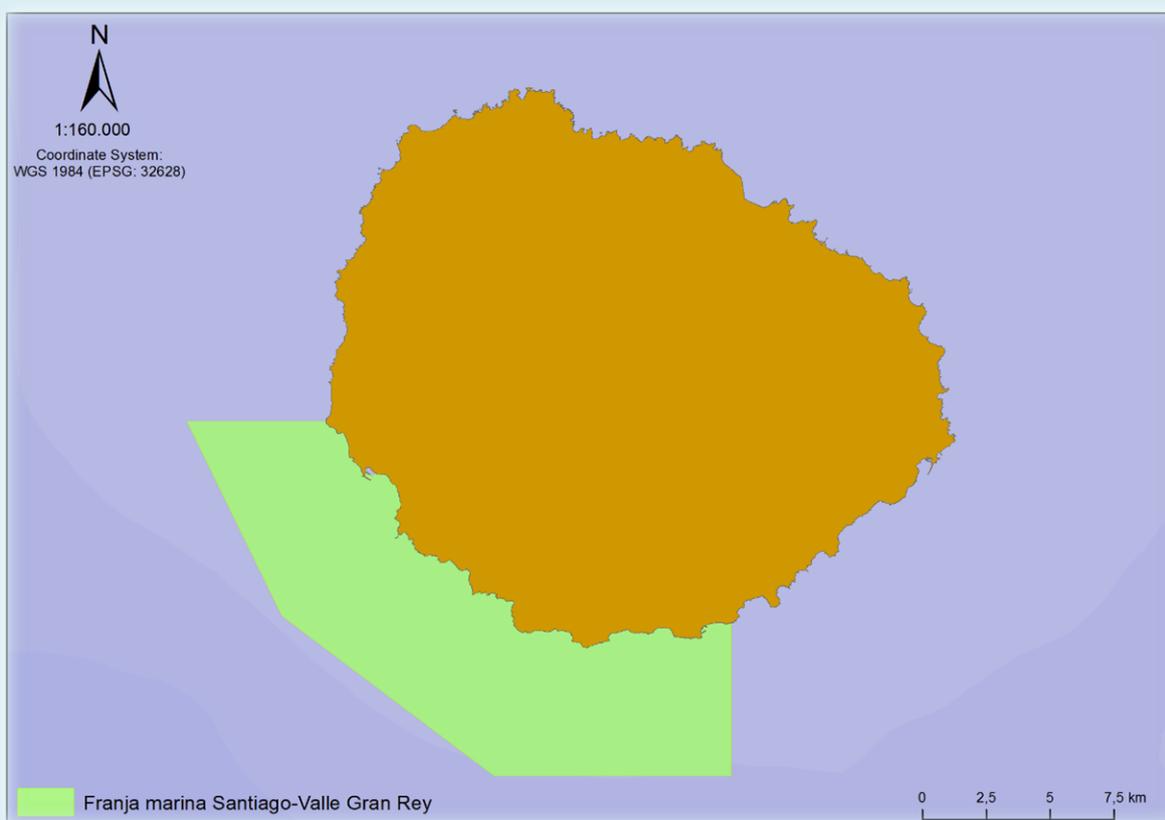


Figure 47 – Franja marina Santiago-Valle Gran Rey. Source: IEO.

Franja marina de Teno-Rasca

SAC ES7020017

The area called Franja Marina Teno-Rasca is located in the western sector of the Tenerife island. It is a strictly marine area, included between Punta del Fraile, to the north, and Punta Salema, to the south, and whose interior limit is defined by the entire line of coast between these points, except for a small area located north of Playa San Juan, in Fonsalía.

This area has an area of 69,489.68 hectares and bathes the coast of the municipalities of Buenavista del Norte, Santiago del Teide, Guía de Isora, Adeje and Arona.

This reserve registers the presence of some types of natural habitats of community interest, such Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, Reefs and Submerged or partially submerged sea caves (codes 1110, 1170 and 8330 of the Annex I of Law 42/2007), and some species of community interest like the loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*), green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) and bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) (codes 1224, 1227 and 1349 of the Annex II of Law 42/2007).

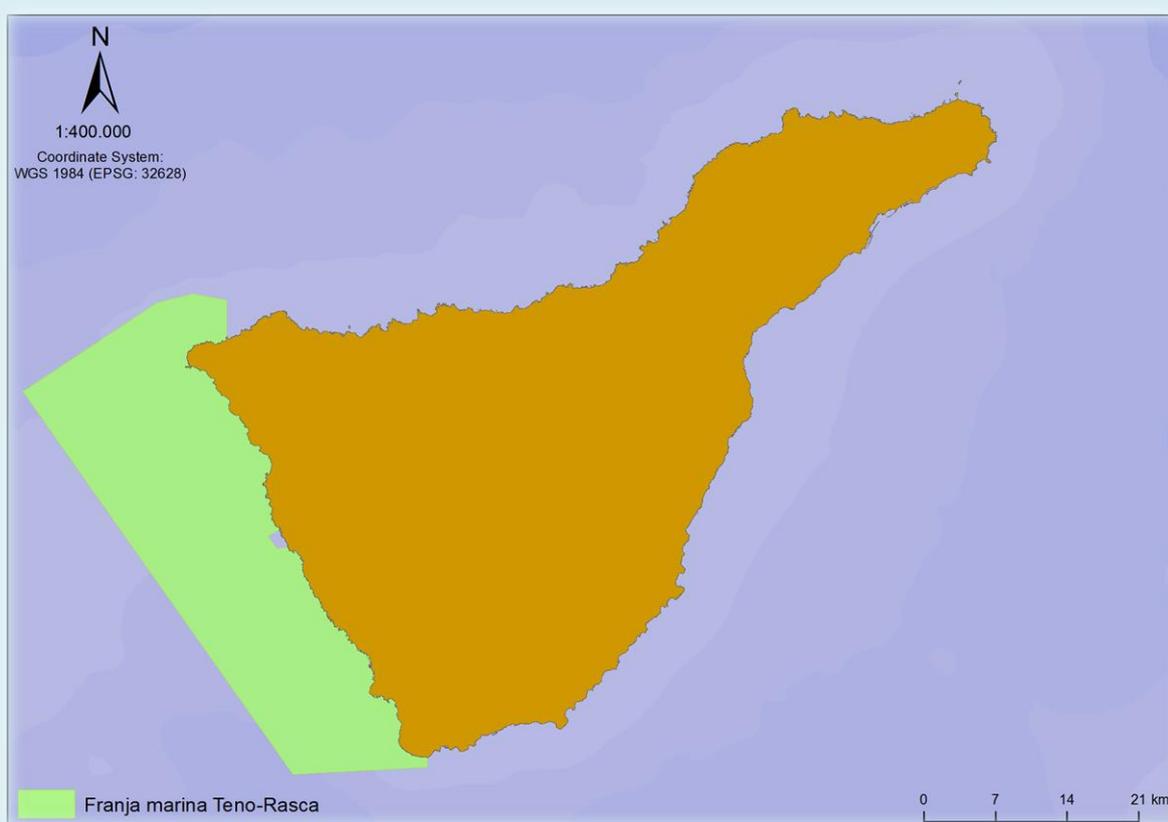


Figure 48 – Franja marina Teno-Rasca. Source: IEO.

The area called Costa de San Juan de la Rambla is located in the north of the island of Tenerife. It has its inner limit on the coastline between Punta del Guindaste and Punta de La Fajana, entering inland to an approximate distance of 1 nautical mile where locates its outer limit, reaching a maximum depth of 40 meters.

It has an area of 1,602.91 hectares and its waters bathe the municipalities of La Guancha, San Juan de la Rambla and Los Realejos.

This reserve registers the presence of some types of natural habitats of community interest, such Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, Reefs and Submerged or partially submerged sea caves (codes 1110, 1170 and 8330 of the Annex I of Law 42/2007), and some species of community interest like the loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*) (codes 1224 of the Annex II of Law 42/2007).

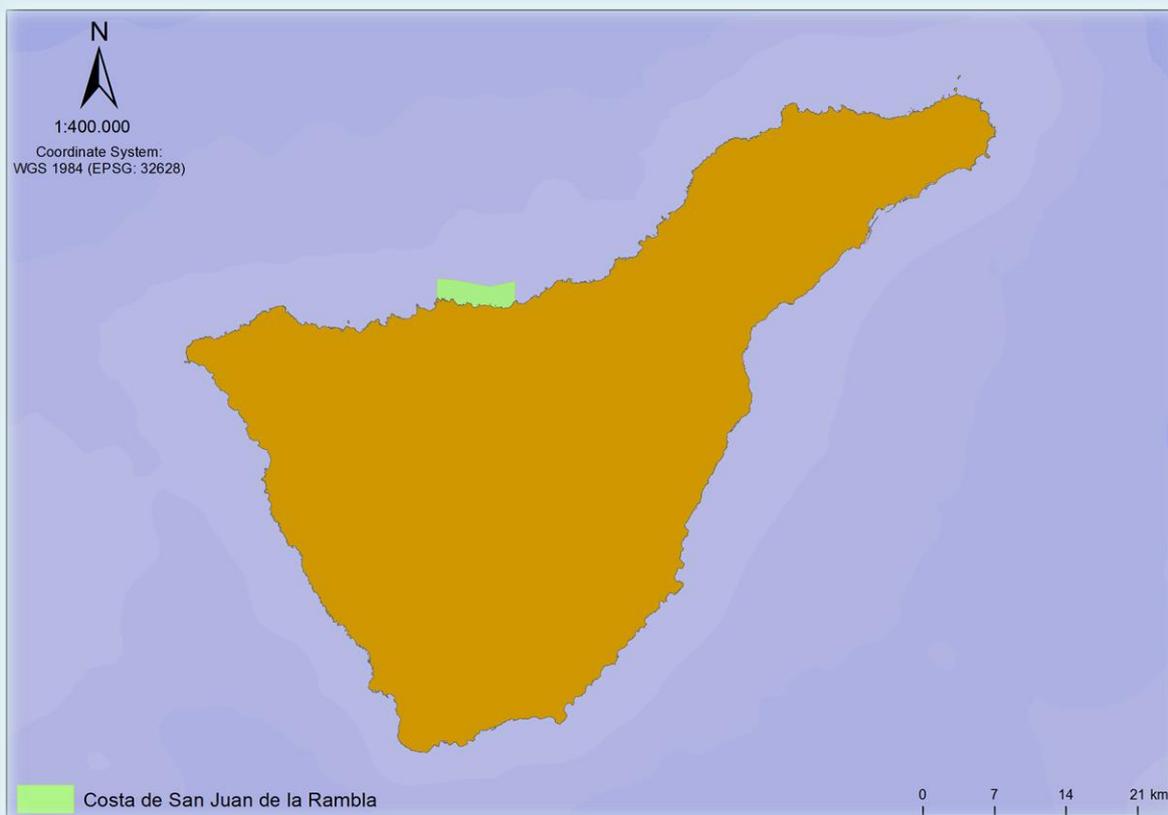


Figure 49 – Costa de San Juan de la Rambla. Source: IEO.

Cueva marina de San Juan

SAC ES7020117

The area called Cueva marina de San Juan is located on the west coast of the island of Tenerife and corresponds to a large underwater cave with several cameras and corridors of diverse amplitude located in front of the mouth of the Chabugo ravine, between the points of El Roque and La Tixera. This reserve registers the presence of some types of natural habitats of community interest, such as Submerged or partially submerged sea caves (code 8330 of the Annex I of Law 42/2007).

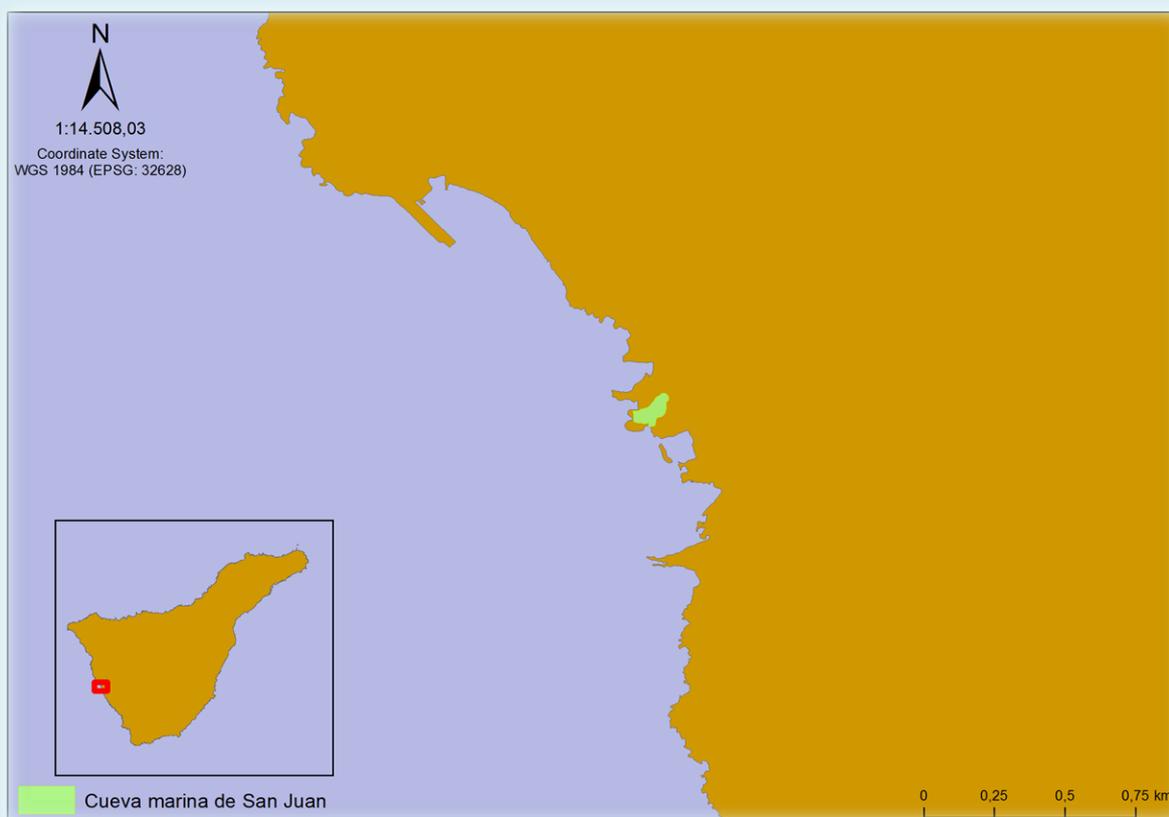


Figure 50 – Costa marina de San Juan. Source: IEO.

Sebadales del Sur de Tenerife

SAC ES7020116

The area called Sebadales del Sur de Tenerife is located at the southeast area of the island of Tenerife. Includes the waters located between Puntilla de las Cuevas del Trigo in its east end and Punta Salema to the west, extending south from both ends and from the low-water line to an approximate distance of one nautical mile from the line of coast, being able to reach in some points until about 200 meters of depth due to the narrow width of the continental shelf.

This reserve registers the presence of some types of natural habitats of community interest, such Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, Reefs and Submerged or partially submerged sea caves (codes 1110, 1170 and 8330 of the Annex I of Law 42/2007), and some species of community interest like the loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*), green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) and bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) (codes 1224, 1227 and 1349 of the Annex II of Law 42/2007).

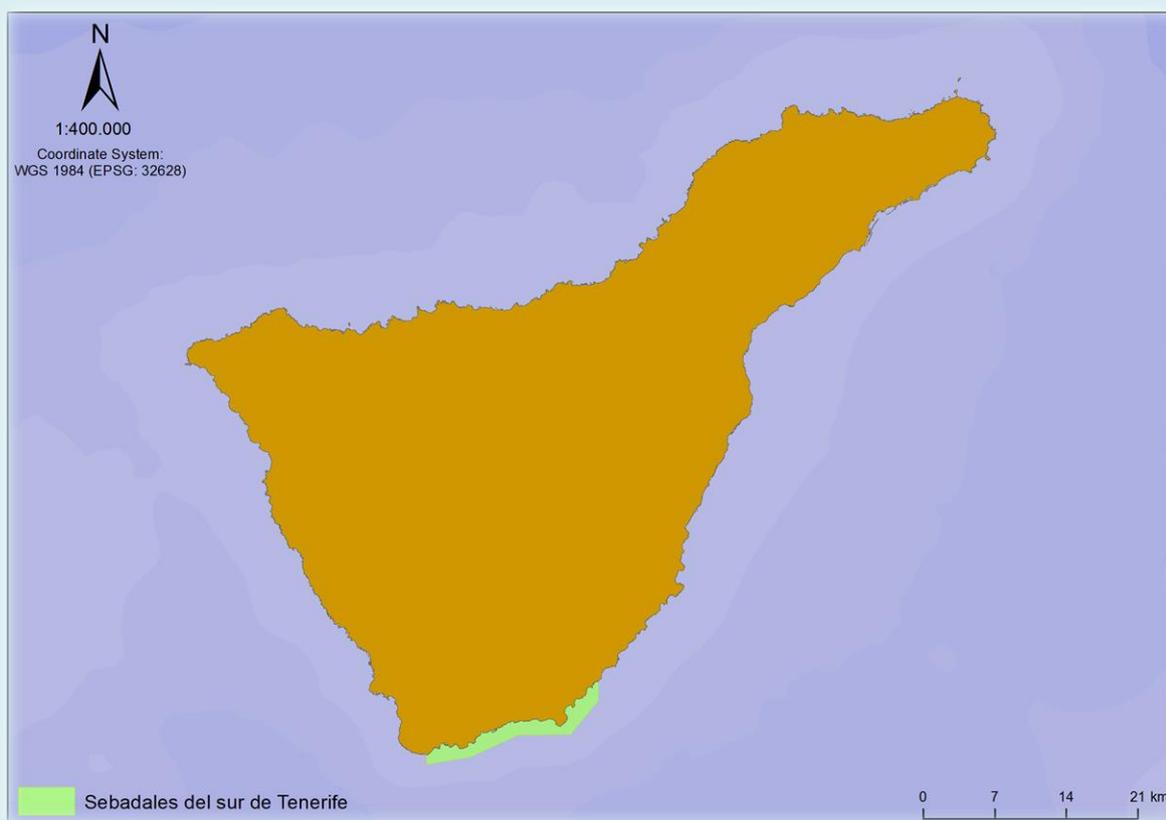


Figure 51 – Sebadales del sur de Tenerife. Source: IEO.

Sebadal de San Andrés

SAC ES7020120

The area called Sebadal de San Andrés is located at the southern part of the municipality of Santa Cruz de Tenerife. Its interior boundary is located on the coastline between the Punta de los Organos and the outer end of the fishing dock of the port of Santa Cruz, presenting a discontinuity between the area of the population nucleus of San Andrés and the east end of the fishing dock. Sea inland extends eastward from the Punta de los Organos and towards the south from the western end of the fishing basin, leaving its outer limit defined by a straight line parallel to the coastline at a maximum approximate distance of 1 nautical mile, and reaches 50 meters deep in some areas, being the average depth of 10 meters.

This reserve registers the presence of some types of natural habitats of community interest, such Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time and Reefs (codes 1110, 1170 of the Annex I of Law 42/2007), and some species of community interest like the loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*) and bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) (codes 1224 and 1349 of the Annex II of Law 42/2007).

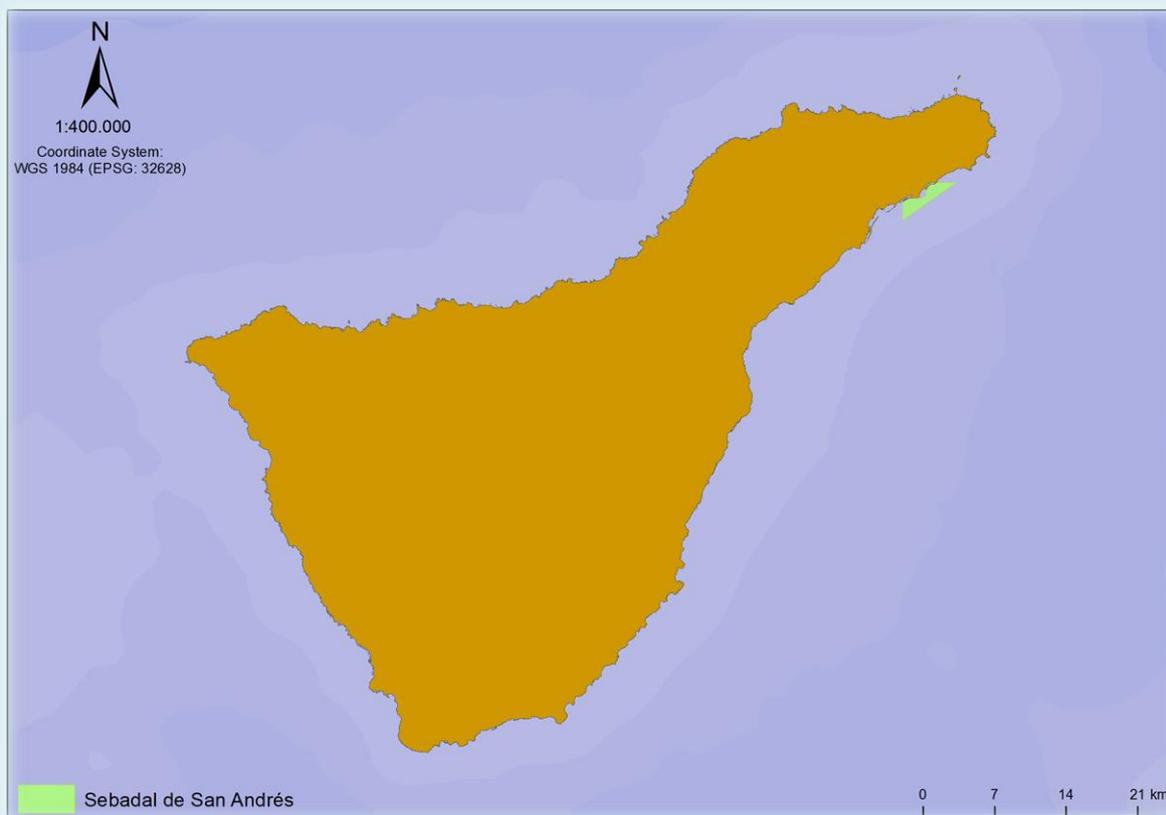


Figure 52 – Sebadal de San Andrés. Source: IEO.

Sebadales de Antequera

SAC ES7020128

This reserve is managed in a way that guarantees the protection and conservation of the types of natural habitats and the species of community interest present in the space, adopting the necessary conservation measures to reach a sustainable balance between the development of uses and activities in the area and the conservation of the natural values it contains.

This reserve registers the presence of some types of natural habitats of community interest, such as Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, Reefs and Submerged or partially submerged sea caves (codes 1110, 1170 and 8330 of the Annex I of Law 42/2007), and some species of community interest like the loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*) and bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) (codes 1224 and 1349 of the Annex II of Law 42/2007).

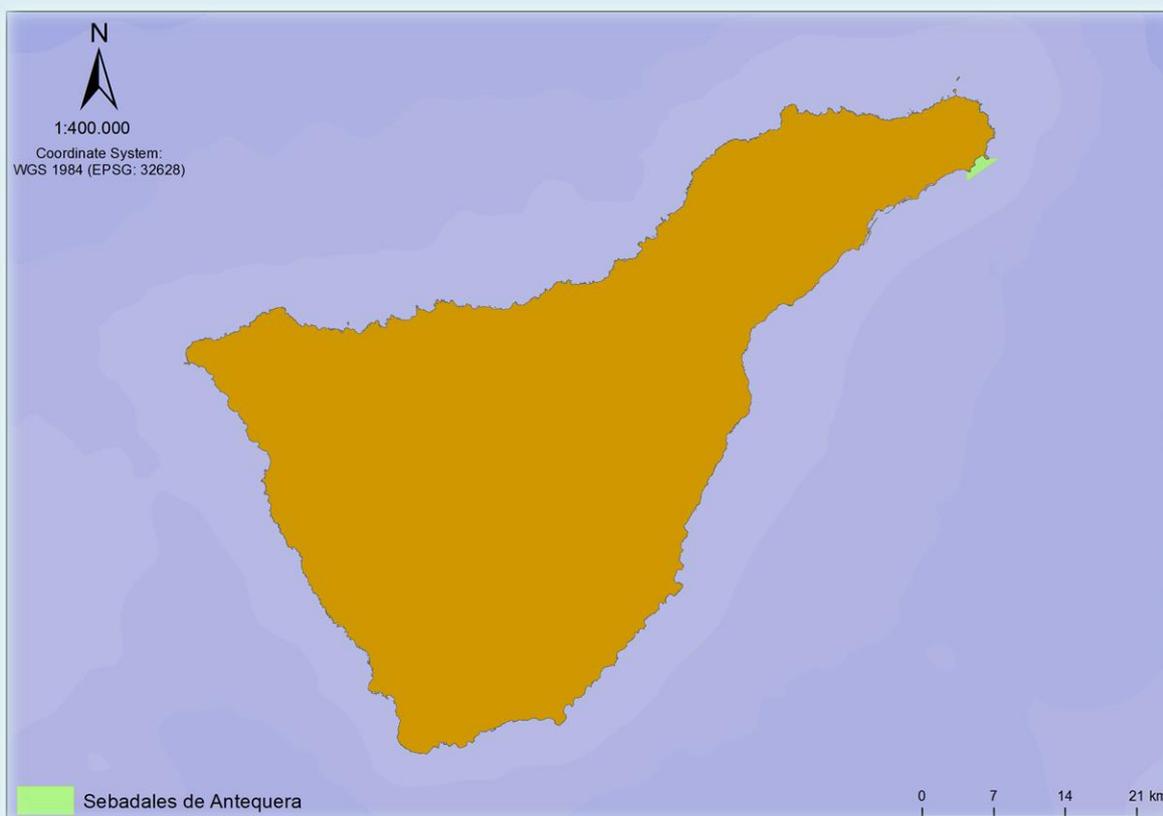


Figure 53 – Sebadales de Antequera. Source: IEO.

Costa de Sardina del Norte

SAC ES7010066

The area called Costa de Sardina del Norte is located in the northwest area of the island of Gran Canaria. It has its interior boundary on the coastline between Punta Cardonal and Punta Ortiz, entering to the sea until the 50 meters bathymetric level.

This reserve registers the presence of some types of natural habitats of community interest, such Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, Reefs and Submerged or partially submerged sea caves (codes 1110, 1170 and 8330 of the Annex I of Law 42/2007), and some species of community interest like the loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*) and bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) (codes 1224 and 1349 of the Annex II of Law 42/2007).



Figure 54 – Costa de Sardina del Norte. Source: IEO.

Sebadales de Güigüí

SAC ES7011005

The area called Sebadales de Güigüí is located in the western area of the island of Gran Canaria. It's inner limit on the coastline is between the Punta del Agujero and the Punta de El Descojonado and it's outer limit is located almost four and a half miles from the coast. It's formed by sandy bottoms, of soft relief, with a relatively intense hydro dynamism by the influence of the sea bottom from the west and northwest.

This reserve registers the presence of some types of natural habitats of community interest, such Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time and Reefs (codes 1110 and 1170 of the Annex I of Law 42/2007), and some species of community interest like the loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*) and bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) (codes 1224 and 1349 of the Annex II of Law 42/2007).

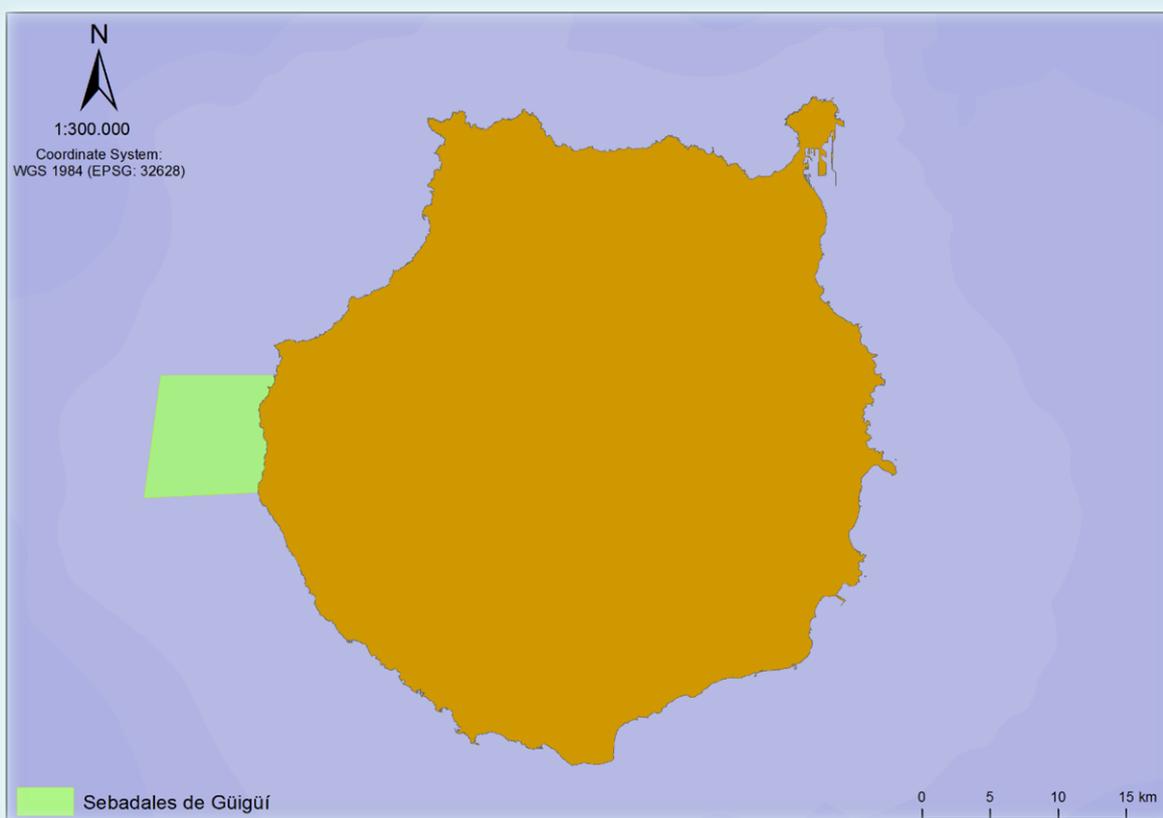


Figure 55 – Sebadales de Güigüí. Source: IEO.

Franja marina de Mogán

SAC ES7010017

The area called Franja marina de Mogán is located on the south southwest coast of Gran Canaria, being included between the Punta de Maspalomas and Punta del Descojonado. Its outer limit is situated at an approximate distance of between 3 and 5 nautical miles depending on the areas.

This reserve registers the presence of some types of natural habitats of community interest, such Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time and Reefs (codes 1110 and 1170 of the Annex I of Law 42/2007), and some species of community interest like the loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*), green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) and bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) (codes 1224, 1227 and 1349 of the Annex II of Law 42/2007).

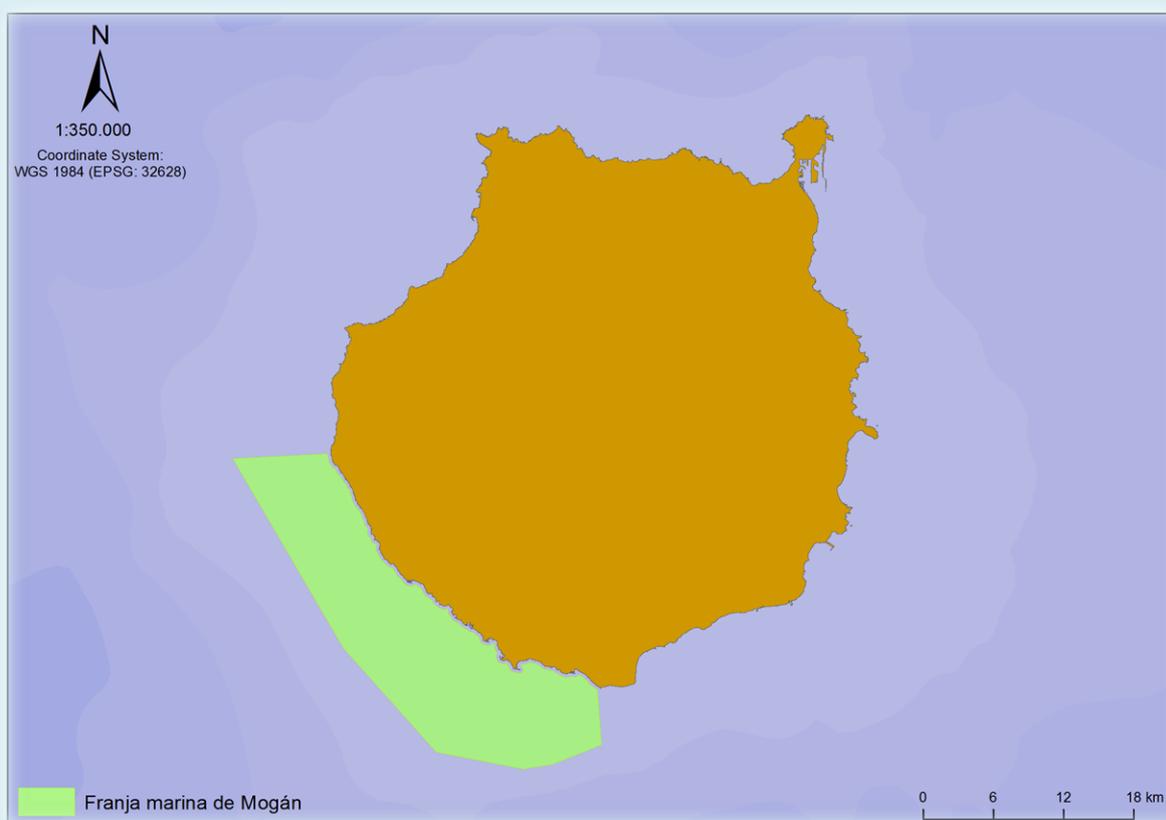


Figure 56 – Franja marina de Mogán. Source: IEO.

Sebadales de la Playa del Inglés

SAC ES7010056

The area called Sebadales de la Playa del Inglés, located in the southeast of the Gran Canaria Island, has its inner limit on the coastline, from Playa de las Mujeres to Punta del Tarajalillo, and covers approximately up to the isobath of 45 m deep. This area excludes the coastline located between Playa del Águila and Playa del Tarajalillo and about 0.3 miles in front of it.

This reserve registers the presence of some types of natural habitats of community interest, such Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time (code 1110 of the Annex I of Law 42/2007), and some species of community interest like the loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*) and bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) (codes 1224 and 1349 of the Annex II of Law 42/2007).



Figure 57 – Sebadales de la Playa del Inglés. Source: IEO.

Playa del Cabrón

SAC ES7010053

The area called Playa del Cabrón is located in the southeast of the island of Gran Canaria. It has its inner limit on the coastline between Punta de la Sal to La Caleta, reaching a maximum depth of about 50-60 meters. This reserve bathes the coastline of municipality of Agüimes.

The coast is trimmed and rocky in its great majority, which forms a great variety of types of habitats subjected to different oceanographic conditions. Along this strip alternating sandy or pebble beaches, with intertidal rashes and flooded areas. The rocky bottoms descend abruptly forming cliffs, cornices and tunnels to the sandy bed.

This reserve registers the presence of some types of natural habitats of community interest, such Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, Reefs and Submerged or partially submerged sea caves (codes 1110, 1170 and 8330 of the Annex I of Law 42/2007), and some species of community interest like the loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*) and green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) (codes 1224 and 1227 of the Annex II of Law 42/2007).



Figure 58 – Playa del Cabrón. Source: IEO.

Bahía de Gando

SAC ES7010048

The area called Bahía de Gando is located in the eastern part of the island of Gran Canaria. Its interior limit is on the coastline between Punta de Gando to the north, to the Morro del Burrero to the south. Its outer limit is located approximately at the level bathymetric 30 meters. They are shallow bottoms generally sandy and sheltered from the waves and dominant wind due to the presence of the Gando Peninsula. It bathes the coast of the municipalities of Telde and Ingenio and is military maneuvering area used by the Canary Islands Air Command, considered a restricted military area for public use.

This reserve registers the presence of some types of natural habitats of community interest, such Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time and Reefs (codes 1110 and 1170 of the Annex I of Law 42/2007), and some species of community interest like the loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*), green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) and bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) (codes 1224, 1227 and 1349 of the Annex II of Law 42/2007).



Figure 59 – Bahía de Gando. Source: IEO.

Área marina de La Isleta

SAC ES7010016

The area called Área marina de La Isleta is located on the northeast coast of Gran Canaria. Its interior limit starts at about 0.2 miles in front of the Bajas de Agustín Diablo and It continues adjacent to the SAC Bahía del Confital (ES7010037) and to the Isleta coastline, until Las bajas de La Isleta, where it is separated from the coast about 0.8 miles in a straight line to the this, to descend then in a south - southwest direction to its southernmost point, located at about 1.4 miles east of Playa del Caletón. Its outer limit is marked by three points united by straight lines; the most western located almost 3 miles north of El Saltillo; the second, the northernmost, located 2.5 miles to the northwest of Las bajas de La Isleta and the last is located approximately at 4 miles east of El Caletón, constituting the extreme most eastern of the SAC.

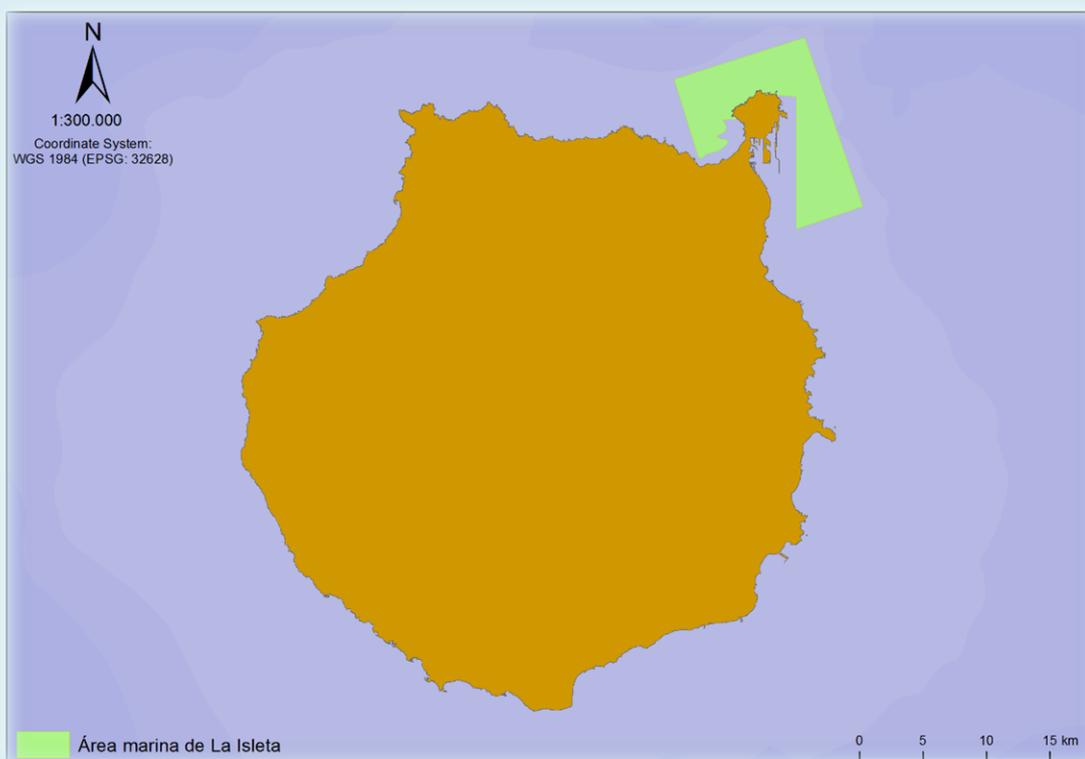


Figure 60 – Área marina de La Isleta. Source: IEO.

Bahía del Confital

SAC ES7010037

The area called Bahía del Confital is located on the northeast coast of Gran Canaria. Have its interior limit on the coastline, from the Bajas de Agustín Diablo to the outskirts of northern limit of the Playa del Confital. Its outer limit is located approximately at the level bathymetric 50 meters.

It is a zone not exposed to the waves or to the prevailing winds in which there is a semi-submerged characteristic that protects the beach of Las Canteras as well as other barriers at different depths that they originate a particular underwater landscape.

This reserve registers the presence of some types of natural habitats of community interest, such Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time and Reefs (codes 1110 and 1170 of the Annex I of Law 42/2007), and some species of community interest like the loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*) and bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) (codes 1224 and 1349 of the Annex II of Law 42/2007).



Figure 61 – Bahía del Confital. Source: IEO.

Cueva de Lobos

SAC ES7010014

The coastal strip is characterized by dotted with several rocky reefs, in addition to some incoming and outgoing that make up some small protected bays of the northern dominant sea. Access to the coastal strip by land lacks road access and is restricted to some narrow roads. There is a sandy beach. The seabed is mainly rocky and steep with a gentle slope.

It was one of the last areas occupied by the populations of Monk Seal in the Canary Islands. Until a few years ago it was one of the richest areas in fishery resources, due in large part to the productivity of its waters and the distance from large populated areas and fishing ports. At present this habitat still meets the optimal conditions for the reintroduction of the species.

This reserve registers the presence of some types of natural habitats of community interest, such Submerged or partially submerged sea caves (code 8330 of the Annex I of Law 42/2007), and some species of community interest like the loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*) (code 1224 of the Annex II of Law 42/2007).

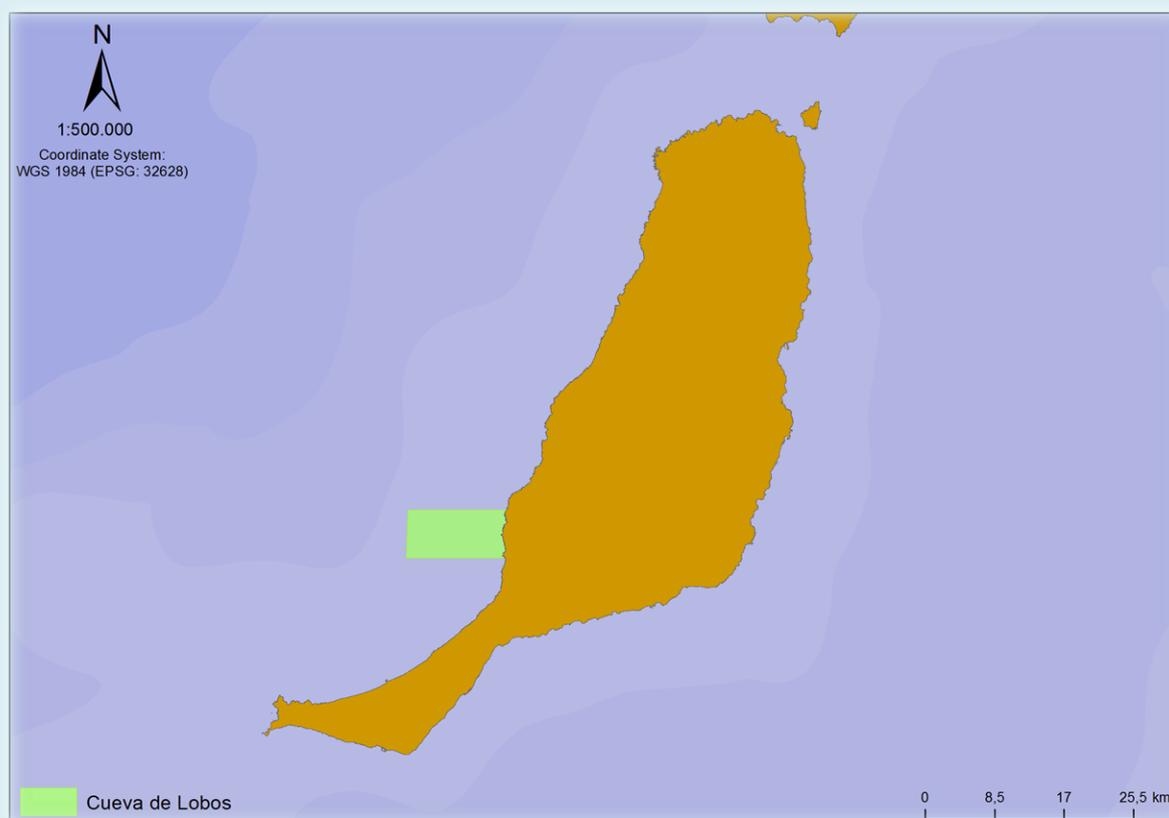


Figure 62 – Cueva de Lobos. Source: IEO.

Playa de Sotavento de Jandía

SAC ES7010035

The area called Playa de Sotavento de Jandía is located southeast of the island of Fuerteventura and bathes the coast of the municipalities of Tuineje and Pájara. It is located between La Laja Verde or Morro de Gran Tarajal on the east and Playa del Matorral on the west, extending from the coastline to approximately 20 meters deep.

This reserve registers the presence of some types of natural habitats of community interest, such as Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time and Reefs (codes 1110 and 1170 of the Annex I of Law 42/2007), and some species of community interest like the loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*) and bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) (codes 1224 and 1349 of the Annex II of Law 42/2007).

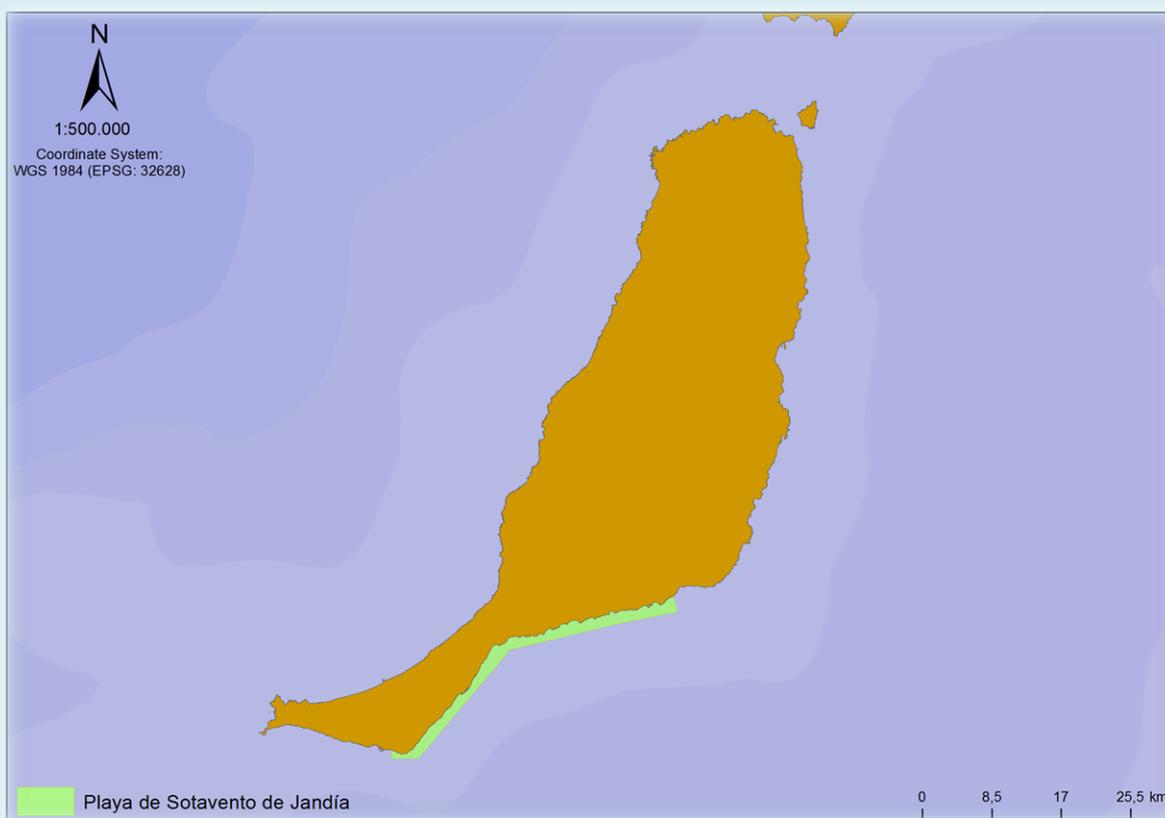


Figure 63 – Playa de Sotavento de Jandía. Source: IEO.

Sebadales de Corralejo

SAC ES7010022

The area called Sebadales de Corralejo is located in the northeast of the island of Fuerteventura, comprising a marine strip located from the coast of Corralejo to the Isla de Lobos. It is delimited by the northwest by the Punta del Salidero, by the northeast by the Roques del Puertito, on the southeast from a point on the coast corresponding to the Playita del Porís extending to the northeast about 1,800 meters and to the southwest by Punta de Trivas.

This reserve registers the presence of some types of natural habitats of community interest, such Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time and Reefs (codes 1110 and 1170 of the Annex I of Law 42/2007), and some species of community interest like the loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*), green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) and bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) (codes 1224, 1227 and 1349 of the Annex II of Law 42/2007).

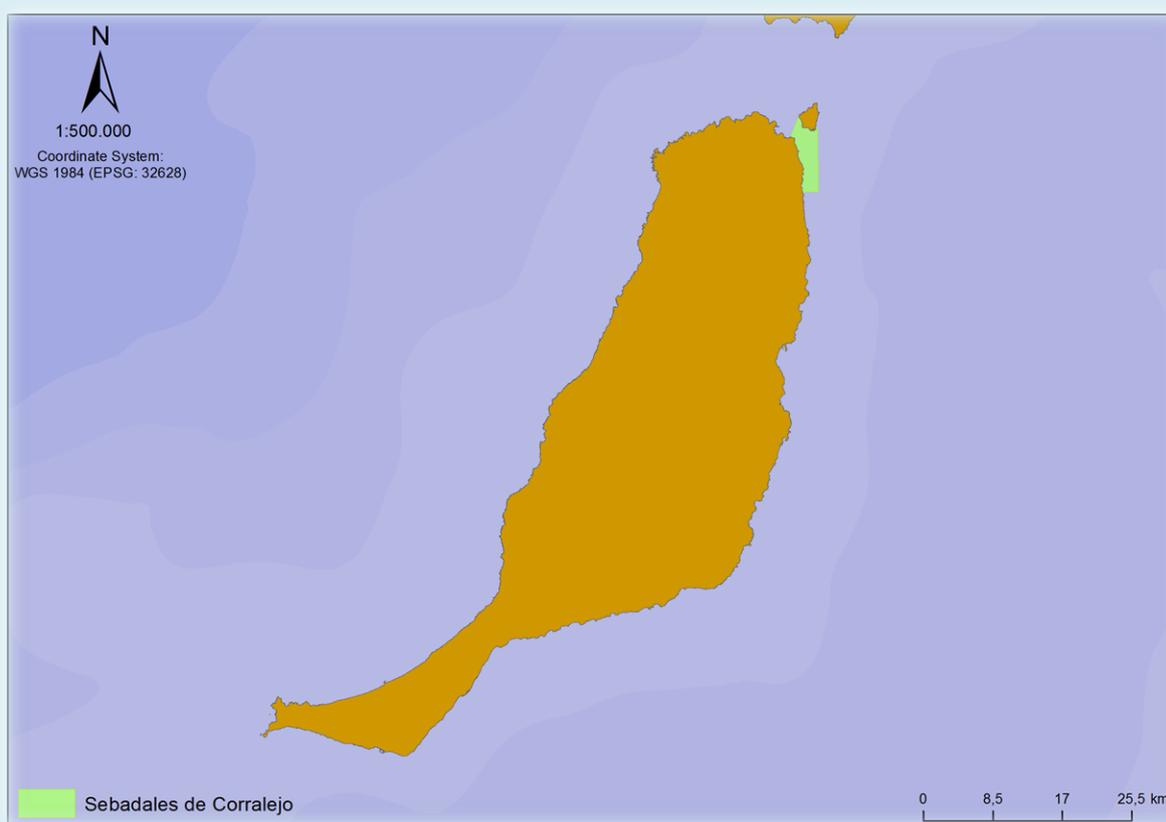


Figure 64 – Sebadales de Corralejo. Source: IEO.

Cagafrecho

SAC ES7011002

The area called Cagafrecho is located in the southeast area of the island of Lanzarote. The limit interior coincides with the coastline located between approximately Risco Prieto and Punta el Barranquillo and its outer limit is being located almost one mile offshore to the south.

This reserve registers the presence of some types of natural habitats of community interest, such Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, Reefs and Submerged or partially submerged sea caves (codes 1110, 1170 and 8330 of the Annex I of Law 42/2007), and some species of community interest like the loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*) and bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) (codes 1224 and 1349 of the Annex II of Law 42/2007).

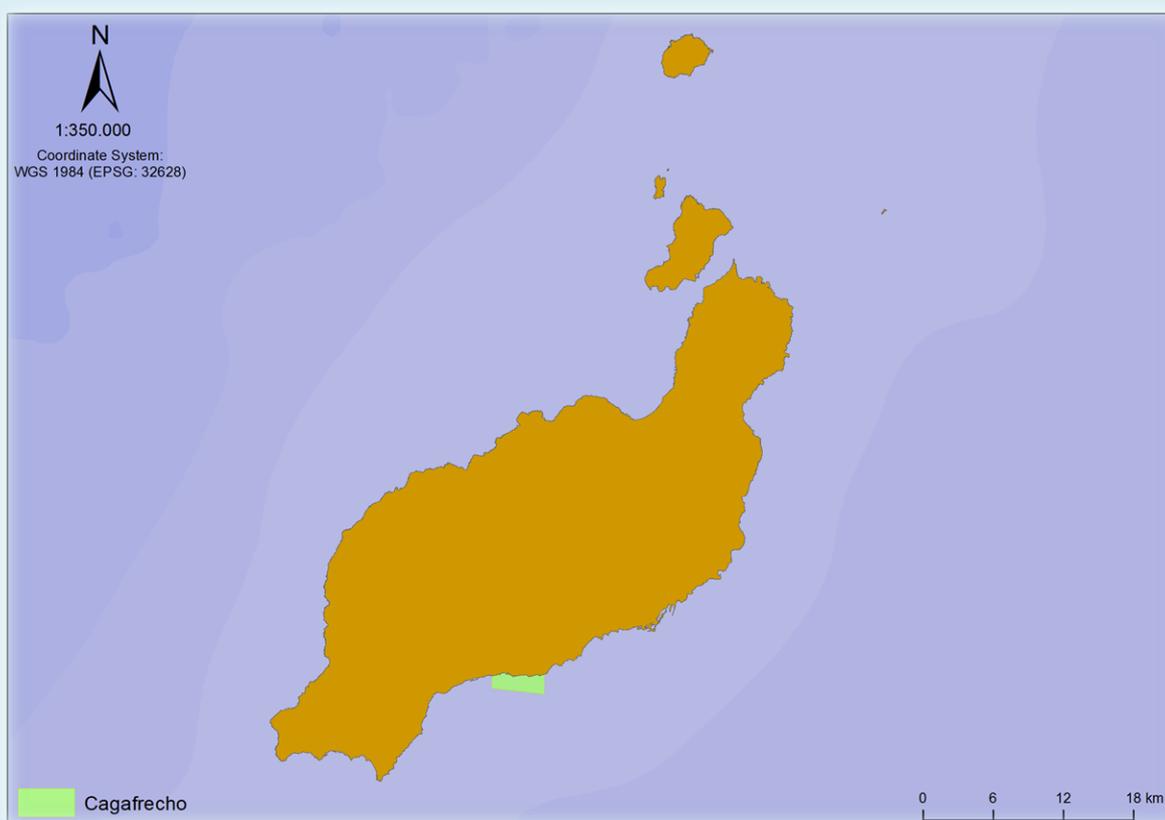


Figure 65 – Cagafrecho. Source: IEO.

The area called Sebadales de Guasimeta is located in the south of the island of Lanzarote, opposite to the coast of Playa Honda, being included between the Playa Guasimeta and Playa del Cable with the coastline as an interior boundary and covering the two nautical miles approximately up to 100 meters deep as the outer limit.

This reserve registers the presence of some types of natural habitats of community interest, such Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time and Reefs (codes 1110 and 1170 of the Annex I of Law 42/2007), and some species of community interest like the loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*) and bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) (codes 1224 and 1349 of the Annex II of Law 42/2007).

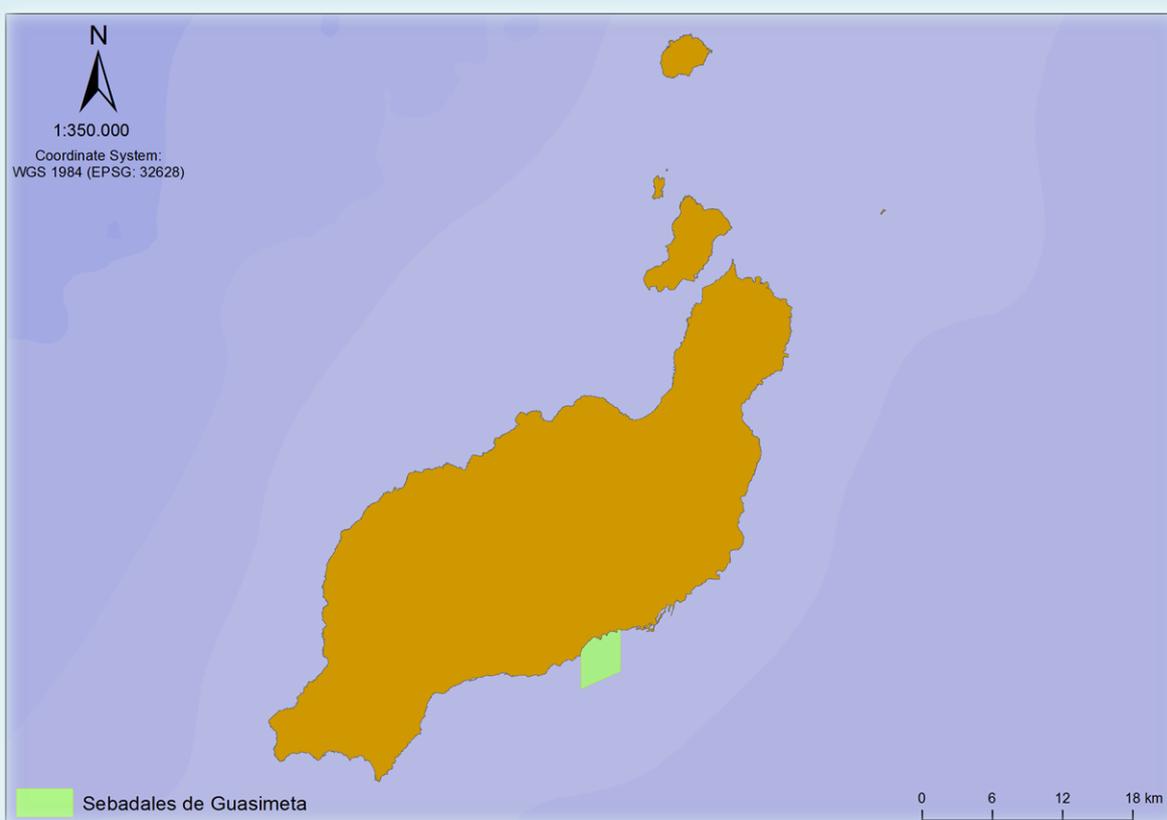


Figure 66 – Sebadales de Guasimeta. Source: IEO.

Los Jameos

SAC ES7010054

In this area there are two cavities provided with several lakes of marine water in their interior, belonging to a much larger underground complex: the volcanic tube of the Cueva de los Verdes, which runs through the entire Malpais de la Corona. The section of underground galleries several caves and tunnels.

This reserve registers the presence of some types of natural habitats of community interest, such Submerged or partially submerged sea caves (code 8330 of the Annex I of Law 42/2007).

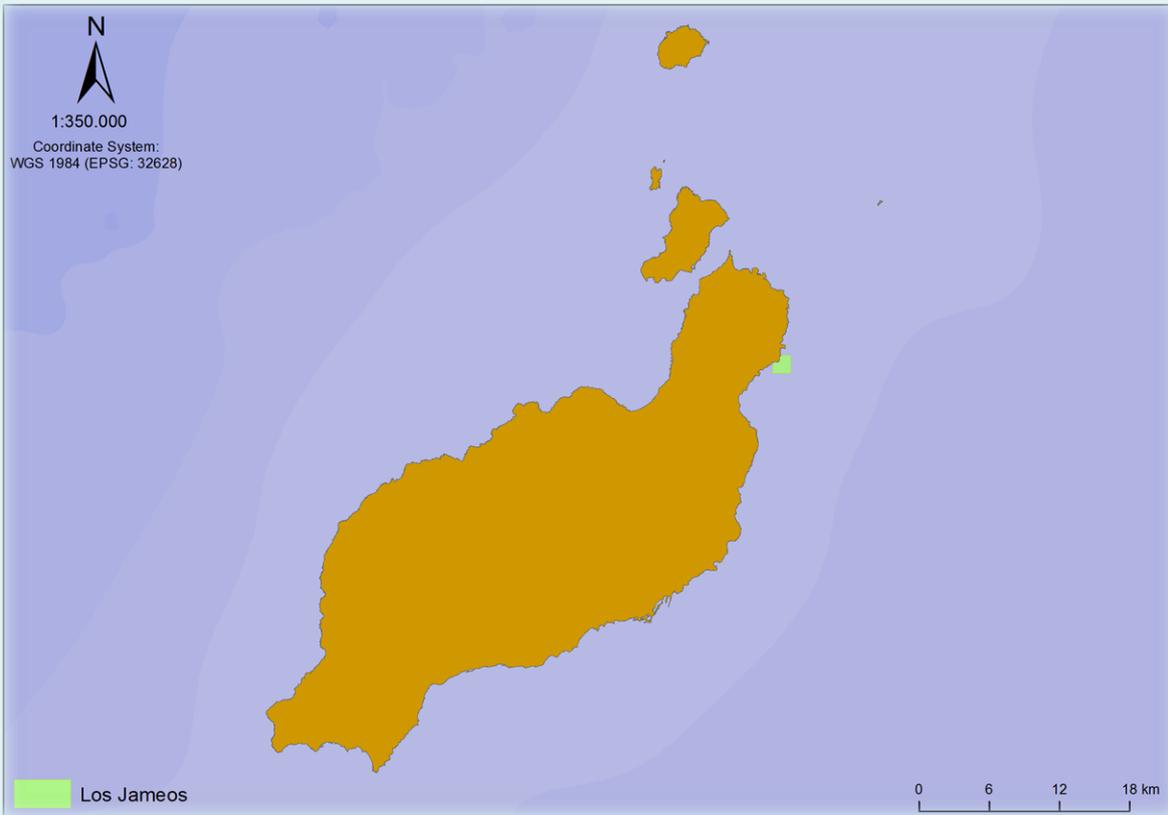


Figure 67 – Los Jameos. Source: IEO.

Sebadales de La Graciosa

SAC ES7010020

The area called Sebadales de La Graciosa is located northeast of the island of Lanzarote, whose space is delimited by Punta del Pobre and Baja del Ratón (located on the island of La Graciosa), La Baja Fariones (located in the Farión de Tierra) and its southernmost tip located at 840 meters approximately southwest of El Embarcadero.

This reserve registers the presence of some types of natural habitats of community interest, such Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time and Reefs (codes 1110 and 1170 of the Annex I of Law 42/2007), and some species of community interest like the loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*), green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) and bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) (codes 1224, 1227 and 1349 of the Annex II of Law 42/2007).

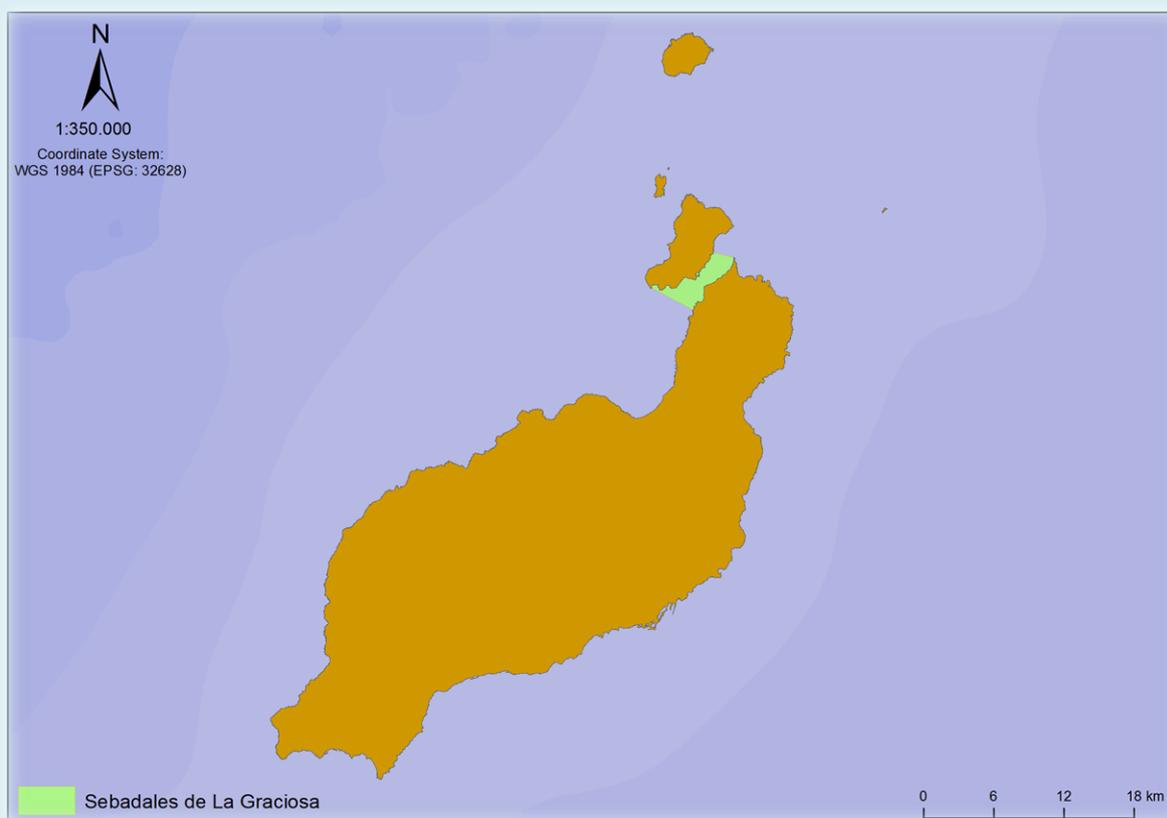


Figure 68 – Sebadales de La Graciosa. Source: IEO.

Site of community importance

The Sites of Community Importance (SCI) are areas of Europe designated as being of community interest due to their potential contribution to restoring the natural habitat, including the ecosystems and the biodiversity of the wild fauna and flora. They emanate from directive 92/43/CEE of the European Union. These places, selected by the different member states is based on scientific studies and will become part of the Special Areas of Conservation, which will be integrated into the Natura 2000 Network.

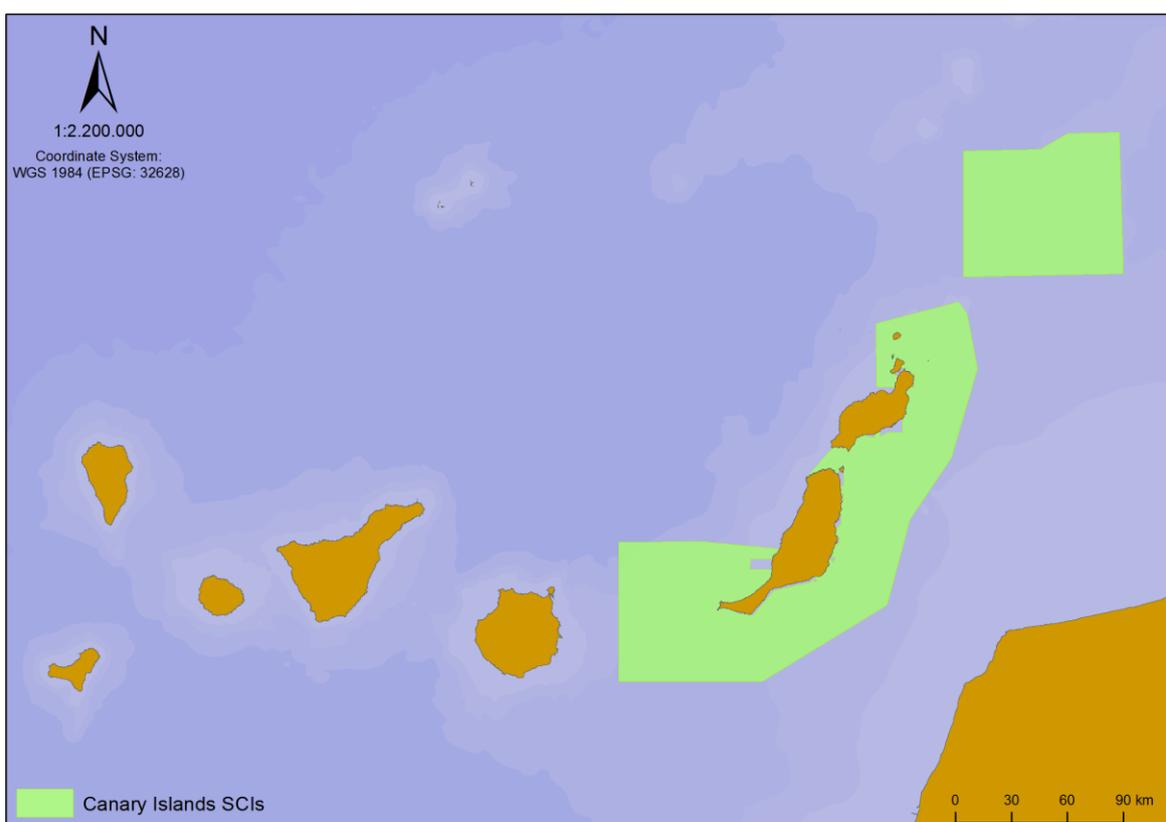


Figure 69 - Canary Islands Sites of Community Importance. Source: IEO.

This marine area includes the surroundings of the sea mount Amanay and El Banquete. El Banquete is actually the prolongation to the southwest of the continental shelf of Fuerteventura, while the sea mount of Amanay is 25 km from the lighthouse of Jandía, the southern tip of Fuerteventura and 55 km from Las Palmas de Gran Canaria. Both emerge from a maximum depth of 2000 m to 25-30 m below sea level and are separated by a channel of variable depth reaching 1500 m.

In addition, the eastern coast of Fuerteventura and Lanzarote represents a unique exponent of the European cetacean's fauna and is representative of oceanic species of temperate and warm waters of the archipelagos of Macaronesia (Azores, Madeira, Canary Islands).

This SCI registers the presence of some types of natural habitats of community interest, such Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time and Reefs (codes 1110 and 1170 of the Annex I of Law 42/2007), and some species of community interest like the loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*) and bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) (codes 1224 and 1349 of the Annex II of Law 42/2007).

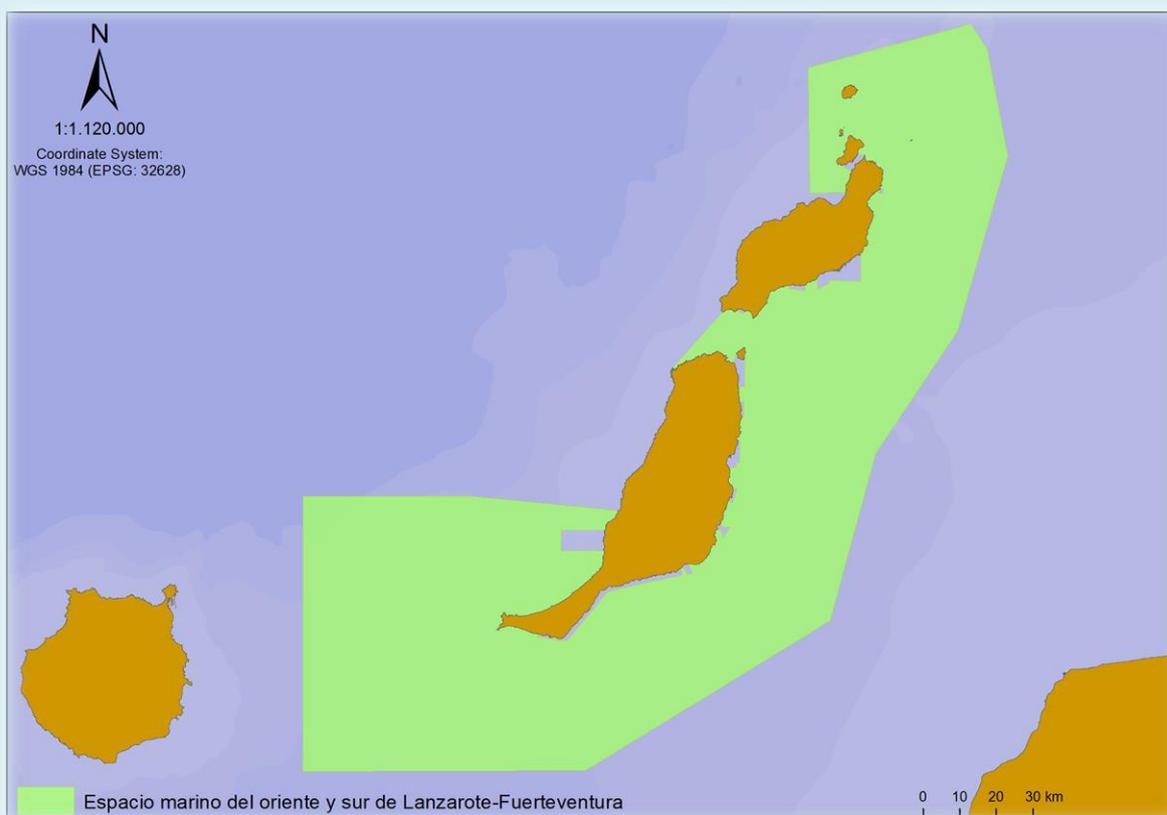


Figure 70 – Espacio marino del oriente y sur de Lanzarote - Fuerteventura. Source: IEO.

Banco de la Concepción

SCI ESZZ15001

The Bank of La Concepción is an underwater mountain located 75 km north of the island of Lanzarote. It is a building with a circular shape that emerges from a maximum depth of 2000 m to 150 m below sea level. It has a relatively flat roof with a slight tilt towards the NW, whose maximum diameter is 54 km in the NE-SW direction. The seabed of the Bank of La Concepción, located between 160 and 2000 m are constituted by circalitoral and mostly batial habitats.

This SCI registers the presence of some types of natural habitats of community interest, such Reefs (code 1170 of the Annex I of Law 42/2007), and some species of community interest like the loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*) and bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) (codes 1224 and 1349 of the Annex II of Law 42/2007).

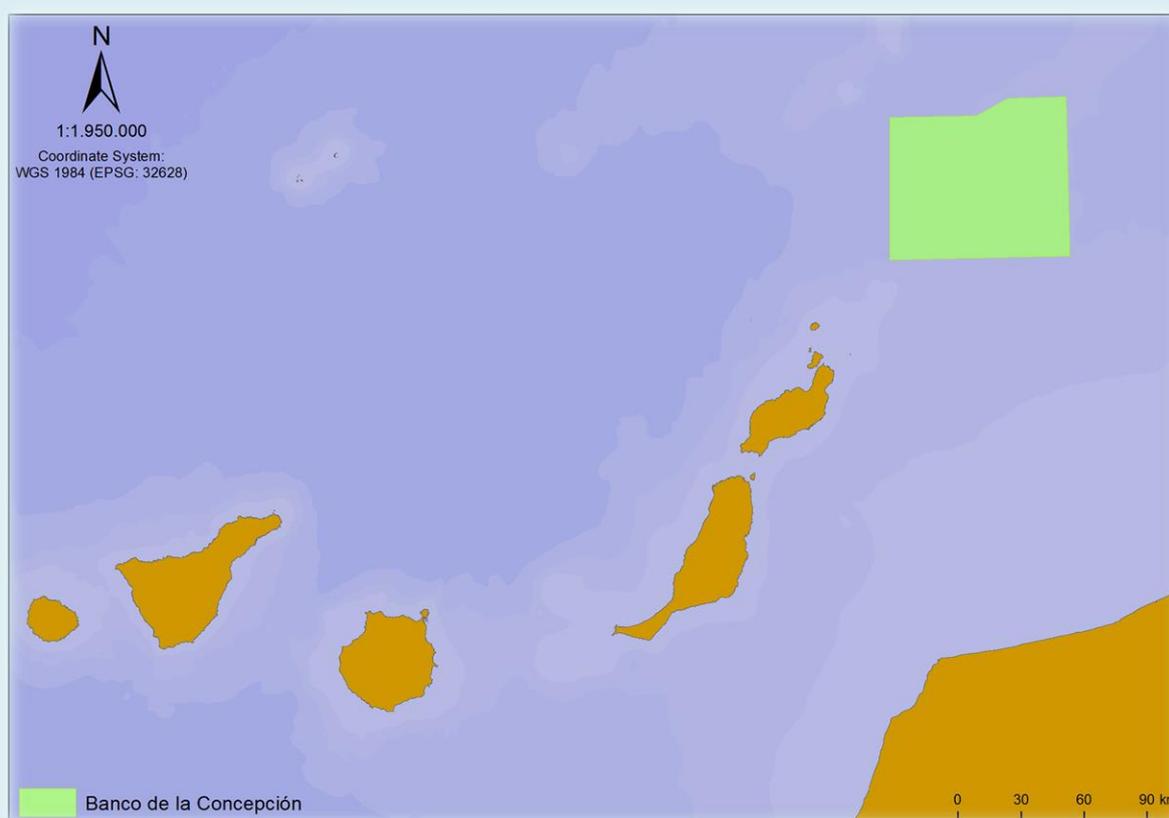


Figure 71 – Banco de la Concepción. Source: IEO.

6. Conclusions

The maritime spatial planning emerges as a fundamental element to dynamize the economic activities related to the sea, through the delimitation of uses and activities in the maritime space. In a first phase, it's important to identify the uses and activities in the maritime space, in particular the existing ones. Potential uses or activities have to be identified also.

In this way, this report will contribute to the delimitation of some uses and activities in the maritime space through the representation of all classified protected areas.

7. Annexes

Annex 1. Marine protected areas - Azores

Designation	Classification	Area (km ²)	Location	Justification for protection	Conservation objectives	Pressures	Forbidden activities	Conditional activities	Competent authorities	Existing uses/activities	Stakeholders
Marine component of the Corvo Island Natural Park											
Protected area of resource management of Corvo Coast	IUCN- VI MPA – COR02 SCI/SAC- PTCOR001 SPA – PTZPE0020 Others – biosphere reserve	257,38	Territorial Sea	The COR02 area includes within its scope the objectives defined for the Costa and Caldeirão SAC (PTCOR001) Specific motifs: Existing aesthetic values and the importance for protected species, habitats and ecosystems.	a) Protect the maintenance of biodiversity and other natural values in the long term; b) Promote effective management for the sustainable use of resources, namely fishing, and other activities with a low incidence of environmental impacts; c) Contribute to regional sustainable development.	Fishing and collecting of marine species, illegal fishing or collecting, maritime-touristic activities, water sports, introduction of invasive non-indigenous species, erosion, marine pollution.	- Bottom and surface longline or surface fishing, use of explosives or chemical agents, use of trawls, purse seine nets and bottom-set gillnets; - Fishing with vessels of less than 10 m in length, with the exception of fishing live bait for tuna vessels and vocational training actions.	The following acts and activities are conditioned and subject to the prior notice from the service with competence in environmental matters: -Extraction of sand or other mineral resources; - Alteration, via landfills or excavations, of the configuration of the seabed; -Organization of sports events, such as sport fishing, Spearfishing or motorized water sports; -Aquaculture activity; -Commercial, tourist and sport fishing; -Spearfishing and collecting mollusc; - Acts and activities necessary for the preservation, enhancement and management of the protected area; - Carrying out scientific research and dissemination work, monitoring actions, environmental awareness, as well as actions to safeguard natural values and nature conservation; -Performance of any activities that disturb the balance of the environment.	Management entities: DRAM Monitoring and inspective: nature watchers; DRA; IRP; AMN; GNR	Fishing and collection of marine species, maritime-tourism activities, water sports	Fishing associations, professional and recreational fishermen, maritime-tourism operators, naval clubs
Marine component of the Flores Island Natural Park											
Protected area of resource management of the North Coast	IUCN - VI MPA - FLO09 SCI/SAC - PTFLO0003 SPA - PTZPE0022 Others – IBA; Reserva da Biosfera	39,74	Territorial sea	The FLO09 area includes in its scope the objectives defined for SAC North East Coast (PTFLO0002) and SPA North East Coast (PTZPE0022).	-Protect biodiversity and other natural values in the long term; -Promote effective management for the sustainable use of resources, namely fishing, and other	Fishing and collecting of marine species, illegal fishing or collecting, maritime-touristic activities, non-indigenous invasive species, erosion, marine pollution.	-Exploitation and extraction of mineral material, including exploration, breaking or bursting of rocks, dredging and other operations which alter the	-Carrying out of scientific research and dissemination work, monitoring actions, environmental awareness, as well as actions to safeguard natural values and nature conservation; -Collecting of fauna species or marine flora;	Management entities – DRAM Monitoring and inspective entities: nature	Fishing and collecting of marine species, maritime touristic activities.	Fishing associations, professional and recreational fishermen, maritime-tourism operators

					activities with a low incidence of environmental impacts; -Contribute to regional sustainable development.		topography, except for those carried out for the maintenance or improvement of port facilities, except for scientific research activities duly authorized; -Deposit of waste, -Introduction of zoological and botanical species not characteristic of existing natural formations and associations; -Activities that provoke intensive noise	-Installation of electrical and telecommunication infrastructures and the use of renewable energies; -Installation of ducts and cables of any nature; -Practice of actions that are liable to cause pollution or noise or to deteriorate the natural factors of the area, except the permanence and the navigation of boats that should be carried out with reduced noise, in order not to disturb the balance of the environment.	watchers; DRA; IRP; AMN; GNR		
Marine component of the Faial Island Natural Park											
Protected Area of Resource Management of the Faial-Pico Channel Faial Sector)	IUCN - VI MPA - FAI10 SCI/SAC - PTFAI0005; PTPIC0008	173,86	Territorial sea	The FAI10 area includes in its scope the objectives and territorial limits defined for SCI Baixa do Sul and for SCI Monte da Guia.	-Protect the maintenance of biodiversity and other natural values in the long term; -Promote effective management for the sustainable use of resources, namely fishing, and other activities with a low incidence of environmental impacts; -Contribute to regional sustainable development.	Fishing and collecting of marine species, illegal fishing or collecting, maritime-touristic activities, non-indigenous invasive species, erosion, marine pollution.		-Carrying out of scientific research and dissemination work, monitoring actions, environmental awareness, as well as actions to safeguard natural values and nature conservation; -Collecting of fauna species or marine flora; -Installation of electrical and telecommunication infrastructures and the use of renewable energies; -Installation of ducts and cables of any nature; -Practice of actions that are liable to cause pollution or noise or to deteriorate the natural factors of the area, except the permanence and the navigation of boats that should be carried out with reduced noise, in order not to disturb the balance of the environment.	Management entities – DRAM Monitoring and inspective entities: nature watchers; DRA; IRP; AMN; GNR	Fishing and collecting of marine species, maritime touristic activities.	Fishing associations, professional and recreational fishermen, maritime-tourism operators
Protected area of resource management of Capelinhos	IUCN - VI MPA - FAI12 SCI/SAC - PTFAI0004	5,00	Territorial sea	The FAI12 area includes in its scope the objectives and territorial limits defined for the SCI Caldeira e Capelinhos (PTFAI0004). Specific motifs: Existing aesthetic values and the importance for protected	-Protect the maintenance of biodiversity and other natural values in the long term; -Promote effective management for the sustainable use of resources, namely	Fishing and collecting of marine species, illegal fishing or collecting, maritime-touristic activities, non-indigenous invasive species, erosion, marine pollution.	-Deposit of waste; -Spearfishing; -Activities that provoke intensive noise	-Carrying out of scientific research and dissemination work, monitoring actions, environmental awareness, as well as actions to safeguard natural values and nature conservation; -Collecting of fauna species or marine flora;	Management entities – DRAM Monitoring and inspective entities: nature watchers;	Fishing and collecting of marine species, maritime touristic activities; extraction of aggregates.	Fishing associations, professional and recreational fishermen, maritime-tourism operators,

				species, habitats and ecosystems.	fishing, and other activities with a low incidence of environmental impacts; -Contribute to regional sustainable development.			-Installation of electrical and telecommunication infrastructures and the use of renewable energies; -Installation of ducts and cables of any nature; -Practice of actions that are liable to cause pollution or noise or to deteriorate the natural factors of the area, except the permanence and the navigation of boats that should be carried out with reduced noise, in order not to disturb the balance of the environment.	DRA; IRP; AMN; GNR		aggregate extraction companies.
Protected Area for Resource Management of Castelo Branco	IUCN - VI MPA - FAI11 SCI/SAC - PTFAI0007	1,33	Territorial sea	The FAI11 area within its scope, the objectives and territorial limits defined for SCI Morro do Castelo Branco (PTFAI0007). Specific motifs: Existing aesthetic values and the importance for protected species, habitats and ecosystems.	-Protect the maintenance of biodiversity and other natural values in the long term; -Promote effective management for the sustainable use of resources, namely fishing, and other activities with a low incidence of environmental impacts; -Contribute to regional sustainable development.	Fishing and collecting of marine species, illegal fishing or collecting, maritime-touristic activities, non-indigenous invasive species, erosion, marine pollution, aggregate extraction.	-Deposit of waste; -Spearfishing; -Activities that provoke intensive noise	-Exercise of unregulated fishing; -Carrying out of scientific research and dissemination work, monitoring actions, environmental awareness, as well as actions to safeguard natural values and nature conservation; -Collecting of fauna species or marine flora; -Installation of electrical and telecommunication infrastructures and the use of renewable energies; -Installation of ducts and cables of any nature; -Practice of actions that are liable to cause pollution or noise or to deteriorate the natural factors of the area, except the permanence and the navigation of boats that should be carried out with reduced noise, in order not to disturb the balance of the environment.	Management entities – DRAM Monitoring and inspective entities: nature watchers; DRA; IRP; AMN; GNR	Fishing and collecting of marine species, maritime touristic activities; extraction of aggregates.	Fishing associations, professional and recreational fishermen, maritime-tourism operators, aggregate extraction companies.
Protected Area of Resource Management of Cedros	IUCN - VI MPA - FAI13	8,91	Territorial sea	Specific motifs: Existing aesthetic values and the importance for protected species, habitats and ecosystems.	-Protect the maintenance of biodiversity and other natural values in the long term; -Promote effective management for the sustainable use of resources, namely fishing, and other activities with a low incidence of	Fishing and collecting of marine species, illegal fishing or collecting, maritime-touristic activities, non-indigenous invasive species, erosion, marine pollution, aggregate extraction.	-Deposit of waste; -Underwater hunting; -Activities that provoke intensive noise	-Exercise of unregulated fishing; -Carrying out of scientific research and dissemination work, monitoring actions, environmental awareness, as well as actions to safeguard natural values and nature conservation; -Practice of actions that are liable to cause pollution or noise or to deteriorate the natural factors of the area	Management entities – DRAM Monitoring and inspective entities: nature watchers; DRA; IRP; AMN; GNR	Fishing and collecting of marine species, maritime touristic activities.	Fishing associations, professional and recreational fishermen, maritime-tourism operators.

					environmental impacts; -Contribute to regional sustainable development.							
Caldeirinhas Natural Reserve	IUCN - Ia MPA - FAI01 SCI/SAC - PTFAI0005	0,10	Territorial sea	The FAI01 area includes within its scope the objectives and territorial limits defined for SCI Monte da Guia. Specific motifs: Existing aesthetic values and the importance for protected species, habitats and ecosystems.	-Preservation of habitats, ecosystems and species in a favourable state; -Maintenance of ecological processes; -Protection of the structural features of the landscape, geological and geomorphological features; -Preservation of the natural environment examples for scientific studies, monitoring and environmental education; -Conservation of natural reference conditions for scientific works and ongoing projects; -Definition of limits and conditions for free public access.	Fishing and collecting of marine species, illegal fishing or collecting, maritime-touristic activities, non-indigenous invasive species, erosion, marine pollution.	- The free access of the public and of vessels; -The exercise of hunting activity; - Underwater fishing and hunting; -Deposit of waste; -Alteration of the seabed; -Activities that provoke intensive noise.	-Carrying out of scientific research and dissemination work, monitoring actions, environmental awareness, as well as actions to safeguard natural values and nature conservation; -Practice of actions that are liable to cause pollution or noise or to deteriorate the natural factors of the area -Installation, display or inscription of advertising or propaganda messages, temporary or permanent, of commercial or non-commercial nature; -Collection, capture, killing or keeping of specimens of any organisms; -Exploitation and extraction of mineral masses and the installation of infrastructures for the exploitation of new geological resources; -Collection of any geological element.	Management entities – DRAM Monitoring and inspective entities: nature watchers; DRA; IRP; AMN; GNR	Fishing and collecting of marine species, maritime touristic activities, water sports	Fishing associations, professional and recreational fishermen, maritime-tourism operators, naval clubs	
Marine component of the Pico Island Natural Park												
Protected Area of Resource Management of the Faial-Pico Channel (Pico sector)	IUCN - VI MPA - PICO22 SCI/SAC - PTPIC0008; PTPIC0012	66,89	Territorial Sea	The PICO22 area includes within its scope the objectives and territorial limits defined for the SCI Ilhéus da Madalena (PTPIC0008). Specific motifs: Existing aesthetic values and the importance for protected species, habitats and ecosystems.	-Preservation of habitats, ecosystems and species in a favourable state; -Maintenance of ecological processes; -Protection of the structural features of the landscape, geological and geomorphological features; -Preservation of the natural environment examples for scientific studies, monitoring and	Fishing and collecting of marine species, illegal fishing or collecting, maritime-touristic activities, non-indigenous invasive species, erosion, marine pollution.		-Carrying out of scientific research and dissemination work, monitoring actions, environmental awareness, as well as actions to safeguard natural values and nature conservation; -Implementation of landscape, geomorphological and ecological rehabilitation actions; -Exploration and extraction of mineral masses and the installation of infrastructures for the exploitation of new explorations of geological resources.	Management entities – DRAM Monitoring and inspective entities: nature watchers; DRA; IRP; AMN; GNR	Fishing and collecting of marine species, maritime touristic activities.	Fishing associations, professional and recreational fishermen, maritime-tourism operators.	

					environmental education; -Conservation of natural reference conditions for scientific works and ongoing projects; -Definition of limits and conditions for free public access.						
Protected Area of Resource Management of Ponta da Ilha	IUCN - VI MPA - PICO21 SCI/SAC - PTPIC0010 SPA - PTZPE0025	5,95	Territorial sea	The PICO21 area includes within its scope the objectives and territorial limits defined for the SCI of Ponta da Ilha (PTPIC0010). Specific motifs: Existing aesthetic values and the importance for protected species, habitats and ecosystems.	-Preservation of habitats, ecosystems and species in a favourable state; -Maintenance of ecological processes; -Protection of the structural features of the landscape, geological and geomorphological features; -Preservation of the natural environment examples for scientific studies, monitoring and environmental education; -Conservation of natural reference conditions for scientific works and ongoing projects; -Definition of limits and conditions for free public access.	Fishing and collecting of marine species, illegal fishing or collecting, maritime-touristic activities, non-indigenous invasive species, erosion, marine pollution, aggregate extraction.	-Deposit of waste; -Activities that provoke intensive noise -Exploitation and extraction of mineral masses; -Actions that may cause changes to the natural balance.	-Carrying out of scientific research and dissemination work, monitoring actions, environmental awareness, as well as actions to safeguard natural values and nature conservation; -Practice of actions that are liable to cause pollution or noise or to deteriorate the natural factors of the area -Reintroduction of non-indigenous species;	Management entities – DRAM Monitoring and inspective entities: nature watchers; DRA; IRP; AMN; GNR	Fishing and collecting of marine species, maritime touristic activities, aggregate extraction.	Fishing associations, professional and recreational fishermen, maritime-tourism operators, aggregate extraction companies.
Protected Area of Resource Management of Porto das Lajes	IUCN - VI MPA - PICO20 SCI/SAC - PTPIC0011 SPA - PTZPE0024	1,53	Territorial sea	The PICO20 area includes within its scope the objectives and territorial limits defined for the SCI Lajes do Pico (PTPIC0011) and SPA (PTZPE0024). Specific motifs: Existing aesthetic values and the importance for protected species, habitats and ecosystems.	-Preservation of habitats, ecosystems and species in a favourable state; -Maintenance of ecological processes; -Protection of the structural features of the landscape, geological and geomorphological features; -Preservation of the natural environment examples for	Fishing and collecting of marine species, illegal fishing or collecting, maritime-touristic activities, non-indigenous invasive species, erosion, marine pollution.		-Carrying out of scientific research and dissemination work, monitoring actions, environmental awareness, as well as actions to safeguard natural values and nature conservation; -Waste deposit; -Exploration and extraction of mineral masses and the installation of infrastructures for the exploitation of new explorations of geological resources	Management entities – DRAM Monitoring and inspective entities: nature watchers; DRA; IRP; AMN; GNR	Fishing and collecting of marine species, maritime-tourism activities	Fishing associations, professional and recreational fishermen, maritime-tourism operators.

					scientific studies, monitoring and environmental education; -Conservation of natural reference conditions for scientific works and ongoing projects; -Definition of limits and conditions for free public access.						
Marine component of the São Jorge Island Natural Park											
Protected Area of Resource Management of the Fajãs Coast	IUCN - VI MPA - SJO12 SCI/SAC - PTJOR0014 Others – Biosphere reserve	8,76	Territorial sea	The SJO12 area includes within its scope the objectives defined for SAC Costa NE and Ponta do Topo (PTJOR0014). Specific motifs: Existing aesthetic values and the importance for protected species, habitats and ecosystems.	-Preservation of habitats, ecosystems and species in a favourable state; -Maintenance of ecological processes; -Protection of the structural features of the landscape, geological and geomorphological features; -Preservation of the natural environment examples for scientific studies, monitoring and environmental education; -Conservation of natural reference conditions for scientific works and ongoing projects; -Definition of limits and conditions for free public access.	Fishing and collecting of marine species, illegal fishing or collecting, maritime-touristic activities, non-indigenous invasive species, erosion, marine pollution.	-Exploitation and extraction of mineral masses; -Deposit of waste; -Introduction of non-indigenous species; -Actions that may cause changes to the natural balance.	-Exercise of unregulated fishing; -Carrying out of scientific research and dissemination work, monitoring actions, environmental awareness, as well as actions to safeguard natural values and nature conservation; -Collecting of fauna species or marine flora; -Installation of electrical and telecommunication infrastructures and the use of renewable energies; -Installation of ducts and cables of any nature; -Practice of actions that are liable to cause pollution or noise or to deteriorate the natural factors of the area.	Management entities – DRAM Monitoring and inspective entities: nature watchers; DRA; IRP; AMN; GNR	Fishing and collecting of marine species, maritime-tourism activities, water sports, aggregate extraction.	Fishing associations, professional and recreational fishermen, maritime-tourism operators, naval clubs, aggregate extraction companies.
Protected Area of Resource Management of the West Coast	IUCN - VI MPA - SJO10 SCI/SAC - PTJOR0013 Outros - Reserva da Biosfera	2,09	Territorial sea	The SJO10 area integrates within its scope the objectives defined for the SAC Ponta dos Rosais (PTJOR0013). Specific motifs: Existing aesthetic values and the importance for protected species, habitats and ecosystems.	-Preservation of habitats, ecosystems and species in a favourable state; -Maintenance of ecological processes; -Protection of the structural features of the landscape, geological and geomorphological features;	Fishing and collecting of marine species, illegal fishing or collecting, maritime-touristic activities, non-indigenous invasive species, erosion, marine pollution.	-Exploitation and extraction of mineral masses; -Deposit of waste; -Introduction of non-indigenous species; -Actions that may cause changes to the natural balance.	-Exercise of unregulated fishing; -Carrying out of scientific research and dissemination work, monitoring actions, environmental awareness, as well as actions to safeguard natural values and nature conservation; -Collecting of fauna species or marine flora; -Installation of electrical and telecommunication	Management entities – DRAM Monitoring and inspective entities: nature watchers; DRA; IRP; AMN; GNR	Fishing and collecting of marine species, maritime-tourism activities.	Fishing associations, professional and recreational fishermen, maritime-tourism operators.

					-Preservation of the natural environment examples for scientific studies, monitoring and environmental education; -Conservation of natural reference conditions for scientific works and ongoing projects; -Definition of limits and conditions for free public access.			infrastructures and the use of renewable energies; -Installation of ducts and cables of any nature; -Practice of actions that are liable to cause pollution or noise or to deteriorate the natural factors of the area.			
Protected Area of Resource Management of Entre Morros	IUCN - VI MPA - SJO11 Others – Biosphere reserve	2,47	Territorial sea	Specific motifs: Existing aesthetic values and the importance for protected species, habitats and ecosystems.	-Preservation of habitats, ecosystems and species in a favourable state; -Maintenance of ecological processes; -Protection of the structural features of the landscape, geological and geomorphological features; -Preservation of the natural environment examples for scientific studies, monitoring and environmental education; -Conservation of natural reference conditions for scientific works and ongoing projects; -Definition of limits and conditions for free public access.	Fishing and collecting of marine species, illegal fishing or collecting, maritime-touristic activities, non-indigenous invasive species, erosion, marine pollution.	-Exploitation and extraction of mineral masses; -Deposit of waste; -Introduction of non-indigenous species; -Actions that may cause changes to the natural balance.	-Carrying out of scientific research and dissemination work, monitoring actions, environmental awareness, as well as actions to safeguard natural values and nature conservation; -Collecting of fauna species or marine flora; -Installation of electrical and telecommunication infrastructures and the use of renewable energies; -Installation of ducts and cables of any nature; -Practice of actions that are liable to cause pollution or noise or to deteriorate the natural factors of the area, except the permanence and the navigation of boats that should be carried out with reduced noise, in order not to disturb the balance of the environment.	Management entities – DRAM Monitoring and inspective entities: nature watchers; DRA; IRP; AMN; GNR	Fishing and collecting of marine species, maritime-tourism activities.	Fishing associations, professional and recreational fishermen, maritime-tourism operators, naval clubs, aggregate extraction companies.
Protected Area of Resource Management of Topo (Northeast coast)	IUCN - VI MPA - SJO13 SCI/SAC - PTJOR0014 SPA - PTZPE0028 Outros - Reserva da Biosfera	6,10	Territorial sea	The SJO13 area includes within its scope the objectives and territorial limits defined for SAC Costa NE and Ponta do Topo (PTJOR0014). Specific motifs: Existing aesthetic values and the importance for protected	-Preservation of habitats, ecosystems and species in a favourable state; -Maintenance of ecological processes; -Protection of the structural features of the landscape,	Fishing and collecting of marine species, illegal fishing or collecting, maritime-touristic activities, non-indigenous invasive species, erosion, marine pollution.	-Exploitation and extraction of mineral resources; -Deposit of waste; -Introduction of non-indigenous species; -Actions that may cause changes to the natural balance.	-Carrying out of scientific research and dissemination work, monitoring actions, environmental awareness, as well as actions to safeguard natural values and nature conservation; -Collecting of fauna species or marine flora;	Management entities – DRAM Monitoring and inspective entities: nature watchers;	Fishing and collecting of marine species, maritime-tourism activities.	Fishing associations, professional and recreational fishermen, maritime-tourism operators.

				species, habitats and ecosystems.	geological and geomorphological features; -Preservation of the natural environment examples for scientific studies, monitoring and environmental education; -Conservation of natural reference conditions for scientific works and ongoing projects; -Definition of limits and conditions for free public access.			-Installation of electrical and telecommunication infrastructures and the use of renewable energies; -Installation of ducts and cables of any nature; -Practice of actions that are liable to cause pollution or noise or to deteriorate the natural factors of the area, except the permanence and the navigation of boats that should be carried out with reduced noise, in order not to disturb the balance of the environment.	DRA; IRP; AMN; GNR		
Marine component of the Graciosa Island Natural Park											
Protected area of resource management of the Northwest Coast	IUCN - VI MPA - GRA08 Others – Biosphere reserve	2,83	Territorial sea	Specific motifs: Existing aesthetic values and the importance for protected species, habitats and ecosystems.	-Preservation of habitats, ecosystems and species in a favourable state; -Maintenance of ecological processes; -Protection of the structural features of the landscape, geological and geomorphological features; -Preservation of the natural environment examples for scientific studies, monitoring and environmental education; -Conservation of natural reference conditions for scientific works and ongoing projects; -Definition of limits and conditions for free public access.	Fishing and collecting of marine species, illegal fishing or collecting, maritime-touristic activities, non-indigenous invasive species, erosion, marine pollution.	-Deposit of waste; - Docking of any type of vessels and the landing; -Practice of fishing with any type of nets; -Actions that cause changes in noise levels and noise pollution; -Exploration and extraction of mineral masses and the installation of infrastructures for the exploitation of new geological resources; -Practice of motorized sports;		Management entities – DRAM Monitoring and inspective entities: nature watchers; DRA; IRP; AMN; GNR	Fishing and collecting of marine species, maritime-tourism activities	Fishing associations, professional and recreational fishermen, maritime-tourism operators
Protected Area of Resource Management	IUCN - VI MPA - GRA07	1,36	Territorial sea	Specific motifs: Existing aesthetic values and the importance for protected	-Preservation of habitats, ecosystems and species in a favourable state;	Fishing and collecting of marine species, illegal fishing and collecting, maritime-	-Deposit of waste; - Docking of any type of vessels and the landing;	- Scuba diving; -Alteration of the configuration of the seabed;	Management entities – DRAM	Fishing and collecting of marine species,	Fishing associations, professional and

t of the Southeast Coast	Others – Biosphere reserve			species, habitats and ecosystems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Maintenance of ecological processes; -Protection of the structural features of the landscape, geological and geomorphological features; -Preservation of the natural environment examples for scientific studies, monitoring and environmental education; -Conservation of natural reference conditions for scientific works and ongoing projects; -Definition of limits and conditions for free public access. 	tourism activities, non-indigenous invasive species, erosion, marine pollution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Practice of fishing with any type of nets; -Actions that cause changes in noise levels and noise pollution; -Exploration and extraction of mineral masses and the installation of infrastructures for the exploitation of new geological resources; -Practice of motorized sports; 	-Organization of cultural and sporting events.	Monitoring and inspective entities: nature watchers; DRA; IRP; AMN; GNR	maritime-tourism activities	recreational fishermen, maritime-tourism operators
Natural Reserve of the Praia Islet	IUCN - Ib MPA- GRA02 SPA - PTZPE0030 Outros - Reserva da Biosfera	2,19	Territorial sea	The GRA02 area includes within its scope the objectives and territorial boundaries defined for the SPA Ilhéu da praia. Specific motifs: Existing aesthetic values and the importance for protected species, habitats and ecosystems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Preservation of habitats, ecosystems and species in a favourable state; -Maintenance of ecological processes; -Protection of the structural features of the landscape, geological and geomorphological features; -Preservation of the natural environment examples for scientific studies, monitoring and environmental education; -Conservation of natural reference conditions for scientific works and ongoing projects; -Definition of limits and conditions for free public access. 	Fishing and collecting of marine species, illegal fishing and collecting, maritime-tourism activities, water sports, invasive non-indigenous species, erosion, marine pollution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Collection, capture, killing or possession of organisms' subject to protective measures; -Introduction of invasive or non-invasive zoological and botanical species; -Actions that may cause changes to the natural balance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Carrying out of scientific research and dissemination work, monitoring actions, environmental awareness, as well as actions to safeguard natural values and nature conservation; -Collecting of fauna species or marine flora; -Installation of electrical and telecommunication infrastructures and the use of renewable energies; -Installation of ducts and cables of any nature; -Practice of actions that are liable to cause pollution or noise or to deteriorate the natural factors of the area, except the permanence and the navigation of boats that should be carried out with reduced noise, in order not to disturb the balance of the environment. 	Management entities – DRAM Monitoring and inspective entities: nature watchers; DRA; IRP; AMN; GNR	Fishing and collecting of marine species, maritime-tourism activities, water sports.	Fishing associations, professional and recreational fishermen, maritime-tourism operators, naval clubs.

Nature Reserve of the Baixo Islet	IUCN - Ib MPA - GRA01 SCI/SAC - PTGRA0015 SPA - PTZPE0029 Others - Reserva da Biosfera	1,39	Territorial sea	The area GRA01 includes within its scope the objectives and territorial limits defined for the SCI, Baixo Islet - Restinga (PTGRA0015) and for the SPA Baixo Islet (PTZPE0029). Specific motifs: Existing aesthetic values and the importance for protected species, habitats and ecosystems.	-Preservation of habitats, ecosystems and species in a favourable state; -Maintenance of ecological processes; -Protection of the structural features of the landscape, geological and geomorphological features; -Preservation of the natural environment examples for scientific studies, monitoring and environmental education; -Conservation of natural reference conditions for scientific works and ongoing projects; -Definition of limits and conditions for free public access.	Fishing and collecting of marine species, illegal fishing and collecting, maritime-tourism activities, water sports, invasive non-indigenous species, erosion, marine pollution.	-Collection, capture, killing or possession of organisms' subject to protective measures; -Introduction of invasive or non-invasive zoological and botanical species; -Actions that may cause changes to the natural balance.	-Carrying out of scientific research and dissemination work, monitoring actions, environmental awareness, as well as actions to safeguard natural values and nature conservation; -Collecting of fauna species or marine flora; -Installation of electrical and telecommunication infrastructures and the use of renewable energies; -Installation of ducts and cables of any nature; -Practice of actions that are liable to cause pollution or noise or to deteriorate the natural factors of the area, except the permanence and the navigation of boats that should be carried out with reduced noise, in order not to disturb the balance of the environment.	Management entities – DRAM Monitoring and inspective entities: nature watchers; DRA; IRP; AMN; GNR	Fishing and collecting of marine species, maritime-tourism activities.	Fishing associations, professional and recreational fishermen, maritime-tourism operators.
Marine component of the Terceira Island Natural Park											
Protected area of Resource Management of Quatro Ribeiras	IUCN - VI MPA - TER15 SCI/SAC - PTTER0018 Outros - IBA	3,57	Territorial sea	The TER15 area includes within its scope the objectives and defined marine limits for the SAC Costa das Quatro Ribeiras (PTTER0018). Specific motifs: Existing aesthetic values and the importance for protected species, habitats and ecosystems.	-Preservation of habitats, ecosystems and species in a favourable state; -Maintenance of ecological processes; -Protection of the structural features of the landscape, geological and geomorphological features; -Preservation of the natural environment examples for scientific studies, monitoring and environmental education; -Conservation of natural reference conditions for scientific works and ongoing projects;	Fishing and collecting of marine species, illegal fishing and collecting, maritime-tourism activities, water sports, invasive non-indigenous species, erosion, marine pollution.	-Collection, capture, killing or possession of organisms' subject to protective measures; -Introduction of invasive or non-invasive zoological and botanical species; -Actions that may cause changes to the natural balance. - Waste deposit	-Carrying out of scientific research and dissemination work, monitoring actions, environmental awareness, as well as actions to safeguard natural values and nature conservation; -Collecting of fauna species or marine flora; -Installation of electrical and telecommunication infrastructures and the use of renewable energies; -Installation of ducts and cables of any nature; -Practice of actions that are liable to cause pollution or noise or to deteriorate the natural factors of the area, except the permanence and the navigation of boats that should be carried out with reduced noise, in order not to disturb the balance of the environment.	Management entities – DRAM Monitoring and inspective entities: nature watchers; DRA; IRP; AMN; GNR	Fishing and collecting of marine species, maritime-tourism activities, water sports.	Fishing associations, professional and recreational fishermen, maritime-tourism operators, naval clubs.

					-Definition of limits and conditions for free public access.						
Protected Area of Resource Management of Cinco Ribeiras	IUCN - VI MPA - TER18	0,03	Territorial sea	Specific motifs: presence of protected marine natural habitats, namely reefs and semi-submerged caves associated with high biodiversity of marine fauna.	a) Protect the maintenance of biodiversity and other natural values in the long term; b) To promote effective management for the sustainable use of resources, namely water, fishing, grazing, forestry and other activities with a low incidence of environmental impacts; c) Contribute to the sustainability of socio-economic development. illegal fishing and collecting maritime-tourism activities	Fishing and collecting of marine species, illegal fishing and collecting, maritime-tourism activities, water sports, invasive non-indigenous species, erosion, marine pollution.	a) The exploration and extraction of mineral masses, b) The deposit of waste of any kind; c) The introduction of zoological and botanical species; d) The performance of any activities that disturb the balance of the surroundings.	a) The carrying out of scientific research and dissemination work, monitoring actions, environmental awareness, as well as actions to safeguard natural values and nature conservation; (b) the harvesting of algae and other species of marine flora; c) The installation of electrical and telecommunication infrastructures and the use of renewable energies; d) The practice of actions that are likely to cause pollution or noise or to deteriorate the natural factors of the area, except for the permanence and navigation of vessels, which should be carried out with reduced noise, so as not to disturb the balance of the surroundings.	Management entities – DRAM Monitoring and inspective entities: nature watchers; DRA; IRP; AMN; GNR	Fishing and collecting of marine species, maritime-tourism activities.	Fishing associations, professional and recreational fishermen, maritime-tourism operators.
Protected Area of Resource Management of Baixa da Vila Nova	IUCN - VI MPA - TER19 Outro - IBA	0,42	Territorial sea	Specific motifs: the importance for protected species, habitats and ecosystems.	a) Protect the maintenance of biodiversity and other natural values in the long term; b) To promote effective management for the sustainable use of resources, namely water, fishing, grazing, forestry and other activities with a low incidence of environmental impacts; c) Contribute to the sustainability of socio-economic development.	Fishing and collecting of marine species, illegal fishing and collecting, maritime-tourism activities, non-indigenous invasive species, erosion, marine pollution.	The following acts and activities are prohibited, without prejudice to the maintenance, conservation and cleaning actions of the protected area: (a) the exploitation and extraction of mineral masses, including the exploration, breaking or bursting of rocks, dredging and other operations which alter the topography of the funds, except those carried out in connection with maintenance or improvement of port facilities; (b) the deposit of waste of any kind,	The following acts and activities are conditioned and subject to prior binding opinion of the department of autonomous regional administration responsible for environmental matters: a) The carrying out of scientific research and dissemination work, monitoring actions, environmental awareness, as well as actions to safeguard natural values and nature conservation; (b) the harvesting of algae and other species of marine flora; c) The installation of electrical and telecommunication infrastructures and the use of renewable energies; d) The practice of actions that are likely to cause pollution or noise or to deteriorate the natural factors of the area, except for the permanence and navigation of vessels, which should be carried out with reduced noise, so as not	Management entities – DRAM Monitoring and inspective entities: nature watchers; DRA; IRP; AMN; GNR	Fishing and collecting of marine species, maritime-tourism activities.	Fishing associations, professional and recreational fishermen, maritime-tourism operators.

							including the disposal of untreated wastewater; (c) the introduction of zoological and botanical species not characteristic of existing natural formations and associations, in particular algae and alien animals with invading potential; d) The performance of any activities that disturb the balance of the surroundings.	to disturb the balance of the surroundings.			
Protected Area of Resource Management of Costa das Contendas	IUCN - VI MPA - TER16 SPA - PTZPE0031 Outro - IBA	1,81	ZEE	The TER16 area includes within its scope the objectives defined for the SPA Ponta das Contendas (PTZPE0031). Specific motifs: presence of protected natural habitats, associated with high biodiversity of the marine fauna, namely reefs and sheltered bays with submerged caves with importance for the conservation of species of fishery interest.	a) Protect the maintenance of biodiversity and other natural values in the long term; b) To promote effective management for the sustainable use of resources, namely water, fishing, grazing, forestry and other activities with a low incidence of environmental impacts; c) Contribute to the sustainability of socio-economic development.	Fishing and collecting of marine species, illegal fishing and collecting, maritime-tourism activities, water sports, invasive non-indigenous species, erosion, marine pollution.	(a) the exploitation and extraction of mineral masses; (b) the deposit of any kind; (c) the introduction of zoological and botanical species; d) The performance of any activities that disturb the balance of the surroundings.	a) The carrying out of scientific research and dissemination work, monitoring actions, environmental awareness, as well as actions to safeguard natural values and nature conservation; (b) the harvesting of algae and other species of marine flora; c) The installation of electrical and telecommunication infrastructures and the use of renewable energies; d) The practice of actions that are likely to cause pollution or noise or to deteriorate the natural factors of the area, except for the permanence and navigation of vessels, which should be carried out with reduced noise, so not to disturb the balance of the surroundings.	Management entities – DRAM Monitoring and inspective entities: nature watchers; DRA; IRP; AMN; GNR	Fishing and collecting of marine species, maritime-tourism activities, water sports.	Fishing associations, professional and recreational fishermen, maritime-tourism operators, naval clubs.
Protected Area of Resource Management of Cabras islets	IUCN - VI MPA - TER17 SPA - PTZPE0032 Outro - IBA	1,12	Territorial sea	The area TER17 integrates within its scope the objectives defined for the SPA Cabras islets (PTZPE0032). Specific motifs: the presence of protected natural habitats, associated with high biodiversity of marine fauna, including submerged and semi-submerged caves.	a) Protect the maintenance of biodiversity and other natural values in the long term; b) To promote effective management for the sustainable use of resources, namely water, fishing, grazing, forestry and other activities with a low incidence of	Fishing and collecting of marine species, illegal fishing and collecting, maritime-tourism activities, water sports, invasive non-indigenous species, erosion, marine pollution.	(a) the exploitation and extraction of mineral masses; (b) the deposit of any kind; (c) the introduction of zoological and botanical species; d) The performance of any activities that disturb the balance of the surroundings.	a) The carrying out of scientific research and dissemination work, monitoring actions, environmental awareness, as well as actions to safeguard natural values and nature conservation; (b) the harvesting of algae and other species of marine flora; c) The installation of electrical and telecommunication infrastructures and the use of renewable energies; d) The practice of actions that are likely to cause pollution or noise	Management entities – DRAM Monitoring and inspective entities: nature watchers; DRA; IRP; AMN; GNR	Fishing and collecting of marine species, maritime-tourism activities, water sports.	Fishing associations, professional and recreational fishermen, maritime-tourism operators, naval clubs.

					environmental impacts; c) Contribute to the sustainability of socio-economic development.			or to deteriorate the natural factors of the area, except for the permanence and navigation of vessels, which should be carried out with reduced noise, so as not to disturb the balance of the surroundings.			
Protected Area of Resource Management of Monte Brasil	IUCN - VI AMP - TER20	0,48	Territorial sea	Specific motifs: the presence of protected natural habitats, namely submerged and semi-submerged caves, associated with high biodiversity of marine fauna.	a) Protect the maintenance of biodiversity and other natural values in the long term; b) To promote effective management for the sustainable use of resources, namely water, fishing, grazing, forestry and other activities with a low incidence of environmental impacts; c) Contribute to the sustainability of socio-economic development.	Fishing and collecting of marine species, illegal fishing and collecting, maritime-tourism activities, non-indigenous invasive species, erosion, marine pollution.	The following acts and activities are prohibited, without prejudice to the maintenance, conservation and cleaning actions of the protected area: (a) the exploitation and extraction of mineral masses, including the exploration, breaking or bursting of rocks, dredging and other operations which alter the topography of the funds, except those carried out in connection with maintenance or improvement of port facilities; (b) the deposit of waste of any kind, including the disposal of untreated wastewater; (c) the introduction of zoological and botanical species not characteristic of existing natural formations and associations, in particular algae and alien animals with invading potential; d) The performance of any activities that disturb the balance of the surroundings.	a) The carrying out of scientific research and dissemination work, monitoring actions, environmental awareness, (b) the harvesting of algae and other species of marine flora; c) The installation of electrical and telecommunication infrastructures and the use of renewable energies; d) The practice of actions that are likely to cause pollution or noise or to deteriorate the natural factors of the area, except for the permanence and navigation of vessels, which should be carried out with reduced noise, so as not to disturb the balance of the surroundings.	Management entities – DRAM Monitoring and inspective entities: nature watchers; DRA; IRP; AMN; GNR	Fishing and collecting of marine species, maritime-tourism activities.	Fishing associations, professional and recreational fishermen, maritime-tourism operators.
Marine component of the São Miguel Island Natural Park											

Protected Area of Management of habitats/species of Vila Franca do Campo Islet	IUCN - VI MPA - SMG06 SCI/SAC - PTMIG0020	0,08	Territorial sea	The SMG06 area includes within its scope the objectives and territorial limits defined for the SCI Caloura-Ponta da Galera (PTMIG0020). Specific motifs: the importance for protected species, habitats and ecosystems.	a) To promote the conservation and valorisation of natural resources, b) To deepen the scientific knowledge on insular and marine communities; c) To contribute to the planning and discipline of tourism and recreational activities; d) To safeguard the uniqueness of the natural, landscape and cultural character.	Fishing and collecting of marine species, illegal fishing and collecting, maritime-tourism activities, water sports, invasive non-indigenous species, erosion, marine pollution.	(a) the introduction of invasive or non-invasive zoological and botanical species; b) The deposit of waste; c) The practice of hunting activity; (d) the practice of all types of fishing, including recreational fishing and Spearfishing; e) The installation, posting, inscription or mural of advertising or propaganda messages, temporary or permanent, (f) the collection and possession of any geological element or sample, other than for scientific research or environmental monitoring; g) The practice of camping; h) The installation of electrical and telephone infrastructures, aerial, underground and use of renewable energies; (i) the exploration and extraction of mineral masses and the installation of infrastructures for the exploitation of new geological resources ; (j) overflight of aircraft with an engine of less than 1000 ft, except for reasons of	a) The alteration to the morphology of the soil; (b) the collection, capture, killing or detention of specimens of any natural, plant or animal species subject to protection measures; (c) the practice of cooking, including the use of grills and the like, and the performance of fires; d) Navigation with motorized vessels inside the crater; e) The introduction or reintroduction of zoological and botanical species; f) Scuba diving; g) The capture and diversion of water or the execution of any hydraulic works;	Management entities – DRAM Monitoring and inspection entities: nature watchers; DRA; IRP; AMN; GNR	Fishing and collecting of marine species, maritime-tourism activities, water sports.	Fishing associations, professional and recreational fishermen, maritime-tourism operators, naval clubs.
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							surveillance and firefighting, rescue operations and scientific work duly authorized by the competent authority; l) The use of sound systems; m) The practice of motorized sports activities.				
Protected Area of Resource Management of Caloura - Vila Franca do Campo islet	IUCN - VI AMP - SMG19 SCI/SAC - PTMIG0020	13,49	Territorial sea	The SMG06 area includes within its scope the objectives and territorial limits defined for the SCI Caloura-Ponta da Galera (PTMIG0020)	a) Protect the maintenance of biodiversity and other natural values in the long term; b) To promote effective management for the sustainable use of resources, namely fishing, and other activities with a low incidence of environmental impacts; c) Contribute to regional sustainable development.	Fishing and collecting of marine species, illegal fishing and collecting, maritime-tourism activities, water sports, invasive non-indigenous species, erosion, marine pollution.	The following acts and activities are prohibited: (a) the introduction of invasive or non-invasive zoological and botanical species of existing natural formations and associations, including exotic plants and animals; b) The deposit of waste; (d) the practice of all types of fishing, including recreational fishing and Spearfishing; e) The installation, posting, inscription or mural of advertising or propaganda messages, temporary or permanent, of commercial or non-commercial nature, including the placement of removable media, with the exception of specific signalling of the protected area; (f) the collection and possession of any geological element or sample, other than for scientific	The following acts and activities are conditioned and subject to the prior opinion of the service with environmental competence: a) The alteration to the morphology of the soil by excavations or embankments, by the modification of the vegetal cover, the cut of arboreal and shrub vegetation, with the exception of the ones of the execution of actions of maintenance and cleaning of the protected area; (b) the collection, capture, killing or detention of specimens of any natural, plant or animal species subject to protection measures at any stage of their life cycle, including destruction of nests and collection of eggs, disturbance or destruction of their habitats; (c) the practice of cooking, including the use of grills and the like, and the performance of fires; e) The execution of civil construction works, namely new buildings, expansion, conservation, collection of dissonances, recovery and rehabilitation or demolition of buildings, except when regulated; f) The introduction or reintroduction of zoological and botanical species not referred to in point a) of the previous number, as well as the entry of pet animals; (g) the use of chemicals in management and maintenance	Management entities – DRAM Monitoring and inspective entities: nature watchers; DRA; IRP; AMN; GNR	Fishing and collecting of marine species, maritime-tourism activities, water sports.	Fishing associations, professional and recreational fishermen, maritime-tourism operators, nautical clubs.

							<p>research or environmental monitoring;</p> <p>g) The practice of camping;</p> <p>h) The installation of electrical and telephone infrastructures, aerial, underground and use of renewable energies;</p> <p>(i) the exploration and extraction of mineral masses and the installation of infrastructures for the exploitation of new geological resources;</p> <p>(j) overflight of aircraft with an engine of less than 1000 ft, except for reasons of surveillance and firefighting, rescue operations and scientific work duly authorized by the competent authority;</p> <p>l) The use of sound systems;</p> <p>m) The practice of motorized sports activities;</p> <p>o) The performance of any activities that disturb the balance of the surroundings.</p>	<p>operations, including chemical herbicides and fertilizers;</p> <p>h) The overnight stay;</p> <p>j) The capture and diversion of water or the execution of any hydraulic works;</p> <p>l) Movement outside established paths and paths, except when necessary for scientific actions and environmental education or other exceptional activities, namely maintenance and cleaning of the protected area;</p> <p>m) The opening of new rails and paths with interest for the management, enjoyment or usufruct of the protected area, as well as the requalification of the existing ones;</p> <p>n) The installation of basic sanitation infrastructures;</p> <p>(o) alteration of the configuration of the seabed;</p> <p>p) The landing of boats on the islet's pier;</p> <p>q) The performance of cultural and sporting events.</p>			
Protected Area of Resource Management of the East Coast	IUCN – VI MPA - SMG10	3,63	Territorial sea	Specific motifs: the importance for protected species, habitats and ecosystems.	<p>a) Protect the maintenance of biodiversity and other natural values in the long term;</p> <p>b) To promote effective management for the sustainable use of resources, namely fishing, and other</p>	Fishing and collecting of marine species, illegal fishing and collecting, maritime-tourism activities, non-indigenous invasive species, erosion, marine pollution.			<p>Management entities – DRAM Monitoring and inspective entities: nature watchers; DRA; IRP; AMN; GNR</p>	Fishing and collecting of marine species, maritime-tourism activities.	Fishing associations, professional and recreational fishermen, maritime-tourism operators.

					activities with a low incidence of environmental impacts; c) Contribute to regional sustainable development.						
Protected Area of Resource Management of Ponta da Ferraria – Ponta da Bretanha	IUCN - VI MPA - SMG23	19,55	Territorial sea	Specific motifs: The aesthetic values in presence, the importance for species, habitats and protected ecosystems.	a) Protect the maintenance of biodiversity and other natural values in the long term; b) To promote effective management for the sustainable use of resources, namely fishing, and other activities with a low incidence of environmental impacts; c) Contribute to regional sustainable development.	Fishing and collecting of marine species, illegal fishing and collecting, maritime-tourism activities, non-indigenous invasive species, erosion, marine pollution.	-The opening of new means of communication; -The installation of overhead lines; - the collection and possession of any geological element or sample; -The performance of any activities that disturb the balance of the surroundings	-The holding of cultural events; -The carrying out of scientific research and dissemination work,	Management entities – DRAM Monitoring and inspective entities: nature watchers; DRA; IRP; AMN; GNR	Fishing and collecting of marine species, maritime-tourism activities.	Fishing associations, professional and recreational fishermen, maritime-tourism operators.
Protected Area of Resource Management of Ponta do Cintrão – Ponta da Maia	IUCN - VI MPA- SMG21	23,10	Territorial sea	Specific motifs: The aesthetic values in presence, the importance for species, habitats and protected ecosystems.	a) Protect the maintenance of biodiversity and other natural values in the long term; b) To promote effective management for the sustainable use of resources, namely fishing, and other activities with a low incidence of environmental impacts; c) Contribute to regional sustainable development.	Fishing and collecting of marine species, illegal fishing and collecting, maritime-tourism activities, non-indigenous invasive species, erosion, marine pollution.	-The collection, capture, killing or detention of specimens -Actions that cause alterations in noise levels and noise pollution, - Navigation with vessels, - Introduction of invasive or non-invasive zoological and botanical species - Deposit of waste; - The exploration and extraction of mineral masses.	-The valorisation of the water lines, including measures of recovery, revitalization and biophysical stabilization; - the introduction of invasive or non-invasive zoological and botanical species; - the exploitation and extraction of mineral masses and the installation of infrastructures for the exploitation of new geological resources;	Management entities – DRAM Monitoring and inspective entities: nature watchers; DRA; IRP; AMN; GNR	Fishing and collecting of marine species, maritime-tourism activities.	Fishing associations, professional and recreational fishermen, maritime-tourism operators.
Protected Area of Resource Management of Porto das Capelas – Ponta das Calhetas	IUCN - VI MPA- SMG22	14,99	Territorial sea	Specific motifs: The aesthetic values in presence, the importance for species, habitats and protected ecosystems.	a) Protect the maintenance of biodiversity and other natural values in the long term; b) To promote effective management for the sustainable use of	Fishing and collecting of marine species, illegal fishing and collecting, maritime-tourism activities, non-indigenous invasive species, erosion, marine pollution.			Management entities – DRAM Monitoring and inspective entities: nature watchers;	Fishing and collecting of marine species, maritime-tourism activities.	Fishing associations, professional and recreational fishermen, maritime-tourism operators.

					resources, namely fishing, and other activities with a low incidence of environmental impacts; c) Contribute to regional sustainable development.				DRA; IRP; AMN; GNR		
Marine component of the Natural Park of Santa Maria island											
Protected Area of Resource Management of São Lourenço bay	IUCN - VI MPA – SMA11	1,78	Territorial sea	Specific motifs: The natural and aesthetic values in presence and importance for protected species, habitats and ecosystems.	a) Protect the maintenance of biodiversity and other natural values in the long term; b) To promote effective management for the sustainable use of resources, namely fishing, and other activities with a low incidence of environmental impacts; c) Contribute to regional sustainable development.	Fishing and collecting of marine species, illegal fishing and collecting, maritime-tourism activities, non-indigenous invasive species, erosion, marine pollution.	a) The collection and possession of any geological or paleontologic elements; b) the collection, capture, capture or possession of specimens; c) Mineral resource extraction or dredging; d) the introduction of non-indigenous species; e) the deposit of waste.	a) The harvesting of crabs and barnacles; b) Excavations, landfills or alterations of funds; c) catch of algae for industrial purposes; d) The carrying out of scientific research and dissemination work and of monitoring, environmental awareness actions, or of safeguarding the natural values and nature conservation; e) The installation of underground and underwater infrastructures, as well as those related to the use of renewable energies; f) The practice of motorized sports activities that are likely to cause pollution or noise and to deteriorate the natural factors of the area.	Management entities – DRAM Monitoring and inspective entities: nature watchers; DRA; IRP; AMN; GNR	Fishing and collecting of marine species, maritime-tourism activities.	Fishing associations, professional and recreational fishermen, maritime-tourism operators.
Protected Area of Resource Management of the North Coast	IUCN - VI MPA – SMA12	24,58	Territorial sea	Specific motifs: The natural and aesthetic values in presence and importance for protected species, habitats and ecosystems.	a) Protect the maintenance of biodiversity and other natural values in the long term; b) To promote effective management for the sustainable use of resources, namely fishing, and other activities with a low incidence of environmental impacts; c) Contribute to regional sustainable development.	Fishing and collecting of marine species, illegal fishing and collecting, maritime-tourism activities, non-indigenous invasive species, erosion, marine pollution.	a) The collection and possession of any geological or paleontologic elements; b) the collection, capture, capture or possession of specimens; c) Mineral resource extraction or dredging; d) the introduction of non-indigenous species; e) the deposit of waste.	The following acts and activities are conditioned and subject to prior notice of the department of autonomous regional administration with competence in environmental matters: a) The extraction or dredging of unregulated sand; b) the harvesting of algae for industrial purposes; c) Excavations, landfills or alterations of funds; d) The carrying out of research and scientific divulgation works and of actions of monitoring, recovery and environmental sensitization or of safeguarding the natural values and nature conservation;	Management entities – DRAM Monitoring and inspective entities: nature watchers; DRA; IRP; AMN; GNR	Fishing and collecting of marine species, maritime-tourism activities.	Fishing associations, professional and recreational fishermen, maritime-tourism operators.

								<p>e) The installation of underground and underwater infrastructures, as well as those related to the use of renewable energies;</p> <p>f) The practice of motorized sports activities that are likely to cause pollution or noise and to deteriorate the natural factors of the area.</p>			
Protected Area of Resource Management of the South Coast	IUCN - VI MPA - SMA13 SCI/SAC – PTSMA0022	21,60	Territorial sea	<p>The SMA13 area includes within its scope the objectives and territorial limits defined for the SCI Ponta do Castelo (PTSMA0022)</p> <p>Specific motifs: The natural and aesthetic values in presence and importance for protected species, habitats and ecosystems.</p>	<p>a) Protect the maintenance of biodiversity and other natural values in the long term;</p> <p>b) To promote effective management for the sustainable use of resources, namely fishing, and other activities with a low incidence of environmental impacts;</p> <p>c) Contribute to regional sustainable development.</p>	Fishing and collecting of marine species, illegal fishing and collecting, maritime-tourism activities, water sports, sand extraction and other aggregates, non-indigenous invasive species, erosion, marine pollution.	<p>a) The collection and possession of any geological or paleontologic elements</p> <p>b) the collection, capture, capture or possession of specimens;</p> <p>c) Mineral resource extraction or dredging</p> <p>d) the introduction of non-indigenous species;</p> <p>e) the deposit of waste</p>	<p>a) Algae harvesting for industrial purposes;</p> <p>b) Excavations, landfills or alterations of funds;</p> <p>c) The carrying out of scientific research and dissemination work and of monitoring, environmental awareness actions, or of safeguarding the natural values and nature conservation;</p> <p>d) the exploitation and extraction of mineral masses and the installation of infrastructures for the exploitation of new geological resources;</p> <p>e) The practice of motorized sports activities that are likely to cause pollution or noise and to deteriorate the natural factors of the area.</p>	<p>Management entities – DRAM</p> <p>Monitoring and inspective entities: nature watchers; DRA; IRP; AMN; GNR</p>	Fishing and collecting of marine species, maritime-tourism activities, water sports, sand extraction and other aggregates.	Fishing associations, professional and recreational fishermen, maritime-tourism operators, naval clubs, inert extraction companies.
Natural Reserve of Vila Islet	IUCN - Ib MPA- SMA02 SPA – PTZPE0034 Outro - IBA	0,30	Territorial sea	<p>The SMA02 area includes within its scope the objectives and territorial limits defined for the SPA Ilhéu da Vila and Adjacent Coast (PTZPE0034).</p> <p>Specific motifs: The natural values in presence and the importance of the area for protected species, habitats and ecosystems..</p>	<p>a) Preservation of habitats, ecosystems and species in a favourable state;</p> <p>b) Maintenance of ecological processes;</p> <p>c) protection of the structural features of the landscape, geological and geomorphological features or rock outcrops;</p> <p>d) Preservation of examples of the natural environment for scientific studies, monitoring and environmental education;</p> <p>e) Conservation of natural reference</p>	Fishing and collecting of marine species, illegal fishing and collecting , maritime-tourism activities, water sports, sand extraction and other aggregates, non-indigenous invasive species, erosion, marine pollution.	<p>a) The collection and possession of any geological or paleontologic elements;</p> <p>b) the collection, capture, capture or possession of specimens;</p> <p>c) Mineral resource extraction or dredging</p> <p>d) the introduction of non-indigenous species;</p> <p>e) the deposit of waste.</p>	<p>a) The carrying out of scientific research and dissemination activities, monitoring, environmental awareness actions , as well as actions to safeguard natural values and nature conservation;</p> <p>b) The docking of all types of vessels, the landing and stay, except when destined to rescue and rescue operations.</p>	<p>Management entities – DRAM</p> <p>Monitoring and inspective entities: nature watchers; DRA; IRP; AMN; GNR</p>	Fishing and collecting of marine species, maritime-tourism activities, water sports, sand extraction and other inert.	Fishing associations, professional and recreational fishermen, maritime-tourism operators, naval clubs, aggregate extraction companies.

					<p>conditions for scientific works and ongoing projects;</p> <p>f) Ensure compatibility of the primacy of the conservation of the underwater natural heritage with diversified uses, without prejudice to the sustained rational use of marine resources;</p> <p>g) take measures to ensure the protection of communities and marine habitats;</p> <p>h) Definition of limits and constraints to free public access.</p>						
<p>Natural Reserve of Formigas Islet</p>	<p>IUCN - Ib MPA - SMA01 SCI/SAC – PTSMA0023 Outro - Sítio Ramsar n.º 1804 — Ilhéus das Formigas e Recife Dollabarat</p>	<p>0,30</p>	<p>Territorial sea</p>	<p>The SMA01 area includes within its scope the objectives and territorial limits defined for SCI Ilhéus das Antas and Recife Dollabarat (PTSMA0023)</p> <p>Specific motifs: The natural value in presence and the importance for protected species, habitats and ecosystems..</p>	<p>(a) protect the landscape, biodiversity and their habitats;</p> <p>b) promote the management and safeguarding of marine resources by means of appropriate measures to maintain essential ecological systems and livelihoods that ensure their sustainable use, preserve biodiversity and recover depleted or overexploited resources;</p> <p>c) to deepen scientific knowledge of marine insular communities;</p> <p>d) To contribute to the ordination and discipline of tourism, recreation and fishing activities, in</p>	<p>Fishing and collecting of marine species, illegal fishing and collecting, maritime-tourism activities, invasive non-indigenous species, marine pollution.</p>	<p>a) Spearfishing, harvesting or harvesting of marine organisms with or without the aid of a vessel;</p> <p>b) disturbance by any means of the birds which are accommodated in the islets;</p> <p>c) The deposit of waste;</p> <p>d) Fishing, with the exception of commercial fishing, with a line of hand or pole and a pole, directed at tunas, carried out by tuna vessels or vessels that are part of the system of continuous monitoring of fishing activities (MONICAP), which is subject to opinion previous binding of the Regional</p>	<p>a) The carrying out of scientific research and dissemination activities, monitoring, environmental awareness actions, as well as actions to safeguard natural values and nature conservation, namely, among others, with regard to the provisions of paragraph a) of the previous number;</p> <p>b) The collection and possession of any geological or paleontological element or sample, with the exception of environmental monitoring actions and without prejudice to the provisions of articles 24a and following;</p> <p>c) Scuba diving;</p> <p>d) The actions resulting from the execution of activities of maintenance and cleaning of the protected area;</p> <p>e) changes in the configuration of the seabed;</p> <p>f) The holding of cultural and sporting events.</p>	<p>Management entities – DRAM Monitoring and inspective entities: nature watchers; DRA; IRP; AMN; GNR</p>	<p>Fishing and collecting of marine species, maritime-tourism activities.</p>	<p>Fishing associations, professional and recreational fishermen, maritime-tourism operators.</p>

					order to avoid the degradation of natural values, allowing their sustainable development.		Inspection of Fisheries.				
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Designation	Classification	Area (km)	Localization	Justification for protection	Conservation objectives	Pressures	Forbidden activities	Conditional activities	Entity responsible	Existing uses/activities	Stakeholders
Áreas Marinhas Protegidas do Parque Marinho dos Açores											
Marine Protected Area of Atlair Submarine	IUCN - IV MPA - PMA08 OSPAR - OSPAR 10/23/1-E, anexo n.º38	4380,90	Continental platform beyond 200 mn	The Protected Marine Area of Mount Subirine Altair has been classified with the specific foundations contained in Decision OSPAR 2010/3 on the establishment of the Oceane Protected Marine Area of Mount Subirine Altair (OSPAR 10/23/1 -E, annex 38) , and its management is intended to comply with OSPAR Recommendation 2010/14 on the management of the Oceans Marine Protected Area of Mount Subirine Altair (OSPAR 10/23/1 -E, annex No. 39), adopted by the Parties to the OSPAR Convention meeting in Bergen in September 2010.	In addition to other objectives that are set under the OSPAR Convention and other multilateral instruments relevant to the management of oceanic areas of the high seas, it is guided by the objectives set out in the OSPAR Recommendation 2003/3 on a network of marine protected areas, adopted at the meeting of the OSPAR Commission held in Bremen from 23 to 27 June 2003 (OSPAR 03/17/1, annex 9), as amended by OSPAR Recommendation 2010/2 (OSPAR 10/23/1, annex n 7). General objectives: a) Ensure the habitat reference conditions necessary for the protection of significant species, groups of species, biotic communities or physical characteristics of the marine environment, whenever these need human	Fishing, marine traffic, mineral extractive activities, scientific research, seismic and volcanic activity and other natural disasters.	Without prejudice to the norms that may be established for the management of the water column, any activities of an extractive nature may not be authorized, financed or otherwise supported by entities with head office in the Autonomous Region of the Azores, in the seabed underlying the protected marine areas. or resulting in disruption of benthic ecosystems and benthic species therein.		Management entities – DRAM Supervise entities: nature watchers; DRA; IRP; AMN; GNR	Fishing, marine traffic, ore mining activities, scientific research.	Fishing associations, traffic / shipping companies, scientific community.

				<p>intervention to optimize management; b) Discipline uses and activities that may constitute a threat to the sustainability of habitats or species; c) To promote the socio-economic benefits that result from the practice of activities within the protected marine area, when compatible with the objectives of its management; d) Promote scientific research and environmental monitoring as indispensable activities for sustainable management; e) To create and delimit marine areas destined to the knowledge and divulgation of the characteristics of the habitats to be protected. Specific objectives in the context of the OSPAR Convention: (a) To prevent degradation and damage to species, habitats and ecological processes, following the precautionary principle; b) Protect and</p>						
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					conserve areas that best represent the diversity of species, habitats and ecological processes present in the North East Atlantic region where the OSPAR Convention applies.						
Marine Protected Area of Antialtair Submarine mount	IUCN - IV MPA- PMA09 OSPAR - OSPAR 10/23/1-E, anexo n.º40	2855,43	Continental platform beyond 200 mn	The Protected Marine Area of Mount Submarine Antialtair has been classified with the specific foundations contained in Decision OSPAR 2010/4 on the establishment of the Marine Protected Marine Area of Mount Submarine Antialtair (OSPAR 10/23/1 -E, annex no. 40) , and its management is intended to comply with OSPAR Recommendation 2010/15 on the management of the Marine Protected Marine Area of Mount Subalino Antialtair (OSPAR 10/23/1 -E, annex n. 41), adopted by the Parties to the OSPAR Convention meeting in Bergen in September 2010.	In addition to other objectives that are set under the OSPAR Convention and other multilateral instruments relevant to the management of oceanic areas of the high seas, it is guided by the objectives set out in the OSPAR Recommendation 2003/3 on a network of marine protected areas, adopted at the meeting of the OSPAR Commission held in Bremen from 23 to 27 June 2003 (OSPAR 03/17/1, annex 9), as amended by OSPAR Recommendation 2010/2 (OSPAR 10/23/1, annex n 7). General objectives: a) Ensure the habitat reference conditions necessary for the protection of significant species, groups of species,	Fishing, marine traffic, mineral extractive activities, scientific research, seismic and volcanic activity and other natural disasters	Without prejudice to the norms that may be established for the management of the water column, any activities of an extractive nature may not be authorized, financed or otherwise supported by entities with head office in the Autonomous Region of the Azores, in the seabed underlying the protected marine areas. or resulting in disruption of benthic ecosystems and benthic species therein.		Management entities – DRAM Supervise entities: nature watchers; DRA; IRP; AMN; GNR	Fishing, marine traffic, ore mining activities, scientific research.	Fishing associations, traffic / shipping companies, scientific community.

					<p>biotic communities or physical characteristics of the marine environment, whenever these need human intervention to optimize management; b) Discipline uses and activities that may constitute a threat to the sustainability of habitats or species; c) To promote the socio-economic benefits that result from the practice of activities within the protected marine area, when compatible with the objectives of its management; d) Promote scientific research and environmental monitoring as indispensable activities for sustainable management; e) To create and delimit marine areas destined to the knowledge and divulgation of the characteristics of the habitats to be protected. Specific objectives in the context of the OSPAR Convention: (a) To prevent degradation and</p>					
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					<p>damage to species, habitats and ecological processes, following the precautionary principle;</p> <p>b) Protect and conserve areas that best represent the diversity of species, habitats and ecological processes present in the North East Atlantic region where the OSPAR Convention applies.</p>						
<p>Marine Protected Area of Condor Bank</p>	<p>IUCN - VI MPA – PMA14</p>	<p>241,97</p>	<p>EEZ</p>	<p>The natural values in presence and the importance for species, habitats and ecosystems, as well as the interest of the respective area for the knowledge of the seas and for the exploitation of the existing resources, are constituted for the classification of the Marine Protected Area of the Bank.</p> <p>Banco Condor is sustainable way. Banco Condor is representative of the ecosystems of seamounts of the Azores, being an area of great interest for fishing (demersal fishing, large pelagics and tuna), as well as for maritime-tourist activities (diving with sharks or coarse fishing) and for scientific</p>	<p>a) Promote effective management for the sustainable use of resources, namely fishing and other extractive activities with an impact on biodiversity or environmental conditions; b) To protect the maintenance of biodiversity and other natural values in the long term; (c) contribute to sustainable socio-economic development. Specific objectives: a) Protect and conserve areas representative of the diversity of species, habitats, ecological processes of the area and fishery</p>	<p>Fishing, illegal fishing, maritime-tourist activities, scientific research, invasive non-indigenous species, marine pollution.</p>		<p>The following acts and activities are conditioned and subject to the prior opinion of the service with competence in matters of the sea: a) The actions of conservation of nature and biodiversity and of safeguarding the natural values; (b) the collection of geological samples; (c) scientific research and environmental monitoring; (d) installation of submarine communications and power transmission cables, gas, hydrocarbon or other pipelines; (e) the introduction of noise in the aerial or underwater environment that may cause disturbance in seabird or cetacean populations, including the use of active high-pressure naval sonars of any frequency, and the use of air guns for seismic or hydrographic research ; (f) the use of any toxic or polluting substances or</p>	<p>Management entities – DRAM Supervise</p>	<p>Fishing, maritime-tourist activities, scientific research.</p>	<p>Fishing associations, professional and recreational fishermen, maritime-tourist operators, scientific community.</p>

				<p>research. Thus, it is justified that this may constitute a protected area, in order to ensure the management of uses and sustainable exploitation of the area, ensuring its good environmental status associated with the traditional socio-economic function.</p>	<p>resources; (b) promote the sustainable exploitation of species and avoid undue disruption of natural processes which underpin the structure and function of the ecosystem; c) To promote environmental awareness, in particular on species, present habitats and existing resources; d) To promote the management of conflicts between extractive, maritime-tourist and scientific research activities; e) Promote the scientific monitoring of the area.</p>			<p>explosives which may cause damage or disturbance to the species present; g) Resource exploration activities.</p>			
<p>Marine Protected Area of D-João Castro Bank</p>	<p>IUCN - VI MPA - PMA11 OSPAR - O-PT-MIG0022</p>	<p>348,69</p>	<p>EEZ</p>	<p>The protected marine area for the management of resources of the D. João de Castro Bank complements and serves as a buffer to the Marine Natural Reserve of Banco D. João de Castro. The Protected Marine Area of the D. João de Castro Bank includes within its scope the objectives and territorial limits defined for the special conservation area of Banco D. João de Castro (code PTMIG0021; Terceira channel -São Miguel)</p>	<p>General objectives: a) Promote effective management for the sustainable use of resources, namely fishing and other extractive activities with an impact on biodiversity or environmental conditions; b) To protect the maintenance of biodiversity and other natural values in the long term; (c) contribute to sustainable socio-</p>	<p>Fishing and gathering of marine resources, fishing / illegal harvesting, maritime-tourist activities, invasive non-indigenous species, marine pollution.</p>		<p>The following acts and activities are conditioned and subject to the prior opinion of the service with competence in matters of the sea: a) The actions of conservation of nature and biodiversity and of safeguarding the natural values; (b) the collection of geological samples; (c) scientific research and environmental monitoring; (d) installation of submarine communications and power transmission cables, gas, hydrocarbon or other pipelines; (e) the introduction of noise in the aerial or underwater</p>	<p>Management entities - Parque Marinho dos Açores; DRAM</p>	<p>Fishing and gathering of marine resources, maritime-tourism activities</p>	<p>Fishing associations, professional and recreational fishermen, maritime-tourist operators</p>

				and observes, cumulatively with the The protected marine area of the D. João de Castro Bank also includes the protected marine area OSPAR designated by Monte Submarino D. João de Castro (O - PT-MIG0022) . The natural values in presence and the importance for protected species, habitats and ecosystems and the interest of the area for science and knowledge of the seas constitute specific grounds for the classification of the Marine Protected Area of the D. João de Castro Bank.	economic development. Specific objectives: a) to protect and conserve areas representative of the diversity of species, habitats and ecological processes in the area; (b) promote the sustainable exploitation of species and avoid disruption of the natural processes which underpin the structure and function of the ecosystem; c) promote environmental awareness, especially about the species and habitats present.			environment that may cause disturbance in seabird or cetacean populations, including the use of active high-pressure naval sonars of any frequency, and the use of air guns for seismic or hydrographic research ; (f) the use of any toxic or polluting substances or explosives which may cause damage or disturbance to the species present. Limits to fishing activity can be defined, by means of joint ordinance of the members of the Regional Government with competence in fisheries and marine affairs.			
Marine Protected Area MARNA	IUCN - IV AMP – PMA10 OSPAR - OSPAR 10/23/1-E, anexo n.º44	93794,97	Plataforma continental para além das 200 mn	The MARNA Protected Marine Area has been classified with the specific foundations contained in Decision OSPAR 2010/6 on the establishment of the MARNA (Mid Atlantic Marine Protected Area - OSPAR Decision 10/23 / 1, Annex 44), and its management is intended to comply with OSPAR Recommendation 2010/17 on the management of MARNA's Marine Protected Area (OSPAR 10/23/1 -E,	In addition to other objectives that are set under the OSPAR Convention and other multilateral instruments relevant to the management of oceanic areas of the high seas, it is guided by the objectives set out in the OSPAR Recommendation 2003/3 on a network of marine protected areas, adopted at the meeting of the OSPAR Commission held in Bremen from 23 to 27 June 2003	Fishing, marine traffic, mineral extractive activities, scientific research, seismic and volcanic activity and other natural disasters.	Without prejudice to the norms that may be established for the management of the water column, any activities of an extractive nature may not be authorized, financed or otherwise supported by entities with head office in the Autonomous Region of the Azores, in the seabed		Management entities -DRAM	Fishing, marine traffic, ore mining activities, scientific research.	Fishing associations, traffic / shipping companies, scientific community.

				<p>annex no. 45), adopted by the Parties to the OSPAR Convention meeting in Bergen in September 2010.</p>	<p>(OSPAR 03/17/1, annex 9), as amended by OSPAR Recommendation 2010/2 (OSPAR 10/23/1, annex n 7). General objectives: a) Ensure the habitat reference conditions necessary for the protection of significant species, groups of species, biotic communities or physical characteristics of the marine environment, whenever these need human intervention to optimize management; b) Discipline uses and activities that may constitute a threat to the sustainability of habitats or species; c) To promote the socio-economic benefits that result from the practice of activities within the protected marine area, when compatible with the objectives of its management; d) Promote scientific research and environmental monitoring as indispensable activities for</p>	<p>underlying the protected marine areas. or resulting in disruption of benthic ecosystems and benthic species therein.</p>				
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					<p>sustainable management; e) To create and delimit marine areas destined to the knowledge and divulgation of the characteristics of the habitats to be protected. Specific objectives in the context of the OSPAR Convention: (a) to prevent degradation and damage to species, habitats and ecological processes, in accordance with the precautionary principle; (b) to protect and conserve areas that best represent the diversity of species, habitats and ecological processes present in the North-East Atlantic region where the OSPAR Convention applies.</p>						
<p>Marine Protected Area of Meteor submarine archipelago, localized outside of EEZ Azores Area</p>	<p>IUCN - VI AMP - PMA12b</p>	<p>108822, 88</p>	<p>Continental platform beyond the 200 nm</p>	<p>Protected Marine Area for the management of resources of the submarine bank complex located south of the Azores, designated as Seewarte Submarine Hills, Meteor Submarine Mountains, Atlantis-Grande Meteor submarine mountain chain, or Atlantis-Plato-Cruiser</p>	<p>In addition to other objectives that are set under the OSPAR Convention and other multilateral instruments relevant to the management of oceanic areas of the high seas, it is guided by the objectives set out in the OSPAR Recommendation 2003/3 on a</p>	<p>Fishing, marine traffic, mineral extractive activities, scientific research, seismic and volcanic activity and other natural disasters</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the norms that may be established for the management of the water column, any activities of an extractive nature may not be authorized, financed or otherwise</p>		<p>Management entities -DRAM</p>	<p>Fishing, marine traffic, ore mining activities, scientific research.</p>	<p>Fishing associations, traffic / shipping companies, scientific community.</p>

				<p>Submarine group - Grande Meteor , designated the Protected Marine Area of the Meteor Submarine Archipelago, in the area located outside the Azores subarea of the Portuguese Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). AMP PMA12 has a total area of 123237.71 km2 (of which 14414.83 km2 are within the EEZ and 108822.88 km2 are outside the EEZ). The Protected Marine Area of the Meteor Submarine Archipelago located outside the Azores subarea of the Portuguese Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) is classified with the following foundations: a) Recognition of its rarity, representativeness, connectivity and ecological value; b) Biological productivity and diversity; (c) the importance for endangered species and marine habitats; d) The degree of naturalness, vulnerability, fragility, sensitivity and resilience of ecosystems; (e) the importance for the various stages of the life cycle of marine species; f) The interest for scientific</p>	<p>network of marine protected areas, adopted at the meeting of the OSPAR Commission held in Bremen from 23 to 27 June 2003 (OSPAR 03/17/1, annex 9), as amended by OSPAR Recommendation 2010/2 (OSPAR 10/23/1, annex 7). General objectives: a) Promote effective management for the sustainable use of resources, namely fishing and other extractive activities with an impact on biodiversity or environmental conditions; b) To protect the maintenance of biodiversity and other natural values in the long term; (c) contribute to sustainable socio-economic development. Specific objectives in the context of the OSPAR Convention: (a) To prevent degradation and damage to species, habitats and ecological processes, following the precautionary principle; b)</p>	<p>supported by entities with head office in the Autonomous Region of the Azores, in the seabed underlying the protected marine areas. or resulting in disruption of benthic ecosystems and benthic species therein.</p>				
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				research and for the regulation of access to genetic resources and bioprospecting. The area represents a high potential for mineral exploration, and has highly sensitive habitats, which harbor species with a high biotechnological potential and high interest for fishing. The need to classify this area is justified as a means of ensuring the conservation of the diversity of habitats and species present, thus avoiding loss of biodiversity and degradation.	Protect and conserve areas that best represent the diversity of species, habitats and ecological processes present in the North East Atlantic region where the OSPAR Convention applies.						
Marine Protected Area of Meteor Archipelago	IUCN - VI AMP - PMA12a	14414,83	EEZ	Protected Marine Area of the Meteor Submarine Archipelago, included in the Azores subarea of the Portuguese Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). AMP PMA12 has a total area of 123237.71 km ² (of which 14414.83 km ² are within the EEZ and 108822.88 km ² are outside the EEZ). They constitute specific grounds for the classification of the Protected Marine Area of the Meteor Submarine Archipelago included in the Azores subarea of the Portuguese Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), the natural	General objectives: a) to promote effective management for the sustainable use of resources, namely fishing and other extractive activities with an impact on biodiversity or environmental conditions; b) protect the maintenance of biodiversity and other natural values in the long term; (c) contribute to sustainable socio-economic development. Specific objectives: a) to protect and conserve areas	Fishing, marine traffic, mineral extractive activities, scientific research, seismic and volcanic activity and other natural disasters.	The following acts and activities are conditioned and subject to the prior opinion of the service with competence in matters of the sea: a) The actions of conservation of nature and biodiversity and of safeguarding the natural values; (b) the collection of geological samples; (c) scientific research and environmental monitoring; (d) installation of submarine communications and power transmission cables, gas, hydrocarbon or other pipelines; (e) the introduction of noise in the aerial or underwater environment that may cause disturbance in seabird or cetacean populations, including the use of active high-pressure naval sonars of	Management entities -DRAM	Fishing, marine traffic, ore mining activities, scientific research.	Fishing associations, traffic / shipping companies, scientific community.	

				values present and the importance for species, habitats and ecosystems, as well as the interest of the area for the knowledge of the seas and for the exploitation of existing resources in a sustainable way.	representative of the diversity of species, habitats, ecological processes of the area and fishery resources; (b) promote the sustainable exploitation of species and avoid undue disruption of natural processes which underpin the structure and function of the ecosystem; c) Promote environmental awareness, in particular about species, present habitats and existing resources.			any frequency, and the use of air guns for seismic or hydrographic research ; (f) the use of any toxic or polluting substances or explosives which may cause damage or disturbance to the species present; g) Resource exploration activities.			
Marine Protected Area of Oceânica do Corvo	IUCN - IV AMP - PMA06 Outro - IBA (PTM14)	2679,75	EEZ	The Marine Protected Area of Corvo integrates the objectives of the important area for birds of the Corvo-Oceanic (PTM14) identified by the scientific processes conducted by the project «LIFE Marine IBAs» (LIFE04NAT / PT / 000213). General principles: a) Recognition of its rarity, representativeness, connectivity and ecological value; b) Biological productivity and diversity; (c) the importance for endangered species and marine habitats; d) The degree of	a) Ensure the conditions of reference of habitats necessary for the protection of significant species, biotic communities or physical characteristics of the marine environment, whenever these need human intervention to optimize the management; b) Discipline uses and activities that may constitute a threat to the sustainability of habitats or species; c) To promote the socio-economic	Fishing, marine traffic, marine pollution		The following acts and activities shall be conditioned and subject to the opinion of the competent maritime service: (a) the use of any toxic or polluting substances or explosives which may cause damage or disturb the species in question, including avifauna ; (b) the introduction of noise into the aerial or underwater environment which may cause disturbance to seabird populations; c) The carrying out of any activities susceptible of disturbing the ecological balance of the species in presence. In the Corvo Marine Protected Marine Area, a joint ordinance of the members of the Regional Government with competence in	Management entities -DRAM	Fishing, sea traffic	Fishing associations, professional and recreational fishermen, traffic / shipping companies

				<p>naturalness, vulnerability, fragility, sensitivity and resilience of ecosystems; (e) the importance for the various stages of the life cycle of marine species; f) The interest for scientific research and for the regulation of access to genetic resources and bioprospecting. It is a specific basis for the classification of the Marine Protected Marine Area of Corvo its ornithological importance, namely for the species Calonectris diomedea (Scopoli 1769), commonly known as cagarro.</p>	<p>benefits that result from the practice of activities within the protected marine area, when compatible with the objectives of its management; d) Promote scientific research and environmental monitoring as indispensable activities for sustainable management; e) To create and delimit marine areas destined to the knowledge and divulgation of the characteristics of the habitats to be protected.</p>			<p>fisheries and marine affairs, limits fishing activity when it is proven to interfere with seabird populations.</p>			
<p>Marine Protected Area of Oceânica do Faial</p>	<p>IUCN - IV MPA - PMA07 Other - IBA</p>	<p>2609,58</p>	<p>EEZ</p>	<p>The Marine Area The Marine Protected Marine Area of Faial integrates the objectives of the important area for Northern Corvo and Faial - Oceanic birds (PTM15) identified by the scientific processes conducted by the project «LIFE Marine IBAs» (LIFE04NAT / PT / 000213). General principles: a) Recognition of its rarity, representativeness, connectivity and ecological value; b) Biological productivity and diversity; (c) the importance for endangered species</p>	<p>Ensure the habitat reference conditions necessary for the protection of significant species, species groups, biotic communities or physical characteristics of the marine environment, whenever these need human intervention to optimize management; b) Discipline uses and activities that may constitute a threat to the sustainability of habitats or species; c) To promote the</p>	<p>Fishing, marine traffic, marine pollution</p>		<p>The following acts and activities are conditioned and subject to the opinion of the service with competence in matters of the sea: a) The use of any toxic or polluting substances, or of explosives that may cause damage or disturb the species in presence, namely avifauna ; (b) the introduction of noise into the aerial or underwater environment which may cause disturbance to seabird populations; c) The carrying out of any activities susceptible of disturbing the ecological balance of the species in presence. In the Marine Protected Marine Area of Faial can be defined, through a joint ordinance of the members of the</p>	<p>Management entities -DRAM</p>	<p>Fishing, sea traffic</p>	<p>Fishing associations, professional and recreational fishermen, traffic / shipping companies</p>

				and marine habitats; d) The degree of naturalness, vulnerability, fragility, sensitivity and resilience of ecosystems; (e) the importance for the various stages of the life cycle of marine species; f) The interest for scientific research and for the regulation of access to genetic resources and bioprospecting. It is a specific basis for the classification of the Marine Protected Area of Faial, its ornithological importance, namely for the species <i>Calonectris diomedea</i> (Scopoli 1769), commonly known as cagarro.	socio-economic benefits that result from the practice of activities within the protected marine area, when compatible with the objectives of its management; d) Promote scientific research and environmental monitoring as indispensable activities for sustainable management; e) To create and delimit marine areas destined to the knowledge and divulgation of the characteristics of the habitats to be protected.			Regional Government with competence in fisheries and marine affairs, limits to fishing activity when it is proven to interfere with the populations of seabirds.			
Marine Protected Area of Princess Alice Bank	IUCN - IV MPA - PMA15	369,71	EEZ	It is a specific foundation for the classification of the Marine Protected Area of the Crown Princess Alice because it represents a typically pelagic habitat, where several species are aggregated, in addition to this area contain elements typical of the coastal ecosystems, although it is located a great distance of the nearest coastal zone.	General objectives: a) Ensure the habitat reference conditions necessary for the protection of significant species, groups of species, biotic communities or physical characteristics of the marine environment, whenever these need human intervention to optimize management; b) Discipline uses and activities that may constitute a threat to the	Fishing, illegal fishing, maritime-tourist activities, invasive non-indigenous species, marine pollution.		The following acts and activities are conditioned and subject to the opinion of the service with competence in matters of the sea: a) The use of any toxic or polluting substances, or of explosives that may cause damage or disturb the species in presence, namely avifauna ; (b) the introduction of noise in the aerial or underwater environment that may cause disturbance in seabird or cetacean populations; c) The carrying out of any activities susceptible of disturbing the ecological balance of the species in presence.	Management entities -DRAM	Fishing and gathering of marine resources, maritime-tourist activities.	Fishing associations, professional and recreational fishermen, maritime-tourist operators.

					<p>sustainability of habitats or species; c) To promote the socio-economic benefits that result from the practice of activities within the protected marine area, when compatible with the objectives of its management; d) Promote scientific research and environmental monitoring as indispensable activities for sustainable management; e) To create and delimit marine areas destined to the knowledge and divulgation of the characteristics of the habitats to be protected. Specific objectives: a) Conflict management among sectors that use the area; b) Protection of the species Mobula tarapacana; Manta birostris, Dasyatis parsnip; D. centroura and Taeniura grabata; (c) protection and conservation of the diversity of a pelagic habitat together with a habitat with coastal</p>						
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					characteristics located a great distance from the islands' coastal borders; d) Provide an area subject to minimum levels of disruption and impact of extractive human activities; e) To provide conditions for the scientific study of the species that occur in the place.						
Marine Protected Area Of the protection perimeter localized at southwest of Azores, beyond EZZ	IUCN - VI MPA - PMA13b	2151,11	Plataforma continental para além das 200 mn	The Protected Marine Area of protection and management perimeter located southwest of the Azores, in addition to the Portuguese Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) is classified with the following fundamentals: a) Recognition of its rarity, representativeness, connectivity and ecological value; b) Biological productivity and diversity; (c) the importance for endangered species and marine habitats; d) The degree of naturalness, vulnerability, fragility, sensitivity and resilience of ecosystems; (e) the importance for the various stages of the life cycle of marine species; f) The interest for scientific	In addition to other objectives that are set under the OSPAR Convention and other multilateral instruments relevant to the management of oceanic areas of the high seas, it is guided by the objectives set out in the OSPAR Recommendation 2003/3 on a network of marine protected areas, adopted at the meeting of the OSPAR Commission held in Bremen from 23 to 27 June 2003 (OSPAR 03/17/1, annex 9), as amended by OSPAR Recommendation 2010/2 (OSPAR 10/23/1, annex n 7). General objectives: a) to promote effective management for	Fishing, marine traffic, mineral extractive activities, scientific research, seismic and volcanic activity and other natural disasters.	Without prejudice to the norms that may be established for the management of the water column, any activities of an extractive nature may not be authorized, financed or otherwise supported by entities with head office in the Autonomous Region of the Azores, in the seabed underlying the protected marine areas. or resulting in disruption of benthic ecosystems and benthic species therein.		Management entities -DRAM	Fishing, marine traffic, ore mining activities, scientific research.	Fishing associations, traffic / shipping companies, scientific community.

				<p>research and for the regulation of access to genetic resources and bioprospecting. The area has a high potential for mineral exploration, and given the sensitivity of the habitats that are distributed there, which harbor species with a high biotechnological potential, it is justified the need to classify a buffer zone that includes the previously classified reserves of the Park Marinho dos Açores, as a way to guarantee the conservation of the diversity of habitats and species present, thus avoiding the loss of biodiversity and degradation.</p>	<p>the sustainable use of resources, namely fishing and other extractive activities with an impact on biodiversity or environmental conditions; b) protect the maintenance of biodiversity and other natural values in the long term; (c) contribute to sustainable socio-economic development. Specific objectives in the context of the OSPAR Convention: (a) to prevent degradation and damage to species, habitats and ecological processes, in accordance with the precautionary principle; (b) to protect and conserve areas that best represent the diversity of species, habitats and ecological processes present in the North-East Atlantic region where the OSPAR Convention applies. Other objectives: to provide an area subject to minimum levels of disruption and impact of extractive human</p>					
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					activities; promote conflict management among extractive activities; provide conditions for the scientific study of species occurring locally; promote the monitoring of areas.						
Marine Protected Area of protection perimeter localized at Southwest of Azores	IUCN - VI AMP - PMA13a	8878,78	EEZ	They constitute specific bases for the classification of the Protected Marine Area of perimeter of protection and management of resources located to the southwest of the Azores, included in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) Portuguese, the natural values in presence and the importance for the species, habitats and ecosystems, as well as the area's interest in knowledge of the seas and the exploitation of existing resources in a sustainable way.	General objectives: a) to promote effective management for the sustainable use of resources, namely fishing and other extractive activities with an impact on biodiversity or environmental conditions; b) protect the maintenance of biodiversity and other natural values in the long term; (c) contribute to sustainable socio-economic development. Specific objectives: a) to protect and conserve areas representative of the diversity of species, habitats, ecological processes of the area and fishery resources; (b) promote the sustainable exploitation of species and avoid undue disruption of natural processes which	Fishing, marine traffic, mineral extractive activities, scientific research, seismic and volcanic activity and other natural disasters.		The following acts and activities are conditioned and subject to the prior opinion of the service with competence in matters of the sea: a) The actions of conservation of nature and biodiversity and of safeguarding the natural values; (b) the collection of geological samples; (c) scientific research and environmental monitoring; (d) installation of submarine communications and power transmission cables, gas, hydrocarbon or other pipelines; (e) the introduction of noise in the aerial or underwater environment which may cause disruption to cetacean populations, including the use of active high-pressure naval sonars of any frequency, and the use of air cannons for seismic or hydrographic research; (f) the use of any toxic or polluting substances or explosives which may cause damage or disturbance to the species present; g) Resource exploration activities.	Management entities -DRAM	Fishing, marine traffic, ore mining activities, scientific research.	Fishing associations, traffic / shipping companies, scientific community.

					underpin the structure and function of the ecosystem; c) promote environmental awareness, in particular about species, present habitats and existing resources.						
Marine protected Area of Hidrothermal Rainbow camp	IUCN - I MPA - PMA04 OSPAR - O-PT-020007	22,15	Plataforma continental para além das 200 mn	The following are specific grounds for classifying the Rainbow Hydrothermal Field Marine Reserve: the unique characteristics of its habitats, the geological and natural values present and the conservation objectives inherent in classification as a marine protected area under the OSPAR Rainbow Hydrothermal Field Convention (O -PT-020007).	In addition to other objectives that are set under the OSPAR Convention and other multilateral instruments relevant to the management of oceanic areas of the high seas, it is guided by the objectives set out in the OSPAR Recommendation 2003/3 on a network of marine protected areas, adopted at the meeting of the OSPAR Commission held in Bremen from 23 to 27 June 2003 (OSPAR 03/17/1, annex 9), as amended by OSPAR Recommendation 2010/2 (OSPAR 10/23/1, annex n 7). General objectives: (a) Preservation of habitats, ecosystems and species in a favorable state; b) Maintenance of ecological processes; (c)	Fishing, marine traffic, mineral extractive activities, scientific research, seismic and volcanic activity and other natural disasters	Without prejudice to the norms that may be established for the management of the water column, any activities of an extractive nature may not be authorized, financed or otherwise supported by entities with head office in the Autonomous Region of the Azores, in the seabed underlying the protected marine areas. or resulting in disruption of benthic ecosystems and benthic species therein.		Management entities -DRAM	Fishing, marine traffic, ore mining activities, scientific research.	Fishing associations, traffic / shipping companies, scientific community.

				<p>protection of the structural features of the marine landscape and its geological features;</p> <p>d) Preservation of examples of the natural marine environment for scientific study, monitoring and environmental education;</p> <p>e) Conservation of natural reference conditions for scientific works and ongoing projects;</p> <p>f) Definition of limits and conditioning to free public access. Specific objectives in the context of the OSPAR Convention: (a) to prevent degradation and damage to species, habitats and ecological processes, in accordance with the precautionary principle; (b) to protect and conserve areas that best represent the diversity of species, habitats and ecological processes present in the North-East Atlantic region where the OSPAR Convention applies.</p>						
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<p>Marine Protected Area of D. João de Castro Bank</p>	<p>IUCN - Ib MPA - PMA01 SCI/SAC – PTMIG0021 OSPAR - O-PT-MIG0022</p>	<p>16,31</p>	<p>EEZ</p>	<p>The Marine Natural Reserve of the D. João de Castro Bank integrates within its scope the objectives and territorial limits defined for the SAC of the Bank D. João de Castro (code PTMIG0021, channel Terceira -São Miguel) the regime established by Regional Legislative Decree 20/2006 / A, of June 6, which approves the Natura 2000 Network Sector Plan of the Autonomous Region of the Azores, as amended by Regional Legislative Decree n 7/2007 / A, of April 10, and the objectives inherent to the classification as OSPAR Marine Protected Area Bank D. João de Castro (code O -PT-MIG0022). General principles: a) Recognition of its rarity, representativeness, connectivity and ecological value; b) Biological productivity and diversity; (c) the importance for endangered species and marine habitats; d) The degree of naturalness, vulnerability, fragility, sensitivity and resilience of ecosystems; (e) the importance for the various stages of the</p>	<p>General objectives: (a) Preservation of habitats, ecosystems and species in a favorable state; b) Maintenance of ecological processes; (c) protection of the structural features of the marine landscape and its geological features; d) Preservation of examples of the natural marine environment for scientific study, monitoring and environmental education; e) Conservation of natural reference conditions for scientific works and ongoing projects; f) Definition of limits and conditioning to free public access. Specific objectives: (a) to contribute to ensuring biodiversity through the conservation and restoration of natural habitats of wild flora and fauna in a favorable conservation status; b) Establish measures to reduce potential conflicts between users of the protected marine</p>	<p>Fishing and gathering of marine resources, fishing / illegal harvesting, maritime-tourist activities, invasive non-indigenous species, marine pollution.</p>	<p>The following acts and activities are prohibited: a) All fishing activities, except directed fishing for migratory epipelagic species; (b) exploitation of resources involving invasive techniques affecting the seabed and associated ecosystems, including mineral, geothermal and biotechnological exploration; (c) the installation of structures for aquaculture and energy production, both associated to the seabed and to the surface; (d) the deposition of any materials having an impact on the underwater landscape and the functioning of the ecosystem, such as dredging,</p>	<p>The following acts and activities are conditioned and subject to a prior binding opinion of the director of the Azores Marine Park: a) Scientific research and environmental monitoring, including the capture of specimens; (b) research and archaeological exploration; c) Actions to conserve nature and biodiversity and to safeguard natural values; (d) the collection of biological or geological samples; e) Diving with autonomous or non-autonomous scuba diving; f) The visitation and activities of nature tourism; g) Filming for commercial or advertising purposes; h) The performance of sporting events and organized recreational activities; i) The practice of motorized sports activities; (j) installation of submarine communications or power transmission cables, gas, hydrocarbon or other pipelines; (k) any activity associated with the introduction of high noise levels in the underwater environment over long periods of time; l) To throw anchors. The provisions set forth in subparagraphs e), f) and l) of can be subject to annual authorization to be issued by the management body of the Azores Marine Park, being authorized with an obligation to notify in advance the</p>	<p>Management entities -DRAM</p>	<p>Fishing and gathering of marine resources, Maritime-tourist activities</p>	<p>Fishing associations, professional and recreational fishermen, Maritime-tourist operators</p>
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				<p>life cycle of marine species; f) The interest for scientific research and for the regulation of access to genetic resources and bioprospecting. The unique characteristics of their habitats, productivity, geological and natural values in presence and the importance of the area for protected species, habitats and ecosystems are specific grounds for classification of the D. João de Castro Natural Marine Reserve.</p>	<p>area; c) To help stimulate new economic opportunities that are sustainable and environmentally friendly in order to enhance the benefits of the area, in particular for the Azorean economy; d) Provide opportunities for scientific research and environmental education with the objective of improving and disseminating knowledge and, consequently, the conservation of the environmental resources of the Region; e) To order possible scientific and exploratory missions of archaeological character; f) Promote environmental education by promoting the image and value of the Marine Nature Reserve, promoting practices for its conservation.</p>		<p>debris, inert matter or waste of any kind; (e) the use of any toxic or polluting substances or explosives which may cause damage or disturbance to the species present; (f) the carrying out of any activities which disturb the natural balance, in particular the introduction of noise into the air or underwater environment which may cause disturbance in seabird or cetacean populations, including the use of active high-intensity naval sonars of any frequency, and the use of air cannons and similar technologies for seismic or hydrographic research.</p>	<p>accomplishment of the activity. The provisions of subparagraph b) above require prior licensing by the department of the autonomous regional administration with responsibility for culture, to be issued pursuant to Regional Legislative Decree no. 27/2004 / A, of August 24, establishing the regulatory framework for the management of the archaeological heritage for the prevention, rescue and investigation of the archaeological heritage, both immovable and mobile in the Autonomous Region of the Azores, and subsequent amendments.</p>			
Natural Marine Reserve of Lucky Strike	IUCN - Ib MPA - PMA03 SCI/SAC – PTMAZ0002	300,52	EEZ	The Lucky Strike Hydrothermal Field Marine Reserve includes within its	General objectives: (a) Preservation of habitats,	Fishing, marine traffic, mineral extractive activities,	The following acts and activities are prohibited: a)	In the Lucky Strike Hydrothermal Field Marine Reserve, the following acts and	Management entities -DRAM	Fishing, marine traffic, ore mining activities, scientific research.	Fishing associations, traffic / shipping companies,

<p>Hydrothermal camp</p>	<p>OSPAR - O-PT-020005</p>			<p>scope the objectives and territorial limits defined for the Lucky Strike site of interest (code PTMAZ0002), as set out in the annex to Commission Decision 2009/1001 / EU of 22 in accordance with Directive 92/43 / EEC of the Council, the second updated list of sites of Community importance in the Macaronesian biogeographical region and the objectives resulting from the classification as a Marine Protected Area OSPAR Lucky Hydrothermal Field Strike (O -EN - 020005). General principles: a) Recognition of its rarity, representativeness, connectivity and ecological value; b) Biological productivity and diversity; (c) the importance for endangered species and marine habitats; d) The degree of naturalness, vulnerability, fragility, sensitivity and resilience of ecosystems; (e) the importance for the various stages of the life cycle of marine species; f) The interest for scientific research and for the regulation of access</p>	<p>ecosystems and species in a favorable state; b) Maintenance of ecological processes; (c) protection of the structural features of the marine landscape and its geological features; d) Preservation of examples of the natural marine environment for scientific study, monitoring and environmental education; e) Conservation of natural reference conditions for scientific works and ongoing projects; f) Definition of limits and conditioning to free public access. Specific objectives: (a) To contribute to ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats of wild fauna in a favorable conservation status; b) To increase the scientific knowledge related to the processes that regulate the operation of hydrothermal vents of great depth; c) Reduce potential conflicts between users of</p>	<p>scientific research, seismic and volcanic activity and other natural disasters.</p>	<p>All fishing activities, except directed fishing for migratory epipelagic species; (b) the exploitation of resources involving invasive techniques of the seabed and associated ecosystems, including mineral exploration, hydrates and other compounds rich in energy, geothermal energy and activities for biotechnology purposes; c) The installation of structures for the production of energy; (d) the deposition of any materials having an impact on the underwater landscape and the functioning of benthic ecosystems; (e) the use of any weapons, toxic or polluting</p>	<p>activities are conditioned and subject to the prior binding opinion of the director of the Azores Marine Park: a) Scientific research and environmental monitoring, including the capture of specimens; (b) the collection of biological and geological samples; c) Visitation and activities of nature tourism; d) Filming for commercial or advertising purposes; (e) installation of submarine communications and power transmission cables, gas, hydrocarbon or other pipelines; (f) the exploration of mineral, biological or energy resources involving invasive techniques which may endanger the seabed and associated ecosystems; g) Launch anchors. By joint ordinance of the members of the Regional Government with competence in matters of the environment and marine affairs can be defined zones of integral protection or other organizational norms applicable in the territory of the Marine Natural Reserve of the Field Hydrothermal Lucky Strike, being able to focus on the submarine bottoms or on part or the whole column of water overlapping</p>			<p>scientific community.</p>
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				to genetic resources and bioprospecting. The unique characteristics of their habitats, their productivity, their geological and natural values and the importance of the area for protected species, habitats and ecosystems are specific grounds for the classification of the Lucky Strike Hydrothermal Marine Nature Reserve.	the marine area; d) Promote environmental education through the promotion of knowledge and the natural values present, promoting practices for its conservation; e) To promote sustainable and environmentally friendly economic activities in order to promote the benefits of this area, in particular for the economy and the scientific institutions of the Azores.		substances, or explosives which may cause damage or disturbance to the species present; (f) the introduction of noise in the aerial or underwater environment that may cause disturbance in seabird or cetacean populations; g) The performance of any activities that disturb the natural balance.				
Marine Protected Area of Hydrothermal camp Menez-Gwen	IUCN - Ib MPA - PMA02 SCI/SAC – PTMAZ0001 OSPAR - O-PT-020006	264,48	EEZ	The Menez Gwen Hydrothermal Field Marine Reserve integrates within its scope the objectives and territorial limits defined for the Menez Gwen site of interest (code PTMAZ0001), as set out in the Annex to Commission Decision 2009/1001 / EU of 22 in accordance with Directive 92/43 / EEC of the Council, the second updated list of sites of Community importance in the Macaronesian region and the objectives resulting from the	General objectives: (a) Preservation of habitats, ecosystems and species in a favorable state; b) Maintenance of ecological processes; (c) protection of the structural features of the marine landscape and its geological features; d) Preservation of examples of the natural marine environment for scientific study, monitoring and environmental education; e) Conservation of	Fishing, marine traffic, mineral extractive activities, scientific research, seismic and volcanic activity and other natural disasters.	The following acts and activities are prohibited: a) All fishing activities, except directed fishing for migratory epipelagic species; (b) the exploitation of resources involving invasive techniques of the seabed and associated ecosystems, including mineral exploration,	The following acts and activities are conditioned and subject to a binding prior opinion of the director of the Azores Marine Park: a) Scientific research and environmental monitoring, including the capture of specimens; (b) the collection of biological and geological samples; (c) Visitation and activities of nature tourism; d) Filming for commercial or advertising purposes; (e) installation of submarine communications and power transmission cables, gas, hydrocarbon or other pipelines; (f) the exploration of mineral, biological or energy resources involving invasive techniques which	Management entities -DRAM	Fishing, marine traffic, ore mining activities, scientific research.	Fishing associations, traffic / shipping companies, scientific community.

				<p>classification as a Marine Protected Area OSPAR Campo Hidrotermal Menez Gwen (O -EN - 020006).</p> <p>General principles: a) Recognition of its rarity, representativeness, connectivity and ecological value; b) Biological productivity and diversity; (c) the importance for endangered species and marine habitats; d) The degree of naturalness, vulnerability, fragility, sensitivity and resilience of ecosystems; (e) the importance for the various stages of the life cycle of marine species; f) The interest for scientific research and for the regulation of access to genetic resources and bioprospecting. The unique characteristics of their habitats, productivity, and geological and natural values in presence and the importance of the area for protected species, habitats and ecosystems constitute specific grounds for classifying the Menez Gwen Hidrotermal Marine Nature Reserve.</p>	<p>natural reference conditions for scientific works and ongoing projects; f) Definition of limits and conditioning to free public access. Specific objectives: (a) To contribute to ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats of wild fauna in a favorable conservation status; b) To increase the scientific knowledge related to the processes that regulate the operation of hydrothermal vents of great depth; c) Reduce potential conflicts between users of the marine area; d) Promote environmental education through the promotion of knowledge and the natural values present, promoting practices for its conservation; e) Promote sustainable and environmentally friendly economic activities in order to enhance the benefits of this area, in particular for the economy and the scientific</p>	<p>hydrates and other compounds rich in energy, geothermal energy and activities for biotechnology purposes; c) The installation of structures for the production of energy; (d) the deposition of any materials having an impact on the underwater landscape and the functioning of benthic ecosystems; (e) the use of any weapons, toxic or polluting substances, or explosives which may cause damage or disturbance to the species present; which may cause disturbance in seabird or cetacean populations; g) The performance of any activities that disturb the natural balance.</p>	<p>may endanger the seabed and associated ecosystems; g) Launch anchors. By joint ordinance of the members of the Regional Government with competence in matters of the environment, marine affairs and fisheries can be defined areas of integral protection or other organizational norms applicable in the territory of the Marine Natural Reserve of Campo Hidrotermal Menez Gwen, being able to focus on the submarine bottoms or over part or all of the overlying water column.</p>		
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Marine Protected Area of Seldo Submarine Mount	IUCN - Ib MPA - PMA05 OSPAR - O-PT-020008	4120,50	EEZ	The Sedlo Submarine Marine Nature Reserve integrates within its scope the objectives inherent to the classification as a Protected Marine Area of the OSPAR Monte Submarino Sedlo Convention (O -PT - 020008). General principles: a) Recognition of its rarity, representativeness, connectivity and ecological value; b) Biological productivity and diversity; (c) the importance for endangered species and marine habitats; d) The degree of naturalness, vulnerability, fragility, sensitivity and resilience of ecosystems; (e) the importance for the various stages of the life cycle of marine species; f) The interest for scientific research and for the regulation of access to genetic resources and bioprospecting. The unique characteristics of their habitats, their productivity and the importance of the area for protected species, habitats and ecosystems are specific grounds for classification of the Sedlo Submarine	institutions of the Azores. General objectives: (a) Preservation of habitats, ecosystems and species in a favorable state; b) Maintenance of ecological processes; (c) protection of the structural features of the marine landscape and its features; d) Preservation of examples of the natural marine environment for scientific study, monitoring and environmental education; e) Conservation of natural reference conditions for scientific works and ongoing projects; f) Definition of limits and conditioning to free public access. Specific objectives: (a) Protect biodiversity from Sedlo Submarine and surrounding waters for resident and occasional species, as well as for communities associated with the ecosystem; (b) promote the sustainable exploitation of species and avoid	Fishing, marine traffic, mineral extractive activities, scientific research, seismic and volcanic activity and other natural disasters.	From the 200 m depth and bottoms, the following acts and activities are prohibited: a) All fishing activities, except for directed fishing of migratory epipelagic species; (b) dredging and extraction of seabed substrates; (c) the use of any toxic or polluting substances or explosives which may cause damage or disturbance to the species present; (d) installation of submarine communications and power transmission cables and gas, hydrocarbon or other pipelines; e) The deposition of any materials with impact on the underwater landscape and ecosystem	The following acts and activities are conditioned and subject to a prior binding opinion of the director of the Azores Marine Park: a) Scientific research and environmental monitoring, including the capture of specimens; (b) the collection of biological and geological samples; c) Visitation and activities of nature tourism; d) Filming for commercial or advertising purposes; (e) the exploration of resources involving invasive techniques that may endanger the seabed and associated ecosystems; f) The anchoring and installation of any equipment that has direct contact with the seabed. By joint ordinance of the members of the Regional Government with competence in matters of the environment, marine affairs and fisheries, zones of integral protection or other organizational norms can be defined within the Marine Nature Reserve of the Submarine Sedlo Mountain, being able to focus on the submarine bottoms or on part or the whole column of water overlapping.	Management entities -DRAM	Marine fisheries, marine extractive activities, fisheries, traffic, mining scientific	Fishing associations, traffic / shipping companies, scientific community.
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				<p>Marine Nature Reserve.</p>	<p>disruption of natural processes which underpin the structure and function of the ecosystem; c) Safeguard the potential for species using the Sedlo Submarine Hill for breeding or feeding; d) To increase the scientific knowledge related to the processes that regulate the operation of seamounts; e) Increase public interest in the conservation of offshore areas and associated ocean ecosystems.</p>	<p>functioning; (f) the exploitation of resources involving invasive techniques of the seabed and associated ecosystems, including mineral exploration, energy, geothermal and biotechnological resources; (g) the carrying out of any activities which disturb the natural balance, in particular the introduction of noise in the air or underwater environment which may cause disturbances in seabird or cetacean populations, including the use of active high-intensity naval sonars of any frequency, and the use of air cannons and similar technologies for seismic or</p>				
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							hydrographic research.				
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Annex 2 – Marine Protected Areas - Madeira

Designation	Classification	Area (km ²)	Localization	Justification for protection	Conservation objectives	Pressures	Forbidden activities	Conditional activities	Entity responsible	Existing uses/activities	Stakeholders
Garajau Partial Natural Reserve	National protection Natural reserve IUCN - Ib	3.11 km ²	Inland marine waters/territorial sea	The priority objectives of the protection of this reserve are the maintenance of natural values and processes in a tendentially undisturbed state and the preservation of ecologically representative species, especially endemic or endangered marine species.	The Reserve was the following objectives: -Conservation and protection of the ecosystem; - Promotion and coordination of the research which aim to improve knowledge of species and habitats; - Improve the dissemination, knowledge and appreciation of the place; - Manage the visits, in the ludic-tourist aspect, so that they do not collide with the value of the conservation; -Improving the legal conditions for the management of the reserve is effected more effectively -Manage the reserve adequately and effectively in accordance with the proposed guidelines	The main problems and threats to the site, identified during the preparation PEOGRNPG, are as follows: • the discharge of solid or liquid debris, • erosion of the soils and cliffs adjacent to the Reserve, • illegal fishing, •unregulated human pressure that could jeopardize any spillage of crude oil (hydrocarbons)accidents with oil tankers and or tank washes, and • the illegal extraction of sand or other geological resources.	-The harvesting, cutting, capture, killing or detention of specimens of living beings, as well as the destruction of their natural habitats; -The introduction and repopulation of any non-indigenous species of marine flora and fauna; - Changes in the morphology of the bottoms and shoreline, in particular by excavations or landfills; -The extraction of geological or archaeological material or its exploitation, whether of marine or terrestrial origin; -The abandonment of debris or garbage;	-The collection of biological, geological or archaeological samples, whether of marine or Terrestrial -Scientific research and dissemination work, monitoring, awareness, as well as nature conservation and of natural values; -Photographs, filming and the capture of images and sounds for commercial and advertising purposes; -The practice of sports, cultural and recreational activities; -The navigation within the limits of the Reservation with motorboats; -On the beach of Garajau and according to the corridor delimited in the synthesis plant (defined	Instituto de Florestas e Conservação da Natureza	Scientific investigation	Instituto de Florestas e Conservação da Natureza Observatório Oceânico da Madeira

							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The discharge of water from the washing of vessels as well as domestic wastewater and the use of detergents at sea or on land; -The practice of noisy activities; - Overflight by aircraft with engines below 200 m, except for surveillance reasons, for search and rescue operations and military; -Installation of fish farms, and other structures. -The exercise of any fishing, commercial or sporting activities; - Underwater hunting; - The use of gillnetting, bottom trawling or other than those used to catch live bait. 	<p>by the azimuth of 184º marked from the coordinates 32º 38 '18.12 "N, 16º 51' 7.98" W, with the width of 35 meters to East) is permitted the mooring of recreational craft from sunrise to sunset.</p>			
<p>Special protection area; special areas for conservation – Ponta de São Lourenço</p>	Natural reserve Habitats	<p>SPA - 31.83 km² (total area) 26.09 km² (maritime area) SAC –</p>	Inland marine waters/territorial sea	The main objective for defining management measures is the protection and conservation of the natural, landscape and cultural values integrated in a strategy for the	The Reserve was the following objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Conservation and protection of the ecosystem; - Promotion and coordination of the research which aim to improve knowledge of species and habitats; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Dumping of waste; -High human pressure; -Introduction and/or dispersion of invasive plants; -Introduction and/or increase of 	In the area of marine protection, the following acts and activities are prohibited: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Abandonment of debris or trash -Discharge of industrial or untreated wastewater, 	The plan defined a set of activities and uses that are conditioned, and will be subject to authorization from the management entity. The conditional activities are as follows:	Instituto de Florestas e Conservação da Natureza da Madeira	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aquaculture - Artificial reefs -Scientific investigation 	Direção Regional de Pescas Observatório Oceânico da Madeira

		24.12k m ² (total area) 20.98 km ² (maritime area)		valorization of spaces protected natural resources.	- Improve the dissemination, knowledge and appreciation of the place; - Manage the visits, in the ludic-tourist aspect, so that they do not collide with the value of the conservation; -Improving the legal conditions for the management of the reserve is effected more effectively -Manage the reserve adequately and effectively in accordance with the proposed guidelines	invasive animals; Soil erosion; -Aggregates extraction; -Possible oil spills resulting from tank washing and/or accidents; -Increased pressure on nature tourism; -Expansion of tourism enterprises and infrastructures.	pesticide and pesticide excesses and washing waters with detergents.	-Practice of sports, cultural and recreational activities -Exploration of geological resources and removal of substrate; -Collection of biological, geological or archaeological samples; -Research and scientific activities; -Collection of biological samples			
Natural reserve of Rocha do Navio – SAC Viúva islets	Natural Reserve Habitats Directive	17.53 km ² 17.52 km ² (maritime area)	Inland marine waters/territorial sea	The main objective for defining management measures is the protection and conservation of the natural, landscape and cultural values integrated in a strategy for the valorization of spaces protected natural resources.	-To preserve, improve and protect all the ecosystems in this reserve; -Promote, coordinate and support research aimed at improving the knowledge of the species and habitats of the reserve; -Improve the dissemination and knowledge; -Monitor the needs of managing visitors, in the ludic-tourist which do not conflict with the conservation value; -Monitor the legal requirements for the management of the reserve to be carried out in most effective way;	- Lack of in-depth knowledge about the natural values existing in the area; -Coastal erosion; -Abusive use of fishery resources; -Harvest, capture, arrest and/or slaughter of species of fauna or flora; -Pollution, particularly of solid or liquid waste.	In the area of marine protection, the following acts and activities are prohibited: -Abandonment of debris or trash -Discharge of industrial or untreated wastewater, pesticide and pesticide excesses and washing waters with detergents.	In the management plan it's not presented conditionate activities.	Instituto de Florestas e Conservação da Natureza	-Sports activities	- Secretaria Regional da Educação – Direção Regional da Juventude e Desporto

					-Manage the reserve properly and effectively, in accordance with the guidelines proposals.						
Network of Marine Protected Areas of Porto Santo – SPA	Natural Reserve Habitats Directive	26.73 km ² 26.67km ² (marine area)	Inland marine waters/territorial sea	The main objective for the definition of reserve management measures is the protection and conservation of natural, landscape and cultural values integrated into a protected areas.	-Conservation and protection of the ecosystem; - Promotion and coordination of the research which aim to improve knowledge of species and habitats; - Improve the dissemination, knowledge and appreciation of the place; - Manage the visits, in the ludic-tourist aspect, so that they do not collide with the value of the conservation; -Improving the legal conditions for the management of the reserve is affected more effectively -Manage the reserve adequately and effectively in accordance with the proposed guidelines	-Dumping of solid or liquid debris; -Illegal fishing; -Human pressure; -Introduction and/or dispersion of invasive plants; -Introduction and/or increase of invasive animals (rats, seagulls, rabbits, etc.); -Soils erosion; -Extraction of sand or other geological resources; -Spills of hydrocarbons or other hazardous substances resulting from tanks and/or accidents.	-Fishing exercise for commercial purposes, -Catching limpets and diving snails -Dumping of any solid or liquid debris -Installation of effluent pipes from industrial and domestic installations	-Non-commercial or recreational sea fishing -Picking of limpets and snails in the pebble -Wake up call service -Submarine hunt -Maritime-tourist activities, as long as they do not jeopardize the environmental protection of the protected area -Nautical activities	Instituto de Florestas e Conservação da Natureza da Região Autónoma da Madeira	-Underwater cultural heritage -Area of port jurisdiction	Secretaria Regional da Economia, Turismo e Cultura – Direção Regional da Cultura
Desertas Islands Natural Reserve – SPA/SAC	Natural reserve -Birds directive in the case of the SAC	SAC – 764.61 km ² 750.66 km ² (maritime área) SPA – 133.72 km ² 119.77 km ² (mariti	Inland marine waters/territorial sea	The main objective for the definition of reserve management measures is the protection and conservation of natural, landscape and cultural values integrated into a protected areas.	-Conservation and protection of the ecosystem; - Promotion and coordination of the research which aim to improve knowledge of species and habitats; - Improve the dissemination, knowledge and	This reserve is of paramount importance for the preservation and recovery of ecosystems, fragile over the centuries by innumerable anthropogenic pressures;	-Introduction of any non-indigenous species of flora and fauna -Extraction of geological or archaeological material or its exploitation Abandonment of debris or trash	-Collection of biological, geological or archaeological samples and substrates of marine origin -Scientific research and dissemination actions -Nature and scientific tourism actions	Instituto de Florestas e Conservação da Natureza da Região Autónoma da Madeira	No activities	

		me area)			<p>appreciation of the place;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manage the visits, in the ludic-tourist aspect, so that they do not collide with the value of the conservation; -Improving the legal conditions for the management of the reserve is affected more effectively -Manage the reserve adequately and effectively in accordance with the proposed guidelines 	<p>and in some cases these pressures have led to serious environmental degradation, the effects of which remain.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Water dump from boat washes, as well as domestic waste water and detergents, in the sea or on the ground -Practice of noisy activities -Use of bottom trawling; -Trap fishing; -Underwater hunting to the 100 bathymetric -Use of anchorage outside areas specially designed for this purpose, -Overflight by aircraft with engines below 200 m, except for surveillance reasons, for search and rescue operations and military -Activities that increase the risk of natural erosion -Acts that contribute to the degradation or destruction of the geological heritage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Environmental awareness actions -Photographs, filming and capturing commercial and advertising images and children -Practice of sports, cultural and recreational activities 			
Natural Reserve of Selvagens islands	Natural Reserve Habitats Directive	94.95km ² 92.18 km ² (maritime area)	Inland marine waters/territorial sea	The main purpose of this reserve is to maintain the ecological processes and systems and to protect habitats	-Conservation and protection of the ecosystem; - Promotion and coordination of the research which aim to improve	The main purpose of this reserve is to maintain ecological processes and systems and	-The collection, cutting, capture, killing or detention of living beings and sub-fossils, including the	-The installation of new structures, infrastructures and buildings; -Any works of expansion and	Instituto de Florestas e Conservação da Natureza	No activities	

				<p>and bio (geo) diversity of the pressures related to potential human use so these Site can be used as an important reference for research scientific, actions of conservation of the nature, and actions of sensitization and environmental education.</p>	<p>knowledge of species and habitats; - Improve the dissemination, knowledge and appreciation of the place; - Manage the visits, in the ludic-tourist aspect, so that they do not collide with the value of the conservation; -Improving the legal conditions for the management of the reserve is affected more effectively -Manage the reserve adequately and effectively in accordance with the proposed guidelines</p>	<p>to protect habitats and bio (geo) diversity of the pressures related to potential human use so that the Site can be used as an important reference site for research scientific, actions of conservation of the nature, and actions of sensitization and environmental education.</p>	<p>destruction of nests and the collection of eggs, as well as the destruction of their natural habitats; -The collection of sub-fossil material and the destruction of their natural habitats; -The introduction of any non-indigenous species of flora and fauna; -The interaction with wildlife; -Feeding wildlife; -Alteration of soil morphology, in particular by excavation or landfill; -The extraction of geological or archaeological material or its exploitation, whether of marine or terrestrial origin; -Private buildability; -The abandonment of debris or garbage; -The discharge of water from the washing of vessels, as well as domestic waste water and the use of</p>	<p>remodeling for the purpose of environmental preservation or for the safeguarding and disclosure of assets with public utility; -The collection of biological, geological, archaeological and substrate samples, whether of marine or terrestrial origin; -Scientific research and dissemination actions; -Nature and scientific tourism actions; -Environmental awareness actions; -Free access throughout the SAC area; -The overnight stay; -Photographs, filming and the capture of images and sounds for commercial and advertising purposes; -The practice of sports, cultural and recreational activities;</p>		
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								<p>detergents, at sea or on land;</p> <p>-The practice of noisy activities;</p> <p>-All fishing activity in the SAC area, according to specifications published in specific legislation;</p> <p>-The use of anchorages outside areas specially designated for that purpose in the area of total protection;</p> <p>-Overflight by aircraft with an engine of less than 200 m, except for surveillance reasons, for search and rescue operations and military;</p> <p>-Activities that increase the risk of natural erosion;</p> <p>-The destruction or destruction of cultural property;</p> <p>-Acts that contribute to the degradation or destruction of the geological heritage.</p>				
Cabo Marine Park	Girão Natural Park	Natural park/regional park	2.60 km ² 2.55k m ²	Inland marine waters	- Ensure the continuation of measures to protect bio (geo)	- Recognition of the importance of the marine environment for the	The main purpose of this reserve is to maintain	-Introduction of exotic animals or plants;	-Punctual extraction of geological resources of	Instituto de Florestas e Conservação da	Scientific investigation; Sports activity	Observatório Oceânico da Madeira

		(marin e área)		<p>diversity, valorization and sustainable use of marine resources through the harmonized integration of human activities and scientific studies.</p>	<p>development of populations; - Recognition of the importance of the area for the maintenance of ecosystem services; - The importance for the preservation of the submerged and coastal geological heritage; - The interest for scientific research and for the regulation of access to genetic resources and bioprospecting; -The high degree of landscaping, or other interest, that confers on the potential area for the development of activities in the marine and/or coastal environment that are relevant to the well-being of the population and economic activity, namely those related to tourism and/or activities in nature.</p>	<p>ecological processes and systems and to protect habitats and bio (geo) diversity of the pressures related to potential human.</p>	<p>-The collection or holding of any protected species of plants or animals, except for scientifically proven; -Collection of elements of paleontological interest geological heritage or cultural heritage except for scientifically proven purposes -Failure to comply with the conditions established in a license or authorization issued by an entity public; -Rejection of unloaded fish in the places stipulated for this purpose; -Release of susceptible solid or liquid debris to have negative or potentially negative effects in the marine environment; -Any intervention that conditions the surf spot there.</p>	<p>reduced expression, naturally disaggregated from the structure of the classified monument, not for commercial purposes and that are destined exclusively to be used within the limits of the protected area or in monuments built of regional interest -Extraction of materials or any plant -Landfills and waste disposal of -Practice of recreational and sports activities that change the form and substance of classified geological elements</p>	<p>Natureza da Madeira</p>	<p>Secretaria Regional da Educação – Direção Regional da Juventude e Desporto</p>
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Protected area of Ponta do Pargo – Marine Natural Park of Ponta do Pargo	Regional park IBA	17.92 km ² 15.40 km ²	Territorial sea	<p>-Recognition of the importance of the marine environment for the sustainable and inclusive development of populations, particularly those geographically close of the areas concerned;</p> <p>-Recognition of the importance of the area for the maintenance of ecosystem services, as well as for the different phases of biological and/or ecological cycles marine and coastal species and habitats;</p> <p>-The importance for the preservation of the submerged and coastal geological heritage;</p> <p>-The interest for scientific research and for the regulation of access to genetic resources and bioprospecting.</p> <p>-General grounds for classification of the Ponta do Pargo Natural Monument:</p> <p>-The need for protection of notable occurrences the geological heritage and the</p>	<p>-Compatibilized uses and activities;</p> <p>- Ensure the good state of conservation and environmental quality of the marine area;</p> <p>- Create conditions for the recovery of relevant and/or representative marine ecosystems;</p> <p>-Protect the structural features of the marine and coastal landscape and its geological and/or socio-cultural elements;</p> <p>- Promote scientific studies, monitoring and environmental education.</p>	Human activities	<p>-Introduction of exotic animal or plant species;</p> <p>-The collection or holding of any protected species of plants or animals, except for scientifically proven;</p> <p>-Collection of elements of paleontological interest or geological or that constitute underwater cultural heritage, except for scientifically proven purposes, with the prior opinion of the local maritime authorities;</p> <p>-Rejection of unloaded fish in the places stipulated for this purpose;</p> <p>-Release of susceptible solid or liquid debris That can have negative or potentially negative effects in the marine environment;</p> <p>-In the terrestrial surroundings of the marine natural park</p>	<p>-Extraction of any biological and mineral resources;</p> <p>-Use of any type of outdoor lighting of vessels based at night, beyond that stipulated by the legislation applicable to these situations;</p> <p>-Emission of noise or music with levels of intensity that affect the well-being of other users of the area or of the wildlife existing in the surroundings near the area delimited as Marine Nature Park, as well as in the confronting cliffs;</p> <p>e) Placement of lighting, in the area referred to in the previous paragraph, that in any way could harm the marine avifauna present there.</p>	Instituto de Florestas e Conservação da Natureza da Região Autónoma da Madeira	Sport activities; Underwater cultural heritage; Area of military exercises (security area).	Secretaria Regional da Educação – Direção Regional da Juventude e Desporto Secretaria Regional da Economia, Turismo e Cultura – Direção Regional da Cultura
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				<p>integrity of its characteristics;</p> <p>-The interest in scientific research and its dissemination in a perspective of environmental education.</p> <p>-They constitute general grounds for classification of the Protected Landscape of Ponta do Pargo:</p> <p>-The high cultural, historical, educational and resulting from the harmonious interaction of the human being and nature, representative of an inheritance and identity;</p> <p>b) The importance of its uniqueness and quality, part of of the Madeiran cultural landscape and resource of great importance for the Region;</p> <p>c) The need to adopt management measures and promote the transfer of cultural and natural to future generations.</p>			<p>of Ponta do Pargo, in concrete in the hydrographic basins and without limit of distance to the coastline and/or quota, it is prohibited to abandonment of solid or liquid debris susceptible to be carried to the marine environment, where it is expected to produce negative or potentially harmful effects;</p> <p>-Any intervention that conditions the surf spots and diving.</p>				
Site of Community Importance - cetaceans	SIC	6795.k m ²	Inland marine waters/territorial sea/economic exclusive zone	Protection of marine mammals in the coastal zone					Instituto de Florestas e Conservação da Natureza da Região Autónoma da Madeira		

Annex 3 – Canaries marine protected areas

Designation	Classification	Area (km ²)	Location	Justification for protection	Conservation goals	Pressures	Prohibited activities	Conditional activities	Responsible Entity	Existing uses/activities	Stakeholders
Marine Protected Areas of the Island of El Hierro											
Las Calmas sea	SAC -ES7020057 SPA -ES0000523 (Marine space of the western area of El Hierro). RM Punta de la Restinga-Sea de las Calmas	98,9843	It is located southwest of the island of El Hierro. Its inner boundary is defined by the coastline between Punta de Los Saltos, at the southern end of the island, and Punta de Medina, located southwest of the island. Its outer boundary is located offshore, at a maximum distance of approximately 3 nautical miles. In its waters maximum depths of 1,000 meters are reached.	Its declaration is due to the presence of the species <i>Caretta caretta</i> and <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> (Annex II to Law 42/2007). In addition, the presence of the types of natural habitats of community interest sand banks permanently covered by seawater, shallow, submerged or semi-submerged sea reefs and caves, as well as the species of community interest <i>Chelonia mydas</i> , along with other species of cetaceans, all of them listed in Annex V such as <i>Delphinus delphis</i> , <i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i> , <i>Mesoplodon densirostris</i> , <i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i> , <i>Stenella frontalis</i> and <i>Ziphius cavirostris</i> . To the north it coincides in part with the SPA Marine Space of the western part of El Hierro (Order AAA/1260/2014, July 9, B.O.E. No. 173, 17-07-2014). A part of the area of the SAC coincides with	a) Complete the inventory of natural habitat types and species of community interest. b) Define current and favorable conservation states of the types of natural habitats and species of community interest, as well as their main pressures and threats.	Water contamination, noise, Other impacts/ human activities and manifestations of pollution.	Not contemplated in the SAC, only in Marine Reserve - Sea of Calm	Not contemplated in the SAC, only in Marine Reserve - Sea of Calm	The Directorate-General for Natural Environment and Forest Policy is responsible for granting the authorizations and issuing reports and the provisions of the first additional provision of Law 42/2007, of December 13 and will be responsible for the implementation of the (n) of the Special Conservation Areas, in coordination with the competent public administrations. The procedures for assessing the impact of declared plans, programs and projects on declared SZs shall be in accordance with Article 45 of Law 42/2007 of 13 December.	Professional and recreational fishing, intervening agricultural activities, autonomous diving, activities for scientific, educational, technical, cultural or conservation purposes.	Associations of professional fishermen, recreational fishermen, diving clubs and scientific community.

Designation	Classification	Area (km ²)	Location	Justification for protection	Conservation goals	Pressures	Prohibited activities	Conditional activities	Responsible Entity	Existing uses/activities	Stakeholders
				the entire area of the Marine Reserve of the surroundings of the Punta de la Restinga-Mar de las Calmas (Order of January 24, 1996, B.O.E. No. 30 and Decree 30/1996, of February 16, B.O.C. No. 31).							
Marine space in the western part of El Hierro	SPA -ES0000523 (Marine space of the western part of El Hierro). SAC -ES7020057 RM Punta de la Restinga- Sea de las Calmas	223.59	Marine space comprising the waters that line the western end of the island of El Hierro, from the coast of Sabinosa to Punta del Verodal and the Lighthouse of Orchilla. The area continues to the vicinity of Linés Beach, in the well-known Sea of Calms, where its southern boundary is established	Its statement is due to the presence of important colonies of <i>Bulweia bulwerii</i> and <i>Calonectris diomedea</i> of the western sector of El Hierro. (Order AAA/1260 /2014, 9 July, B.O.E. No. 173, 17-07-2014).	Ensure effective protection of all birds living in the wild in the member states by protecting, conserving and restoring: a) Safeguarding the habitats of migratory birds and certain particularly threatened birds b) Preserving the environmental conditions required for the rest, reproduction and feeding of birds.	Fishing and collection of aquatic resources, leisure activities, recreational activities, nautical sports, invasion of non-native species.	No contemplation	No contemplation	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment, Article 28.c of Law 41/2010, of December 29, on the protection of the marine environment, through the Directorate-General for Sustainability of the Coast and the Sea.	Professional fishing, recreational maritime fishing, aquatic activities..	Associations of professional fishermen, naval clubs.
Punta de la Restinga- Mar de las Calmas Marine Reserve	RM Punta de la Restinga- Sea de las Calmas SAC -ES7020057 SPA -ES0000523 (Marine space of the western part of El Hierro).	7.46	Entre la Punta of the Port -Refugio de La Restinga and Punta Lajas Lance, in the eastern sector of the Sea of Calmdown.	Guarantee the conservation and exploitation of fishery resources existing on the sparse marine platform of the El Hierro Island.	Ensure and improve coastal bottom resources, with specific regulation to this effect.	Water pollution, noise disturbances, accidental catches, spills, and collection of marine resources, watersports, invasion of non-native species.	- Any activity in the integral reserve except professional tun fishing and scientific sampling, subject to authorization. - Professional fishing by non-usual fishermen in the area, who are not in the specific census with the right to	- Professional fishing with snot. - Professional fishing with traditionally used arts and rigging. - Recreational fishing) - Autonomous diving. - Scientific sampling.	Joint management between the General Secretariat of the Sea establishing a marine reserve in the surroundings of Punta de la Restinga-Mar de las Calmas) and Government Vice-Council of Fisheries of Canarias (DECRETO 30/1996, of February 16, establishing a marine reserve of fishing	Professional maritime fishing, recreational maritime fishing, autonomous diving, scientific activities.	Associations of professional fishermen, recreational fishermen, diving clubs and scientific community.

Designation	Classification	Area (km ²)	Location	Justification for protection	Conservation goals	Pressures	Prohibited activities	Conditional activities	Responsible Entity	Existing uses/activities	Stakeholders	
							fish in the marine reserve. - Recreational fishing, modalities: submarine and from boat. - Any type of maritime fishing, extraction of marine flora and fauna that is not included among the authorized fishing.		interest on the island of El Hierro, in the surroundings of Punta de La Restinga, Mar de las Calmas).			
Sea space of the Roques de Salmor	SPA ES0000524	6,59	Located at north of the island of El Hierro, comprising the sea waters surrounding the Roques de Salmor	These rocks have important colonies of seabirds, among which are <i>Bulweria bulwerii</i> , <i>Puffinus(assimilis) baroli</i> , <i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i> and <i>Oceanodroma castro</i> . (Order AAA/1260 /2014, 9 July, B.O.E. No. 173, 17-07-2014).	Ensure effective protection of all birds living in the wild in the member states by protecting, conserving and restoring: a) Safeguarding the habitats of migratory birds and certain particularly threatened birds b) Preserving the environmental conditions required for the rest, reproduction and feeding of birds.	Urbanized areas, human presence, outdoor sports and leisure activities, invasion of non-native species.	No contemplation	No contemplation	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment, Article 28.c of Law 41/2010, of December 29, on the protection of the marine environment, through the Directorate-General for Sustainability of the Coast and the Sea.	Aquatic accounts.	Naval clubs.	
Marine Protected Areas of the island of La Palma												
Garafia Coast	SAC -ES7020124 SPA -ES0000524 (Marine space of north of La Palma)	34,7535	It is located in the northern area of the island of La Palma, has its inner limit on the coast line extending from Punta and Poris de Santo Domingo to Punta de La Gaviota and reaches a maximum depth of approximately 500 meters	Its declaration is due to the presence of the type of natural habitat of community interest of submerged or semi-submerged sea caves (code 8330 of Annex I to Law 42/2007). the presence of the type of natural habitat of community interest, as well as that of the species of	a) Complete the inventory of natural habitat types and species of community interest. b) Define current and favorable conservation states of the types of natural habitats and species of community interest, as well as their main	Water pollution, invasion of the medium by a species	No contemplation	No contemplation	The Directorate-General for Natural Environment and Forest Policy is responsible for granting the authorizations and issuing reports and the provisions of the first additional provision of Law 42/2007, of December 13 and will be responsible for the implementation of the Special Conservation	Professional and recreational fishing, extraction, autonomous diving, activities for scientific, educational, technical, cultural or conservation purposes.	Associations of professional fishermen, recreational fishermen, clubs, extraction companies and scientific community.	of dive inert and

Designation	Classification	Area (km ²)	Location	Justification for protection	Conservation goals	Pressures	Prohibited activities	Conditional activities	Responsible Entity	Existing uses/activities	Stakeholders
				community interest <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> and <i>Caretta caretta</i> , has also been found. A part of the surface of the SAC is coincident with the SPA Marine Space of the North of La Palma (Order AAA/1260/2014, July 9, B.O.E. No. 173, 17-07-2014)	pressures and threats.				Zones, in coordination with the relevant public administrations. The procedures for assessing the impact of declared plans, programs and projects on declared SZs shall be in accordance with Article 45 of Law 42/2007 of 13 December.		
Marine space of the north of La Palma	SPA -ES0000524 (Northern La Palma Marine Space) SAC -ES7020124	391.60	Surrounds the northern half of the island of La Palma	Declared for the protection of the colonies of <i>Bulweria bulwerii</i> , <i>Calonectris diomedea</i> and <i>Puffinus (assimilis) baroli</i> of the north of the island. Gran part of the Canary Islands breeding population of <i>Puffinus puffinus</i> uses these waters as a place of rest and congregation. (Order AAA/1260/2014, of July 9, B.O.E. No. 173, 17-07-2014).	Ensure effective protection of all birds living in the wild in the member states by protecting, conserving and restoring: a) Safeguarding the habitats of migratory birds and certain particularly threatened birds b) Preserving the environmental conditions required for the rest, reproduction and feeding of birds.	Urbanized areas, human presence, collection of aquatic resources, light pollution, invasion of non-native species	No contemplation	No contemplation	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment, Article 28.c of Law 41/2010, of December 29, on the protection of the marine environment, through the Directorate-General for Sustainability of the Coast and the Sea.	Professional fishing, recreational maritime fishing	Associations of professional fishermen, recreational fishermen,
Fuencaliente Marine Strip	SAC -ES7020122 RM of the Island of La Palma	70,5525	It is located in the south-southwest area of the island of La Palma, has its inner limit on the coast line from the Punta de Juan Graje, at the mouth of the Barranco de las Angustias, to El Guincho. It covers about 3 nautical miles wide and reaches in some areas 1,000 meters deep.	Its declaration is due to the presence of the type of natural habitat of community interest submerged or semi-submerged sea caves (code 8330 of Annex I of Law 42/2007) and of the species of community interest <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> and <i>Caretta caretta</i> (Annex II to Law 42/2007). The SAC has inside the Marine Reserve of the island of La Palma	a) Complete the inventory of natural habitat types and species of community interest. b) Define current and favorable conservation states of the types of natural habitats and species of community interest, as well as their main pressures and threats.	Port areas, water pollution, noise disturbances, discharges, other human impacts/activities and manifestations of pollution, eutrophication, invasion of the environment by a species.	No contemplation	No contemplation	The Directorate-General for Natural Environment and Forest Policy is responsible for granting the authorizations and issuing reports and the provisions of the first additional provision of Law 42/2007, of December 13 and will be responsible for the implementation of the (n) of the Special Conservation Areas, in coordination with the relevant public administrations.	Professional and recreational fishing, marine transit, aquaculture, adjuvant agricultural activities, communication networks, cetacean sightings, autonomous diving, aquatic activities, activities for scientific, educational, technical, cultural or	Associations of professional fishermen, aquaculture companies, aggregates extraction companies, communication companies, cetacean companies, cetacean association companies, dive clubs, companies transit and shipping, and scientific community.

Designation	Classification	Area (km ²)	Location	Justification for protection	Conservation goals	Pressures	Prohibited activities	Conditional activities	Responsible Entity	Existing uses/activities	Stakeholders
				(Order of July 18, 2001, B.O.E. No. 185 of August 3, 2001).					The procedures for assessing the impact of declared plans, programmes and projects on declared SZs shall be in accordance with Article 45 of Law 42/2007 of 13 December.	conservation purposes.	
La Palma Island Marine Reserve	RM of the Island of La Palma SAC -ES7020122	34.55	Se extends on the southern western coast of the island of La Palma, between the Caleta de los Pájaros, the Punta Guesa and the isobata of 1,000 m as an outer boundary.	Protect an area that has a high diversity of species of fishing interest difficult to observe on other islands of the Canary archipelago (Order of July 18, 2001, B.O.E.185 of 3 August 2001).	The fishing, regeneration and development of fishery resources for the maintenance of sustainable fisheries that allow artisanal fishermen in the area to preserve their traditional way of life.	Water pollution, noise disturbances, accidental catches, spills, fishing and collection of marine resources, water sports, invasion of non-native species.	- Any activity in the integral reserve except for scientific purposes, for authorization. - Professional fishing by fishermen whose boats are not collected in the specific census of vessels authorized to carry out this activity in the waters of the reserve. - Recreational fishing, except for fishing from land outside the integral reserve and under the conditions reflected in Order APA /1936/2002, of 18 July 2002. B.O.E. No. 181 of 30 July 2002. - Any extraction of marine flora and fauna that is not included among the authorized fisheries.	Professional and recreational maritime fishing and autonomous diving.	General Administration of the State, through the General Secretariat of Fisheries (Order of July 18, 2001, B.O.E. No. 185 of August 3, 2001).	Professional maritime fishing, recreational maritime fishing, autonomous diving, scientific activities.	Associations of professional fishermen, recreational fishermen, diving clubs and scientific community.

Designation	Classification	Area (km ²)	Location	Justification for protection	Conservation goals	Pressures	Prohibited activities	Conditional activities	Responsible Entity	Existing uses/activities	Stakeholders
Marine Protected Areas of La Gomera Island											
Costa de Los Organs	SAC - ES7020125 SPA -ES0000526 (Marine Space of La Gomera – Teno)	11,6136	It is located on the northwest coast of La Gomera being approximately between Baja del Burgado and Las Puntillas. Its inner boundary lies on the waterfront and stretches about half a mile offshore.	Its declaration is due to the presence of the type of natural habitat of community interest submerged or semi-submerged sea caves (code 8330 of Annex I to Law 42/2007). In addition, the presence of the types of natural habitats of community interest permanently covered by seawater, shallow and reefs, as well as the species of community interest have been found <i>Caretta caretta</i> . In addition, the crustacean <i>Scyllarides latus</i> , a species listed in Annex VI to Law 42/2007, can also be found in this SAC. The SAC surface I is included in the space of the SPA Marine Space of La Gomera - Teno (Order AAA/1260 /2014, of 9 July, B.O.E. No. 173, 17-07-2014)	a) Complete the inventory of natural habitat types and species of community interest. b) Define current and favorable conservation states of the types of natural habitats and species of community interest, as well as their main pressures and threats.	Invasion of the medium by a species.	No contemplation	No contemplation	The Directorate-General for Natural Environment and Forest Policy is responsible for granting the authorizations and issuing reports and the provisions of the first additional provision of Law 42/2007, of December 13 and will be responsible for the implementation of the (n) of the Special Conservation Areas, in coordination with the relevant public administrations. The procedures for assessing the impact of declared plans, programs and projects on declared SZs shall be in accordance with Article 45 of Law 42/2007 of 13 December.	Professional and recreational fishing, , autonomous diving, water activities, activities for scientific, educational, technical, cultural or conservation purposes.	To partners of professional fishermen, recreational fishermen, inert stake companies, and shipping companies and scientific community
Santiago-Valle Gran Rey Marine Strip	ZEC - ES7020123 SPA -ES0000526 (Marine Space of La Gomera – Teno)	131,3909	Located on the southwest coast of La Gomera, it has its inland boundary on the coastline between Playa del Inglés and Playa de Santiago, placing its outer boundary around three miles offshore.	It is due to the presence of the species of community interest <i>Caretta caretta</i> and <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> (Annex II to Law 42/2007). In addition, the presence of the types of natural habitats of community interest seawater- shallow, submerged or semi-submerged sea reefs	a) Complete the inventory of natural habitat types and species of community interest. b) Define current and favorable conservation states of the types of natural habitats and species of community interest, as well as their main	Water pollution, noise disturbances, accidental catches, other human impacts/activities and manifestations of contamination.	No contemplation	No contemplation	The Directorate-General for Natural Environment and Forest Policy is responsible for granting the authorizations and issuing reports and the provisions of the first additional provision of Law 42/2007, of December 13 and will be responsible for the implementation of the Special Conservation Zones, in coordination	Professional and recreational fishing, marine transit, cetacean watching, autonomous diving, nautical activities, activities for scientific, educational, technical, cultural or conservation purposes.	To partners of professional fishermen, recreational fishermen, marine transit, cetacean associations, diving clubs, maritime-tourism operators and scientific community

Designation	Classification	Area (km ²)	Location	Justification for protection	Conservation goals	Pressures	Prohibited activities	Conditional activities	Responsible Entity	Existing uses/activities	Stakeholders
				and caves, and 21 species of cetaceans included in Annex V of the Law 42/2007, such as <i>Balaenoptera physalus</i> , <i>Delphinus delphis</i> , <i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i> , <i>Grampus griseus</i> , <i>Orcinus orca</i> , <i>Physeter macrocephalus</i> , <i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i> , <i>Stenella frontalis</i> , <i>Stenobredanensis</i> or <i>Ziphius cavirostris</i> . The presence of <i>Scyllarides latus</i> , a species listed in Annex VI to Law 42/2007 and the hedgehog with overpopulation <i>Diadema antillarum</i> , has been corroborated. The area of the ZEC is included in the space of the SPA Marine Space of La Gomera - Teno (Order AAA/1260 /2014, of 9 July, B.O.E. No. 173, 17-07-2014)	pressures and threats.				with the relevant public administrations. The procedures for assessing the impact of declared plans, programs and projects on declared SZs shall be in accordance with Article 45 of Law 42/2007 of 13 December.		
Marine space of La Gomera -Teno	SPA -ES0000526 (Marine Space of La Gomera – Teno) ZEC - ES7020125 ZEC - ES7020123	2093.18	It comprises the waters that surround the island of La Gomera, as well as the inter-island waters between it and the northwest of Tenerife, specifically between the western coast of the Massif of Teno and the Cliff of the Giants	Summer presence of <i>Calonectris diomedea</i> and, to a lesser extent, <i>Bulweria bulwerii</i> . Breeding area of other species of seabirds of interest, such as <i>Puffinus (assimilis) baroli</i> and hydrobates <i>pelagicus</i> . The presence, as a breeder, of <i>Puffinus puffinus</i> in areas adjacent to the protected space is noteworthy.	Ensure effective protection of all birds living in the wild in the member states by protecting, conserving and restoring: a) Safeguarding the habitats of migratory birds and certain particularly threatened birds b) Preserving the environmental conditions required for the rest,	Port areas, passenger ferry lines (high speed), urbanized areas, human presence, domestic waste and recreational areas, marine aquaculture, motorized water sports Pollution light, invasion of non-native species	No contemplation	No contemplation	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment, Article 28.c of Law 41/2010, of December 29, on the protection of the marine environment, through the Directorate-General for Sustainability of the Coast and the Sea.	Professional and recreational fishing, marine transit, cetacean sighting, autonomous diving, nautical activities, activities for scientific, educational, technical, cultural or conservation purposes.	To partners of professional fishermen, recreational fishermen, companies of trafficking and marine transport, Cetacean associations, diving clubs, maritime tourism operators and scientific community

Designation	Classification	Area (km ²)	Location	Justification for protection	Conservation goals	Pressures	Prohibited activities	Conditional activities	Responsible Entity	Existing uses/activities	Stakeholders
				Order AAA/1260/2014, of July 9, B.O.E. No. 173, 17-07-2014	reproduction and feeding of birds.						
Marine Protected Areas of the island of Tenerife											
Coast of San Juan de la Rambla	ZEC- ES7020126 SPA- ES0000527 (Marine space of the cliffs of Santo Domingo and Roque de Garachico)	160,291	Located in the north of the island of Tenerife, it has its inner boundary on the coast between Punta del Guindaste and Punta de La Fajana, entering offshore up to a distance of approximately 1 nautical mile where its outer boundary is located, reaching a maximum depth of 40 meters	Its declaration is due to the presence of the type of natural habitat of community interest submerged or semi-submerged sea caves (code 8330 of Annex I to Law 42/2007). In addition, the presence of the type of natural habitat of community interest reefs, as well as the community interest species <i>Caretta caretta</i>	a) Complete the inventory of natural habitat types and species of community interest. b) Define current and favorable conservation states of the types of natural habitats and species of community interest, as well as their main pressures and threats.	Water pollution, invasion of the environment by a species	No contemplation	No contemplation	The Directorate-General for Natural Environment and Forest Policy is responsible for granting the authorizations and issuing reports and the provisions of the first additional provision of Law 42/2007, of December 13 and will be responsible for the implementation of the Special Conservation Zones, in coordination with the relevant public administrations. The procedures for assessing the impact of declared plans, programmes and projects on declared SZs shall comply with Article 45 of Law 42/2007 of 13 December.	Professional fishing, recreational maritime fishing, adjuvant activities, autonomous diving, activities for scientific, educational, technical, cultural or conservation purposes.	Associations of professional fishermen, recreational fishermen, dive clubs, and scientific community
Marine space of the cliffs of Santo Domingo and Roque de Garachico)	SPA- ES0000527 ZEC- ES7020126	21.11	Located in the north of the island of Tenerife and formed by the coastal marina that extends from the Roque de Garachico to the roques of San Juan de la Rambla	Various colonies of <i>Bulweria bulwerii</i> , <i>Puffinus (assimilis) baroli</i> , <i>Oceanodroma castro</i> . Presently <i>Calonectris diomedea</i> , and in nearby areas it reproduces <i>Puffinus puffinus</i> . Order AAA/1260/2014, of	Ensure effective protection of all birds living in the wild in the member states by protecting, conserving and restoring: a) Safeguarding the habitats of migratory birds and certain particularly threatened birds	No information	No contemplation	No contemplation	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment, Article 28.c of Law 41/2010, of December 29, on the protection of the marine environment, through the Directorate-General for Sustainability of the Coast and the Sea.	No data	No data

Designation	Classification	Area (km ²)	Location	Justification for protection	Conservation goals	Pressures	Prohibited activities	Conditional activities	Responsible Entity	Existing uses/activities	Stakeholders
				July 9, B.O.E. No. 173, 17-07-2014	b) Preserving the environmental conditions required for the rest, reproduction and feeding of birds.						
Teno-Rasca Marine Strip	ZEC- ES7020017 SPA- ES0000526 Marine space of La Gomera - Teno	6948,968	It is located in the western sector of the island of Tenerife. It is a strictly marine area, between Punta del Fraile to the north, and Punta Salema, to the south, and whose inner boundary is defined by the entire coastline between these points, except for a small area located north of Playa San Juan, in Fonsalía. Towards the sea it extends in the form of an irregular polygon, being located its outer boundary at a maximum distance of 12 nautical miles from the coast. The platform in this area is narrow, reaching more than 500 meters deep a short distance from the coast and a maximum depth of about 2,000 meters in the southwestern area.	Its declaration is due to the presence of the type of habitat of Community interest sand banks permanently covered by seawater, shallow (code 1110 of Annex I to Law 42/2007) and of the species of community interest <i>Caretta caretta</i> and <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> (Annex II to Law 42/2007). In addition there are natural habitats of community interest reefs and submerged or semi-submerged caves, as well as the community interest species <i>Chelonia mydas</i> listed in Annexes I and II to Law 42/2007 respectively. Other detected species such as <i>Balaenoptera edenicetaceans</i> , <i>Delphinus delphis</i> , <i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i> , <i>Grampus griseus</i> , <i>Mesoplodon densirostris</i> , <i>Physeter macrocephalus</i> , <i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i> , <i>Stenella frontalis</i> , <i>Stenobredanensis</i> and <i>Ziphius cavirostris</i> and sea turtles <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> , <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> have been	a) Complete the inventory of natural habitat types and species of community interest. b) Define current and favourable conservation states of the types of natural habitats and species of community interest, as well as their main pressures and threats.	Port areas, water pollution, noise, manifestations of pollution	No contemplation	No contemplation	The Directorate-General for Natural Environment and Forest Policy is responsible for granting the authorizations and issuing reports and the provisions of the first additional provision of Law 42/2007, of December 13 and will be responsible for the implementation of the Special Conservation Zones, in coordination with the relevant public administrations. The procedures for assessing the impact of declared plans, programs and projects on declared SZs shall be in accordance with Article 45 of Law 42/2007 of 13 December.	Professional and recreational fishing, marine transit, aquaculture, adjuvant agricultural activities, installation of infrastructures at sea, communication networks, cetacean sightings, autonomous diving, nautical activities, activities for scientific, educational, technical, cultural or conservation purposes.	Associations of professional fishermen, recreational fishermen, aquaculture associations, ports, transit and shipping companies.

Designation	Classification	Area (km ²)	Location	Justification for protection	Conservation goals	Pressures	Prohibited activities	Conditional activities	Responsible Entity	Existing uses/activities	Stakeholders
				<i>seen in the area</i> . There is evidence of rocky backgrounds intensely colonized by the species <i>Diadema antillarum</i> forming extensive whites in the area							
Marine space of La Gomera -Teno	SPA -ES0000526 ZEC - ES7020017	2093.18	It comprises the waters that surround the island of La Gomera, as well as the inter-island waters between it and the northwest of Tenerife, specifically between the western coast of the Massif of Teno and the Cliff of the Giants	Summer presence of <i>Calonectris diomedea</i> and, to a lesser extent, <i>Bulweria bulwerii</i> . Breeding area of other species of seabirds of interest, such as <i>Puffinus (assimilis) baroli</i> and <i>hydrobates pelagicus</i> . The presence, as a breeder, of <i>Puffinus puffinus</i> in areas adjacent to the protected space is noteworthy. Order AAA/1260/2014, of July 9, B.O.E. No. 173, 17-07-2014	Ensure effective protection of all birds living in the wild in the member states by protecting, conserving and restoring: a) Safeguarding the habitats of migratory birds and certain particularly threatened birds b) Preserving the environmental conditions required for the rest, reproduction and feeding of birds.	Port areas, passenger ferry lines (high speed), urbanized areas, human presence, domestic and recreational waste, marine aquaculture, motorized water sports, light pollution, invasion of non-native species	No contemplation	No contemplation	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment, Article 28.c of Law 41/2010, of December 29, on the protection of the marine environment, through the Directorate-General for Sustainability of the Coast and the Sea.	Marine transit, marine water, nautical activities, autonomous diving	Marine transport companies, aquaculture associations, ports, dive clubs
San Juan Sea Cave	ZEC-ES7020117	0.0078	Located on the west coast of the island of Tenerife, it corresponds to a large underwater cave with several chambers and corridors of varying breadth located in front of the mouth of the Chabugo ravine, between the tips of El Roque and La Tixera. The cave penetrates inland and, although its main entrance, located about 12 meters deep, is underwater,	Its declaration is due to the presence of the type of natural habitat of community interest submerged or semi-submerged sea caves (code 8330 of Annex I to Law 42/2007). There is evidence of presence of the natural habitat reefs, included in Annex I of Law 42/2007.	a) Complete the inventory of natural habitat types and species of community interest. b) Define current and favourable conservation states of the types of natural habitats and species of community interest, as well as their main pressures and threats.	Animal capture, water contamination, spills, eutrophication, invasion of the environment by a species.	No contemplation	No contemplation	The Directorate-General for Natural Environment and Forest Policy is responsible for granting the authorizations and issuing reports and the provisions of the first additional provision of Law 42/2007, of December 13 and will be responsible for the implementation of the Special Conservation Zones, in coordination with the relevant public administrations. The procedures for assessing the impact of declared plans, programs and projects on declared SZs shall be	Adjuvant agricultural activities, activities for educational, technical, cultural or conservation purposes.	Associations of professional fishermen, diving clubs, and scientific community.

Designation	Classification	Area (km ²)	Location	Justification for protection	Conservation goals	Pressures	Prohibited activities	Conditional activities	Responsible Entity	Existing uses/activities	Stakeholders
			presents several jameos that allow access by land						in accordance with Article 45 of Law 42/2007 of 13 December.		
Sebadales del Sur de Tenerife	ZEC- ES7020116	269,268	It is located in the southeast area of the island of Tenerife. It comprises the waters between the Puntilla of the Wheat Caves at its eastern end and Punta Salema to the west, extending south from both ends and from the low-sea line to a distance of about one nautical mile from the shoreline, being able to reach at some points up to about 200 meters deep due to the low width of the continental shelf.	Natural habitat of Community interest sandbanks permanently covered by seawater, shallow waters (code 1110 of Annex I to Law 42/2007) and of the community interest species <i>Caretta caretta</i> (Annex II to Law 42/2007). Habitat natural of community interest submerged or semi-submerged sea caves and the kind of community interest <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> and <i>Chelonia mydas</i> .	a) Complete the inventory of natural habitat types and species of community interest. b) Define current and favorable conservation states of the types of natural habitats and species of community interest, as well as their main pressures and threats.	Port areas	No contemplation	No contemplation	The Directorate-General for Natural Environment and Forest Policy is responsible for granting the authorizations and issuing reports and the provisions of the first additional provision of Law 42/2007, of December 13 and will be responsible for the implementation of the Special Conservation Zones, in coordination with the relevant public administrations. The procedures for assessing the impact of declared plans, programs and projects on declared SZs shall be in accordance with Article 45 of Law 42/2007 of 13 December.	Professional fishing, recreational maritime fishing, maritime transit, aquaculture, adjuvant agricultural activities, aggregate extraction, communication networks, autonomous diving, water activities, activities for scientific, educational, technical, cultural or conservation	Associations of professional fishermen, recreational fishermen, and trafficking and marine transport companies, aquaculture associations, ports, naval clubs, aggregates extraction, communication companies, dive clubs, and scientific community
Sebadal of San Andrés	ZEC- ES7020120	5,8279	It is located in the southern area of the municipality of Santa Cruz de Tenerife. Its inner boundary is located on the coast line between the Punta de los Organs and the outer end of the fishing dock of the port of Santa Cruz, presenting a discontinuity	Presence of sandbanks permanently covered by shallow seawater (code 1110 of Annex I to Law 42/2007). presence of the type of natural habitat of common interest. The occasional presence of individuals passing other cetacean species listed in	a) Complete the inventory of natural habitat types and species of community interest. b) Define current and favorable conservation states of the types of natural habitats and species of community interest, as well as their main	Port zones, fwaving, water contamination, habitat loss, vertidos, and eutrophication, middle	No contemplation	No contemplation	The Directorate-General for Natural Environment and Forest Policy is responsible for granting the authorizations and issuing reports and the provisions of the first additional provision of Law 42/2007, of December 13 and will be responsible for the implementation of the Special Conservation Zones, in coordination	Professional fishing, recreational maritime fishing, maritime transit, adjuvant agricultural activities, communication networks, autonomous diving, water activities, activities for scientific, educational, technical, cultural or	Associations of professional fishermen, recreational fishermen, traffic and marine transport companies, communication companies, dive clubs, naval clubs and scientific community

Designation	Classification	Area (km ²)	Location	Justification for protection	Conservation goals	Pressures	Prohibited activities	Conditional activities	Responsible Entity	Existing uses/activities	Stakeholders
			between the area of the population center of San Andrés and the eastern end of the dock Fishing. Offshore extends eastward from the tip of the Organs and south from the western end of the fishing dock, leaving its outer boundary defined by a straight line parallel to the shoreline at a maximum distance of approximately 1 nautical mile , and reaches 50 meters deep in some areas, with the average depth being 10 meters	Annexes V to Law 42/2007.	pressures and threats.				with the relevant public administrations. The procedures for assessing the impact of declared plans, programs and projects on declared SZs shall be in accordance with Article 45 of Law 42/2007 of 13 December.	conservation purposes	
Sebadales de Antequera	ZEC -ES7020128	2,7262	It is located in the southern area of the municipality of Santa Cruz de Tenerife. Its inner boundary is defined by the coastline located between the Roque de Antequera and El Porís, from where it extends east wardands and south respectively, and its outer boundary is defined by a straight line located at an approximate maximum distance of 0.6 nautical miles	Presence of the types of natural habitats of Community interest permanently covered by seawater, shallow seawater and submerged or semi-submerged sea caves (codes 1110 and 8330 of Annex I to Law 42/2007 respectively). Presence of marine species of Community interest <i>Caretta caretta</i> and <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> listed in Annex II to Law 42/2007, as well as other species of interest listed in Annexes V to Law 42/2007, such as cetaceans <i>Balaenoptera edeni</i> , <i>Globicephala</i>	a) Complete the inventory of natural habitat types and species of community interest. b) Define current and favorable conservation states of the types of natural habitats and species of community interest, as well as their main pressures and threats.	Port zones, anchoring, spills, , eutrophication, invasion of the environment by a species	No contemplation	No contemplation	The Directorate-General for Natural Environment and Forest Policy is responsible for granting the authorizations and issuing reports and the provisions of the first additional provision of Law 42/2007, of December 13 and will be responsible for the implementation of the Special Conservation Zones, in coordination with the relevant public administrations. The procedures for assessing the impact of declared plans, programs and projects on declared SZs shall be in accordance with	Professional fishing, recreational maritime fishing, maritime transit, communication networks, autonomous diving, nautical activities, activities for scientific, educational, technical, cultural or conservation purposes	Associations of professional fishermen, recreational fishermen, traffic and marine transport companies, communication companies, dive clubs, naval clubs and scientific community

Designation	Classification	Area (km ²)	Location	Justification for protection	Conservation goals	Pressures	Prohibited activities	Conditional activities	Responsible Entity	Existing uses/activities	Stakeholders	
			measured from Antequera Bay.	<i>macrorhynchus</i> and <i>Physeter macrocephalus</i> .					Article 45 of Law 42/2007 of 13 December.			
Sea space of Roque de la Playa	SPA- ES0000528	1.89	Environment to the Roque de la Playa, in the north of the island of Tenerife.	In this Roque a colony of <i>Bulweria bulwerii</i> , and on the coastal coast reproduce <i>Cyctris diomedea</i> and <i>Puffinus (assimilis) baroli</i> . Order AAA/1260/2014, of July 9, B.O.E. No. 173, 17-07-2014	Ensure effective protection of all birds living in the wild in the member states by protecting, conserving and restoring: a) Safeguarding the habitats of migratory birds and certain particularly threatened birds b) Preserving the environmental conditions required for the rest, reproduction and feeding of birds.	Human presence	No contemplation	No contemplation	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment, Article 28.c of Law 41/2010, of December 29, on the protection of the marine environment, through the Directorate-General for Sustainability of the Coast and the Sea.	Marine transit, marine water, nautical activities, autonomous diving.	Marine transport and transport companies, aquaculture associations, ports, diving clubs.	
Anaga Marine Space	SPA- ES0000529	7,73	Around the Roques de Anaga.	There are colonies of <i>Bulweria bulwerii</i> and <i>Oceanodroma castro</i> . In addition, it is also present as a breeding species <i>Puffinus (assimilis) baroli</i> , and on the surrounding coast breeds <i>Calonectris diomedea</i> . Order AAA/1260/2014, of July 9, B.O.E. No. 173, 17-07-2014	Ensure effective protection of all birds living in the wild in the member states by protecting, conserving and restoring: a) Safeguarding the habitats of migratory birds and certain particularly threatened birds b) Preserving the environmental conditions required for the rest, reproduction and feeding of birds.	No information	No contemplation	No contemplation	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment, Article 28.c of Law 41/2010, of December 29, on the protection of the marine environment, through the Directorate-General for Sustainability of the Coast and the Sea.	No information	No information	
Marine Protected Areas of the Island of Gran Canaria												
North Coast	Sardine	ZEC- ES7010066	142,655	Located in the northwest area of the island of Gran Canaria has its inner limit on the coast line between Punta Cardonal and Punta Ortiz,	Presence of the type of natural habitat of Community interest submerged or semi-submerged sea caves (code 8330 of Annex I to Law 42/2007).	a) Complete the inventory of natural habitat types and species of community interest. b) Define current and favorable conservation states	Water pollution, discharges, eutrophication, invasion of the environment by a species	No contemplation	No contemplation	The Directorate-General for Natural Environment and Forest Policy is responsible for granting the authorizations and issuing reports and the provisions of the first additional provision of	Professional fishing, recreational maritime fishing, adjuvant agricultural activities, aggregate extraction, autonomous diving,	Associations of professional fishermen, recreational fishermen, invertebrate extraction

Designation	Classification	Area (km ²)	Location	Justification for protection	Conservation goals	Pressures	Prohibited activities	Conditional activities	Responsible Entity	Existing uses/activities	Stakeholders
			entering the sea until the bathymetric level of 50 meters.	In addition, the presence of natural habitats of Community interest included in Annex I to Law 42/2007.	of the types of natural habitats and species of community interest, as well as their main pressures and threats.				Law 42/2007, of December 13 and will be responsible for the implementation of the Special Conservation Zones, in coordination with the relevant public administrations. The procedures for assessing the impact of declared plans, programs and projects on declared SZs shall be in accordance with Article 45 of Law 42/2007 of 13 December.	water activities, activities for scientific, educational, technical, cultural or conservation purposes	companies, diving clubs.
Sebadales de Guigui	ZEC -ES7011005 SPA -ES0000530 (Marine Space of Mogán-La Aldea)	721,974	It is located in the western part of the island of Gran Canaria, has its inner limit on the coast line between Punta del Agujero and Punta de El Descojonado, with its outer limit located almost 4 and a half miles from the coast. It is formed by sandy bottoms, soft relief, with a relatively intense hydro dynamism due to the influence of the sea bottom from the west and northwest	Presence of the type of natural habitat of Community interest permanently covered by seawater, shallow (code 1110 of Annex I to Law 42/2007) and of the community-interesting species of <i>Caretta caretta</i> and <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> (Annex II to Law 42/2007). References have been found on the presence in the area of two species of cetaceans listed in Annexes V to Law 42/2007, such as <i>Pseudorca crassidens</i> and <i>Grampus griseus</i> .	a) Complete the inventory of natural habitat types and species of community interest. b) Define current and favourable conservation states of the types of natural habitats and species of community interest, as well as their main pressures and threats.	Funding, water contamination, Noise disturbances, accidental punctures, or human impacts/activities and pollution manifestations	No contemplation	No contemplation	The Directorate-General for Natural Environment and Forest Policy is responsible for granting the authorizations and issuing reports and the provisions of the first additional provision of Law 42/2007, of December 13 and will be responsible for the implementation of the Special Conservation Zones, in coordination with the relevant public administrations. The procedures for assessing the impact of declared plans, programmes and projects on declared SZs shall be in accordance with Article 45 of Law 42/2007 of 13 December.	Professional fishing, recreational maritime fishing, transit, agricultural activities, autonomous diving, nautical activities, activities for scientific, educational, technical, cultural or conservation purposes	Associations of professional fishermen, recreational fishermen, operators and marine companies, maritime operators – tourism, diving clubs, and scientific community
Mogan Marine Strip	ZEC-ES7010017 SPA -ES0000530 (Marine Space of Mogán-La Aldea)	2999,309	It is located on the south-southwest coast of Gran Canaria.	Its clearing is due to the presence of the type of natural habitat of natural habitat of Community interest	a) Complete the inventory of natural habitat types and species of community interest.	Funding, water contamination, noise, accidental captures	No contemplation	No contemplation	The Directorate-General for Natural Environment and Forest Policy is responsible for granting the authorizations and	Professional fishing, recreational maritime fishing, transit, aquaculture,	Associations of professional fishermen, recreational fishermen,

Designation	Classification	Area (km ²)	Location	Justification for protection	Conservation goals	Pressures	Prohibited activities	Conditional activities	Responsible Entity	Existing uses/activities	Stakeholders
				<p>permanently covered by seawater, shallow (code 1110 of Annex I to Law 42/2007) and to species of community interest <i>Caretta caretta</i> and <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> (Annex II to Law 42/2007). In this area has been found the presence of the type of natural habitat of community interest reefs, as well as the species of community interest <i>Chelonia mydas</i> and of various species included within Annex V of Law 42/2007, such as cetaceans <i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>, <i>Delphinus delphis</i>, <i>Grampus griseus</i>, <i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>, <i>Stenella frontalis</i> and <i>Stenobredanensis</i> and the turtle <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>.</p>	<p>b) Define current and favorable conservation states of the types of natural habitats and species of community interest, as well as their main pressures and threats.</p>				<p>issuing reports and the provisions of the first additional provision of Law 42/2007, of December 13 and will be responsible for the implementation of the Special Conservation Zones, in coordination with the relevant public administrations. The procedures for assessing the impact of declared plans, programs and projects on declared SZs shall be in accordance with Article 45 of Law 42/2007 of 13 December.</p>	<p>adjuvant agricultural activities, aggregate extraction, cetacean sightings, autonomous diving, water activities, scientific activities, educational, technical, cultural or conservation</p>	<p>trafficking and marine transport companies, aquaculture associations, inert mining companies, cetacean sighting companies, dive clubs, tourism operators, and scientific community</p>
Mogan-La Aldea marine space	<p>SPA -ES0000530</p> <p>ZEC -ES7011005</p> <p>ZEC-ES7010017</p>	187.12	Sea space next to the southwestern coastal strip of the island of Gran Canaria	<p>This stretch of coastline is home to a major town of <i>Calonectris diomedea</i>. It is also present, as a player, <i>Bulweria bulwerii</i>. This marine area is used by birds in their movements to feeding areas, as well as in their migratory movements; it is sometimes also used as a feeding area in itself.</p>	<p>Ensure effective protection of all birds living in the wild in the member states by protecting, conserving and restoring:</p> <p>a) Safeguarding the habitats of migratory birds and certain particularly threatened birds</p> <p>b) Preserving the environmental conditions required for the rest,</p>	Human presence, marine aquaculture, to the activity of professional fishermen, water sports, light pollution, invasion of non-native species	No contemplation	No contemplation	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment, Article 28.c of Law 41/2010, of December 29, on the protection of the marine environment, through the Directorate-General for Sustainability of the Coast and the Sea.	Professional fishing, maritime transit, aquaculture, nautical activities,	Associations of professional fishermen, traffic and marine transport companies, maritime operators –tourism, aquaculture associations.

Designation	Classification	Area (km ²)	Location	Justification for protection	Conservation goals	Pressures	Prohibited activities	Conditional activities	Responsible Entity	Existing uses/activities	Stakeholders
Sebadales de Playa del Inglés	ZEC-ES7010056	272,158	Located in the southeast of the island of Gran Canaria, it has its inner limit on the coast line, from Playa de las Mujeres to Punta del Tarajalillo, and covers approximately up to the 45 m deep isobata. From this area is excluded the coastline located between Playa del Aguila and Playa del Tarajalillo and about 0.3 miles in front of it.	Its declaration is due to the presence of the type of natural habitat of community interest sand banks permanently covered by seawater, shallow (code 1110 of Annex I to Law 42/2007).	reproduction and feeding of birds. a) Complete the inventory of natural habitat types and species of community interest. b) Define current and favorable conservation states of the types of natural habitats and species of community interest, as well as their main pressures and threats.	Funding, water contamination, Other impacts/human activities and manifestations of contamination, Eutrophication, invasion of the medium by a species	No contemplation	No contemplation	The Directorate-General for Natural Environment and Forest Policy is responsible for granting the authorizations and issuing reports and the provisions of the first additional provision of Law 42/2007, of December 13 and will be responsible for the implementation of the Special Conservation Zones, in coordination with the relevant public administrations. The procedures for assessing the impact of declared plans, programmes and projects on declared SZs shall be in accordance with Article 45 of Law 42/2007 of 13 December.	Professional fishing, recreational fishing, maritime transit, aquaculture, adjuvant agricultural activities, autonomous diving, nautical activities, activities for scientific, educational, technical, cultural or conservation	Associations of professional fishermen, recreational fishermen, transport and marine companies, defense, state forces, diving clubs, maritime operators – tourism, and scientific community
Cabrón Beach	ZEC- ES7010053	9,5620	Located in the southeast area of the island of Gran Canaria, it has its inner limit on the coastline between Punta de la Sal to the Caleta, reaching a maximum depth of about 50-60 meters. This ZEC bathes the coastline of the municipality of Agéimes. Highlights include Cabrón Beach, located north of the ZEC, in the village of Arinaga.	Its declaration is due to the presence of the type of natural habitat of Community interest sand banks permanently covered by seawater, shallow (code 1110 of Annex I to Law 42/2007). the presence of the types of natural habitats of community interest reefs and marine caves semi-submerged, as well as the sea turtles listed in Annex II to Law 42/2007 as <i>Caretta caretta</i> and <i>Chelonia</i>	Complete the inventory of natural habitat types and species of community interest.	Port areas,	No contemplation	No contemplation	The Directorate-General for Natural Environment and Forest Policy is responsible for granting the authorizations and issuing reports and the provisions of the first additional provision of Law 42/2007, of December 13 and will be responsible for the implementation of the Special Conservation Zones, in coordination with the relevant public administrations. The procedures for assessing the impact of declared plans, programs and projects	Professional fishing, recreational maritime fishing, maritime flow, communication networks,	Associations of professional fishermen, recreational fishermen, companies of trafficking and marine transport, diving clubs, and scientific community.

Designation	Classification	Area (km ²)	Location	Justification for protection	Conservation goals	Pressures	Prohibited activities	Conditional activities	Responsible Entity	Existing uses/activities	Stakeholders
				<i>mydas</i> , together with the crustacean <i>Scyllarides latus</i> , included in Annex VII to Law 42/2007.					on declared SZs shall be in accordance with Article 45 of Law 42/2007 of 13 December.		
Gando Bay	ZEC- ES7010048	4,7777	Located in the east of the island of Gran Canaria, it has its inland boundary on the coast line between Punta de Gando to the north, to Morro del Burrero (La Mar Fea) to the south. Its outer boundary is approximately located at the bathymetric level of 30 meters. They are shallow, generally sandy bottoms protected from the prevailing swell and prevailing wind (NE) due to the presence of the Gando Peninsula.	Its declaration is due to the presence of the type of natural habitat of community interest sand banks permanently covered by seawater, shallow (code 1110 of Annex I to Law 42/2007) and the species of Community interest <i>Caretta caretta</i> (Annex II to Law 42/2007). In addition, the presence of the <i>Chelonia mydas</i> community interest species listed in Annex II to Law 42/2007	a) Complete the inventory of natural habitat types and species of community interest. b) Define current and favorable conservation states of the types of natural habitats and species of community interest, as well as their main pressures and threats.	water contamination, accidental captures.	No contemplation	No contemplation	The Directorate-General for Natural Environment and Forest Policy is responsible for granting the authorizations and issuing reports and the provisions of the first additional provision of Law 42/2007, of December 13 and will be responsible for the implementation of the Special Conservation Zones, in coordination with the relevant public administrations. The procedures for assessing the impact of declared plans, programs and projects on declared SZs shall be in accordance with Article 45 of Law 42/2007 of 13 December.	Professional fishing, recreational maritime fishing, maritime transit, adjuvant agricultural activities, communication networks, autonomous diving, nautical activities, activities for scientific, educational, technical, cultural or conservation purposes, pipeline, pipeline	Associations of professional fishermen, recreational fishermen, companies of trafficking and marine transport, companies of communication, diving clubs, scientific community and pipeline companies.
Marine area of La Isleta	SAC-ES7010016	856,209	It is located on the northeast coast of Gran Canaria. Its inner boundary departs about 0.2 miles off the Bajas de Agustín Diablo and continues adjacent to the ZEC Bahía del Confital (ES7010037) and the coast line of the Isleta, to the Bajas de La Isleta, where it separates from the coast about 0.8 miles in a straight	Its declaration is due to the presence of the species <i>Caretta caretta</i> and <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> (Annex II to Law 42/2007). In this area has also been found the presence of the types of natural habitats of community interest sand banks covered by seawater, shallow, reefs and sea caves submerged or semi-submerged, as well as various species of	a) Complete the inventory of natural habitat types and species of community interest. b) Define current and favorable conservation states of the types of natural habitats and species of community interest, as well as their main pressures and threats.	Water contamination, noise human impacts/manifestations of pollution.	No contemplation	No contemplation	The Directorate-General for Natural Environment and Forest Policy is responsible for granting the authorizations and issuing reports and the provisions of the first additional provision of Law 42/2007, of December 13 and will be responsible for the implementation of the Special Conservation Zones, in coordination with the relevant public administrations.	Professional fishing, maritime recreational fishing, maritime traffic	Associations of professional fishermen, recreational fishermen, transport and marine transport companies, defense, armed forces, diving clubs, and scientific community

Designation	Classification	Area (km ²)	Location	Justification for protection	Conservation goals	Pressures	Prohibited activities	Conditional activities	Responsible Entity	Existing uses/activities	Stakeholders
			line to the east , then descend south – southwest to its southernmost point, located about 1.4 miles east of Playa del Caletón. Its outer boundary is marked by three points joined by straight lines; the westernmost located almost 3 miles north of El Saltillo; the second, the most boreal, located 2.5 miles northwest of the Bajas de La Isleta and the last, located approximately 4 miles east of El Caletón, constituting the easternmost end of the SAC	cetaceans Annex V to Law 42/2007, such as <i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i> , <i>Grampus griseus</i> , <i>Physeter macrocephalus</i> , <i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i> and <i>Stenella frontalis</i> .					The procedures for assessing the impact of declared plans, programs and projects on declared SZs shall be in accordance with Article 45 of Law 42/2007 of 13 December.		
Confital Bay	SAC-ES7010037	6,3427	It is located on the northeast coast of Gran Canaria. It has its interior limit on the coastline, from the Bajas de Agustín Diabolo to the vicinity of the northern boundary of Playa del Confital. Its outer limit is located approximately at the bathymetric level of 50 meters.	Its declaration is due to the presence of the type of natural habitat of community interest sand banks permanently covered by seawater, shallow (code 1110 of Annex I to Law 42/2007) and the species of community interest <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> (Annex II to Law 42/2007). In this area there has also been the presence of the types of natural habitats of community interest reefs and submerged or semi-submerged sea caves, as well as the community	a) Complete the inventory of natural habitat types and species of community interest. b) Define current and favorable conservation states of the types of natural habitats and species of community interest, as well as their main pressures and threats.	Water contamination, noise	No contemplation	No contemplation	The Directorate-General for Natural Environment and Forest Policy is responsible for granting the authorizations and issuing reports and the provisions of the first additional provision of Law 42/2007, of December 13 and will be responsible for the implementation of the Special Conservation Zones, in coordination with the relevant public administrations. The procedures for assessing the impact of declared plans, programs and projects on declared SZs shall be in accordance with Article 45 of Law	Professional fishing, recreational maritime fishing, maritime transit, adjuvant agricultural activities, aggregate extraction, autonomous diving, water activities, activities for scientific, educational, technical, cultural or Conservation	Associations of professional fishermen, recreational fishermen, traffic and marine transport companies, diving clubs, and scientific community

Designation	Classification	Area (km ²)	Location	Justification for protection	Conservation goals	Pressures	Prohibited activities	Conditional activities	Responsible Entity	Existing uses/activities	Stakeholders	
				interest species <i>Caretta caretta</i> (bobta turtle) and species included in Annex V to Law 42/2007, such as <i>Grampus griseus</i> , <i>Lithothamnion corallioides</i> and <i>Phymatolithon calcareum</i> , which in the area form the rhodoliths or confections, which give their name to Confital Bay, and the crustacean included in Annex VI to Law 42/2007 <i>Scyllarides latus</i> .						42/2007 of 13 December.		
Marine Protected Areas of the island of Fuerteventura												
Wolf Cave	SAC- ES7010014 (SAC Maritime-Terrestrial)	761,277	It is located on the island of Fuerteventura, in the municipality of Pájara. The territorial boundaries of this space correspond to coordinates corresponding to the geometric description set out in Annex II to the Decree 174/2009, of 29 December, declaring Special Conservation Zones members of the Natura 2000 Network in the Canary Islands and measures for the maintenance of in a favorable state of conservation of these natural areas (B.O.C. No. 7 of	In accordance with Annex I to Decree 174/2009 of 29 December, the designation of SAC ES7010014 Cueva Lobos is based on the presence of the following marine habitats of community interest: 8330 - Submerged or semi-submerged caves With regard to the species listed in Annex II to Directive 92/43/EEC, Decree 174/2009, December 29, indicates the presence of <i>Caretta caretta</i> (1224) to substantiate the designation of the SAC No. ES7010014 Wolf Cave. In addition to the species noted above,	a) Complete the inventory of natural habitat types and species of community interest. b) Define current and favorable conservation states of the types of natural habitats and species of community interest, as well as their main pressures and threats.	Pollution of seawater, petroleum discharges into the sea, and invasive species, problematic species and genetic modifications, and problematic native species.	No contemplation	No contemplation	The Directorate-General for Natural Environment and Forest Policy is responsible for granting the authorizations and issuing reports and the provisions of the first additional provision of Law 42/2007, of December 13 and will be responsible for the implementation of the Special Conservation Zones, in coordination with the relevant public administrations. The procedures for assessing the impact of declared plans, programs and projects on declared SZs shall be in accordance with Article 45 of Law 42/2007 of 13 December.	Professional and recreational fishing, spills	Associations of professional and sport fishermen,	

Designation	Classification	Area (km ²)	Location	Justification for protection	Conservation goals	Pressures	Prohibited activities	Conditional activities	Responsible Entity	Existing uses/activities	Stakeholders
			13 January 2010) and the graphic representation included in Annex I to that decree.	the SAC's presence has been inventoried of the bird species of Annex I to Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (OJEU No 20 of 26 January 2010), listed below: <i>Bucanetes githagineus</i> , <i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i> , <i>Neophron percnopterus</i> and <i>Saxicola dacotiae</i> .							
Leeward Beach of Jandía	SAC-ES7010035	546,111	It is located in the southeast of the island of Fuerteventura, bathing the coast of the municipalities of Tuineje and Pájara. It is located between Laja Verde or Morro de Gran Tarajal in the east and Playa del Matorral to the west, extending from the coastline to approximately 20 meters deep.	Its declaration is due to the presence of natural habitat of natural habitat of Community interest permanently covered by seawater, shallow (code 1110 of Annex I to Law 42/2007) and of species of community interest <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> and <i>Caretta caretta</i> (Annex II to Law 42/2007). References have been found on the presence in the area of the type of natural habitat of community interest reefs listed in Annex I to Law 42/2007, as well as on the appearance in the place of sea turtles such as <i>Chelonia mydas</i> (Annex II of the Law/ 42/2007) and <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> (Annex V to Law 42/2007) and	a) Complete the inventory of natural habitat types and species of community interest. b) Define current and favorable conservation states of the types of natural habitats and species of community interest, as well as their main pressures and threats.	Port areas, water pollution, noise disturbances, accidental catches, spills, eutrophication	No contemplation	No contemplation	The Directorate-General for Natural Environment and Forest Policy is responsible for granting the authorizations and issuing reports and the provisions of the first additional provision of Law 42/2007, of December 13 and will be responsible for the implementation of the Special Conservation Zones, in coordination with the relevant public administrations. The procedures for assessing the impact of declared plans, programs and projects on declared SZs shall be in accordance with Article 45 of Law 42/2007 of 13 December.	Professional fishing, recreational fishing, maritime transit, aggregate extraction, communication networks, cetacean watching, autonomous diving, nautical activities, activities for scientific, educational, technical, cultural or conservation purposes	Associations of professional fishermen, recreational fishermen, operators and marine transport companies, cetacean associations, diving clubs, maritime-tourism operators and scientific community

Designation	Classification	Area (km ²)	Location	Justification for protection	Conservation goals	Pressures	Prohibited activities	Conditional activities	Responsible Entity	Existing uses/activities	Stakeholders
				cetaceans such as <i>Stenella frontalis</i> , <i>Delphinus delphis</i> , <i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i> , <i>Balaenoptera physalus</i> , <i>Stenella bredanensis</i> and <i>Grampus griseus</i> , all of them included in Annex V to Law 42/2007							
Sebadales de Corralejo	SAC- ES7010022 SPA- ES0000531 (Marine Space of La Bocayna)	194,669	It is located in the northeast of the island of Fuerteventura, comprising a sea strip located from the coast of Corralejo to the islet of Lobos. It is bounded by the northwest by Punta del Salidero, by the northeast by the Roques del Puertito, by the southeast from a point of the coast corresponding to the Playita del Porís extending to the northeast about 1,800 meters and by the southwest by the Punta de Trivas.	Its statement is due to the presence of the type of natural habitat of natural habitat of Community interest permanently covered by seawater, shallow (code 1110 of Annex I to Law 42/2007) and of species of community interest <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> and <i>Caretta caretta</i> (Annex II to Law 42/2007). References have been found regarding the presence in the area of the types of natural habitats of Community interest listed in Annex I to Law 42/2007 submerged or semi-submerged reefs and sea caves, as well as the species of community interest Annex II to the same <i>Chelonia mydas</i> Law. The presence at the site of cetacean species listed in Annex V to Law 42/2007 such as <i>Grampus griseus</i> and <i>Balaenoptera edeni</i> , as well as the crustacean <i>Scyllarides latus</i> ,	a) Complete the inventory of natural habitat types and species of community interest. b) Define current and favourable conservation states of the types of natural habitats and species of community interest, as well as their main pressures and threats.	Port areas, water contamination, noise and manifestations of pollution.	No contemplation	No contemplation	The Directorate-General for Natural Environment and Forest Policy is responsible for granting the authorizations and issuing reports and the provisions of the first additional provision of Law 42/2007, of December 13 and will be responsible for the implementation of the Special Conservation Zones, in coordination with the relevant public administrations. The procedures for assessing the impact of declared plans, programs and projects on declared SZs shall be in accordance with Article 45 of Law 42/2007 of 13 December.	Professional fishing, recreational maritime fishing, maritime route, and aggregates extraction, communication	Associations of professional fishermen, recreational fishermen, businesses of trafficking and marine transport, internet mining companies, communication companies, maritime operators - tourism, diving clubs, and scientific community

Designation	Classification	Area (km ²)	Location	Justification for protection	Conservation goals	Pressures	Prohibited activities	Conditional activities	Responsible Entity	Existing uses/activities	Stakeholders
La Bocayna Marine Space	SPA- ES0000531 SAC- ES7010022 p-LIC-ESZZ15002	8,3413	It extends between the islands of Lanzarote and Fuerteventura.	included in Annex VI to Law 42/2007 This area is an almost obligatory step for the largest breeding population of <i>Calonectris diomedea</i> worldwide. On the other hand, there are numerous colonies of interest of <i>Bulweria in the space environment bulwerii</i> , <i>Calonectris diomedea</i> , <i>Puffinus (assimilis) baroli</i> , <i>Hydrobatas pelagicus</i> and <i>Oceanodroma castro</i> .	Ensure effective protection of all birds living in the wild in the member states by protecting, conserving and restoring: a) Safeguarding the habitats of migratory birds and certain particularly threatened birds b) Preserving the environmental conditions required for the rest, reproduction and feeding of birds.	Maritime lines, ports, marine constructions, urbanized ones, human presence, marine aquaculture, water and collection of aquatic resources, and removal of (terrestrial) animals, motorized nautical sports, light pollution, invasion of non-native species.	No contemplation	No contemplation	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment, Article 28.c of Law 41/2010, of December 29, on the protection of the marine environment, through the Directorate-General for Sustainability of the Coast and the Sea.	Marine transit, aquaculture, professional school, nautical activities,	Its traffic dams and marine transport, associations of farmers, partners of professional fishermen, maritime operators –tourism. Citizen Security (Civil Guard)
Marine space of the east and south of Lanzarote- Fuerteventura	p-LIC-ESZZ15002 SPA- ES0000531 (Marine Space of La Bocayna)	14328,4248	This 1432842.48 ha marine space, which encompasses the surroundings of lower Amanay and El Banquete, two underwater mountains. The Banquete is actually the extension to the southwest of the continental shelf of Fuerteventura (so it is not an underwater mountain sensu strictu), while the abaja de Amanay is located 25 km from the lighthouse of Jandia, southern tip of Fuerteventura and 55 km from Las P souls of Gran Canaria. The seabed, located between 25 and 2000 m, consists of infralittoral habitats, but above all circalittoral and batial. Among them we can distinguish by their type of substrate, soft-bottomed or sedimentary habitats and rocky-bottomed habitats. Habitats of interest, both for conservation and ecological interest, have been found in both types of substrate. In the banks these habitats are made up of communities of sessile filter antozoa, i.e. corals. A criterion of density, structural complexity and three-dimensionality has been chosen for the inclusion of these habitats in type 1170- Reefs. This has been the case of dense colonies of cold-water corals formed by the species of scleractinias <i>Lophelia pertusa</i> and <i>Madrepora oculata</i> (5443 ha), both in rock and sand. Of great interest are the communities of black corals (<i>Antipatharia</i> , 17618 ha), bamboo corals (<i>Isidida</i> , 9595 ha), gorgonians and sponges of large porte -Hexactinellida and Demospongia- (Batial Rock with <i>Pheronema carpenteri</i> and <i>Paramuricea biscaya</i> : 14311 ha; Batial rock with litistiated sponges (<i>Leiodermatium-Neophryssospongia</i>) and <i>Viminella flagellum</i> : 20614 ha; Batial rock with <i>Dendrophyllia cornigera</i> and <i>Phakellia ventilabrum</i> : 4374 ha; Batial rock with large hexactinellian sponges (<i>Asconema</i>): 1088 ha). These communities present a great development when they appear as accompanying fauna of these reefs, epibiontes or occupying the spaces left by colonial corals (included then in 1170). When they appear solo they do so with lower density and vertical development. Other habitats identified as 1170 are the batial rock with <i>Callogorgia verticillata</i> , 6524 ha, the deep coral reefs of <i>Corallium Niobe</i> and <i>Corallium tricolor</i> , 4489 ha, batial rock with <i>Solenosmilia bilobis</i> , 4144 ha, and the compact dead coral (dead coral 4308 ha, in the batial. In the circalittoral we can find two other habitats 1170, the rock with calcareous conces algal and macroalgae folios, 11340 ha, and with <i>Antipathella wollastoni</i> , 10003 ha. In all cases these habitats are of great ecological importance and are very fragile and vulnerable, especially since they are formed by slow growth and regeneration species. The LIC also counts in coastal areas with <i>Cymodocea nodosa</i> meadows and mixed meadows of <i>Cymodocea nodosa</i> and <i>Caulerpa</i> , which are included within the habitat type 1110. The LIC also has an extraordinary wealth and diversity of cetaceans, with 28 registered species of the 30 totals in the Canary Islands and the 90 described in the world, that is, 31% of all known cetacean species to date, including taxo little known oceanic as sperm whales and zifios, they find in this area a hot spot in their distribution. The east of Lanzarote and Fuerteventura represents a unique and differentiated habitat from the rest of the Canary Islands due to its geographical location, close to the neighboring African coast, its depth and the special oceanographic conditions. In this diversity, the geomorphological characteristics of the seabed and the oceanography of the area play an important role, especially the existence of seamounts (such as the Banquet and Amanay), a steep slope associated with the islands and a wide plain abyssal located between these and the African continental margin, constituting a favorable habitat for several species of cetaceans (among others we find <i>Physeter macrocephalus</i> , <i>Kogia breviceps</i> , <i>Kogia sima</i> , <i>Ziphius cavirostris</i> , <i>Mesoplodon densirostris</i> , <i>Mesoplodon europaeus</i> , <i>Mesoplodon mirus</i> , <i>Grampus griseus</i> , <i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i> , <i>Delphinus delphis</i> , <i>Stenella c oeruleoalba</i> , <i>Stenella frontali</i> , <i>Steno bredanensis</i> among others.								
Marine Protected Areas of the island of Lanzarote											
Cagafrecho	SAC-ES7011002	6,3317	It is located in the southeast area of the island of Lanzarote. Its inner boundary coincides	Its declaration is due to the presence of the type of natural habitat of community interest submerged or semi-	a) Complete the inventory of natural habitat types and species of community interest.	Port areas, water contamination, discharges, invasion of the	No contemplation	No contemplation	The Directorate-General for Natural Environment and Forest Policy is responsible for granting the authorizations and	Professional fishing, recreational maritime fishing, communication	Associations of professional fishermen, recreational fishermen,

Designation	Classification	Area (km ²)	Location	Justification for protection	Conservation goals	Pressures	Prohibited activities	Conditional activities	Responsible Entity	Existing uses/activities	Stakeholders
			with the coastline located between approximately the Risco Prieto and Punta Barranquillo, el locating its outer boundary almost a mile offshore to the south	submerged sea caves (code 8330 of Annex I to Law 42/2007). The presence in the area of the types of natural habitats of community interest reefs and sandbanks permanently covered by shallow seawater, as well as species of community interest <i>Caretta caretta</i> And <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> .	b) Define current and favorable conservation states of the types of natural habitats and species of community interest, as well as their main pressures and threats.	environment by a species.			issuing reports and the provisions of the first additional provision of Law 42/2007, of December 13 and will be responsible for the implementation of the Special Conservation Zones, in coordination with the relevant public administrations. The procedures for assessing the impact of declared plans, programs and projects on declared SZs shall be in accordance with Article 45 of Law 42/2007 of 13 December.		communication companies, maritime operators – tourism, diving clubs, and scientific community
Sebadales de Guasimeta	SAC- ES7010021	127,605	It is located south of the island of Lanzarote, off the coast of Playa Honda, being between Playa de Guasimeta and Playa del Cable with the shoreline as an inland boundary and covering approximately two nautical miles up to 100 meters of depth as an outer boundary.	Its declaration is due to the presence of the type of natural habitat of Community interest sand banks permanently covered by seawater, shallow (code 1110 of Annex I to Law 42/2007). References have been found on the presence in the area of the type of natural habitat of community interest reefs and species of community interest such as <i>Caretta caretta</i> and <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> . It also highlights the species <i>Diadema antillarum</i> (hedgehead) whose presence throughout the SAC gives rise to the marine community called blanquial.	a) Complete the inventory of natural habitat types and species of community interest. b) Define current and favorable conservation states of the types of natural habitats and species of community interest, as well as their main pressures and threats.	Port areas, anchoring, water contamination, discharges	No contemplation	No contemplation	The Directorate-General for Natural Environment and Forest Policy is responsible for granting the authorizations and issuing reports and the provisions of the first additional provision of Law 42/2007, of December 13 and will be responsible for the implementation of the Special Conservation Zones, in coordination with the relevant public administrations. The procedures for assessing the impact of declared plans, programs and projects on declared SZs shall be in accordance with Article 45 of Law 42/2007 of 13 December.	Professional fishing, recreational maritime fishing, maritime flow, communications, activities for scientific, educational, technical, c conservation, pipeline, pipeline.	Associations of professional fishermen, recreational fishermen, transport and marine transport companies, communication companies, diving clubs, and scientific community and pipelines companies.

Designation	Classification	Area (km ²)	Location	Justification for protection	Conservation goals	Pressures	Prohibited activities	Conditional activities	Responsible Entity	Existing uses/activities	Stakeholders
The Jameos	SAC-ES7010054 (SAC Maritime-Terrestrial)	2,347	Localized in the island of Lanzarote.	In accordance with Annex I to Decree 174/2009 of 29 D.I.C., the designation of SAC ES7010054 Jameos are based on the presence of the following marine habitats of community interest: 8330 - Submerged or semi-submerged caves, 1110-Sand banks permanently covered by seawater, shallow and 1170-Arrecifes. With regard to the species listed in Annex II to Directive 92/43/EEC, Decree 174/2009, December 29, no species found to be found to be the case designation of THE SAC ES7010054 Los Jameos. In addition to the species noted above, the SAC's presence has been inventoried of the bird species of Annex I to Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (OJEU No 20 of 26 January 2010), which are listed below: <i>Calonectris diomedea borealis</i> and <i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i> .	a) Complete the inventory of natural habitat types and species of community interest. b) Define current and favorable conservation states of the types of natural habitats and species of community interest, as well as their main pressures and threats.	Parking lots and car parking areas, human intrusion and disturbances, interpretation centers, seawater, invasive species, problematic species and genetic modifications, and problematic native species, or biological resources other than agriculture and forestry, Fishing and collection of aquatic resources, sports school, bait collection, mechanical damage caused by anchorage and mooring, professional fishing, natural sports, water sports, marine pollution (i.e. plastic bags, polystyrene foam), point or irregular noise pollution	No contemplation	No contemplation	The Directorate-General for Natural Environment and Forest Policy is responsible for granting the authorizations and issuing reports and the provisions of the first additional provision of Law 42/2007, of December 13 and will be responsible for the implementation of the Special Conservation Zones, in coordination with the relevant public administrations. The procedures for assessing the impact of declared plans, programs and projects on declared SZs shall be in accordance with Article 45 of Law 42/2007 of 13 December.	Professional and recreational fishing, spills, motorized water sports	Associations of professional and sports fishermen, maritime operators –tourism, naval clubs.
Sebadales de La Graciosa	SAC-ES7010020	119,199	It is located in the northeast of the island of Lanzarote,	Its declaration is due to the presence of the type of natural habitat	a) Complete the inventory of natural habitat types and	Port areas, anchoring, water	No contemplation	No contemplation	The Directorate-General for Natural Environment and Forest Policy is	Professional fishing, maritime recreational fishing,	Associations of professional fishermen,

Designation	Classification	Area (km ²)	Location	Justification for protection	Conservation goals	Pressures	Prohibited activities	Conditional activities	Responsible Entity	Existing uses/activities	Stakeholders
	SPA- ES0000532 Marine space of the islets of Lanzarote RM of the Island of La Graciosa and the Northern Islets of Lanzarote L-2 Chinijo Archipelago Nature Park		whose space is bounded by Punta del Pobre and Baja del Raton (located on the island of Graciosa), The Baja Fariones (located in the Farion of Tierra) and its most southern end located 840 meters approximately southwest of El Embarcadero	of community interest sand banks permanently covered by seawater, shallow (code 1110 of Annex I to Law 42/2007) and the species of community interest <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> (Annex II to Law 42/2007). References have been found on the water in the area of the type of natural habitat of community interest reefs and the species of community interest <i>Caretta caretta</i> and <i>Chelonia mydas</i> , in addition to various species included within Annex V to Law 42/2007, such as the cetaceans <i>Delphinus delphis</i> and <i>Stenella caeruleoalba</i> , and sea turtles such as <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> and <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> , together with the crustacean <i>Scyllarides latus</i> listed in Annex VI to Law 42/2007.	species of community interest. b) Define current and favorable conservation states of the types of natural habitats and species of community interest, as well as their main pressures and threats.	pollution, noise disturbances			responsible for granting the authorizations and issuing reports and the provisions of the first additional provision of Law 42/2007, of December 13 and will be responsible for the implementation of the Special Conservation Zones, in coordination with the relevant public administrations. The procedures for assessing the impact of declared plans, programmes and projects on declared SZs shall be in accordance with Article 45 of Law 42/2007 of 13 December.	flow, communications, nautical activities and for scientific, educational, technical, cultural or conservation purposes.	recreational fishermen, communication companies, dive clubs, transport and marine transport companies, and scientific community
Lanzarote Marine Islet Space	SPA- ES0000532 SAC-ES7010020 p-LIC-ESZZ15002 RM of the Island of La Graciosa and the Northern Islets of Lanzarote	130,184	Located north of the island of Lanzarote	In the environment of this space nest, in large numbers, of <i>Bulweria bulweri</i> , <i>Calonectris diomedea</i> , <i>Puffinus (assimilis) baroli</i> , <i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i> , and <i>Oceanodroma castro</i> . In addition, <i>Pelagodroma marina</i>	Ensure effective protection of all birds living in the wild in the member states by protecting, conserving and restoring: a) Safeguarding the habitats of migratory birds and certain particularly threatened birds	No information	No contemplation	No contemplation	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment, Article 28(c) of Law 41/2010 , of 29 December, for the protection of the marine environment, through the Directorate-General for Sustainability of the Coast and the Sea.	Marine transit, professional school, recreational fishing, autonomous diving, motorized waterways, activities for scientific, educational, technical, cultural or conservation purposes.	Traffic and marine transport, to partners of professional and recreational operators –tourism, diving clubs, naval clubs, scientific community

Designation	Classification	Area (km ²)	Location	Justification for protection	Conservation goals	Pressures	Prohibited activities	Conditional activities	Responsible Entity	Existing uses/activities	Stakeholders
	L-2 Chinijo Archipelago Nature Park			counts, in this archipelago, with the only breeding colonies of the national territory.	b) Preserving the environmental conditions required for the rest, reproduction and feeding of birds.						
RM of the Island of La Graciosa and the Northern Islets of Lanzarote	SAC-ES7010020 SPA- ES0000532 p-LIC-ESZZ15002 L-2 Chinijo Archipelago Nature Park	707.00	Environment of the island of La Graciosa and the islets of the north of Lanzarote	It constitutes, due to its exceptional conditions, a habitat with an abundance of fish species and other groups, some of them rare and even non-existent in the rest of the Canary archipelago.	Protect the fishing resources of these waters.	He overfished it.	-Any activity in the integral reserve, except for scientific purposes, subject to authorization. -Underwater fishing with a rifle. -Any extraction of marine flora and fauna that is not included among the authorized fisheries.	Professional and recreational fishing and autonomous diving.	Joint management between the General Secretariat of the Sea and Vice-Ministry of Fisheries of the Canary Government. Ministerial Order of 19 May 1995 (B.O.E. No. 131 of June 2, 1995) and Decree 62/1995 of 24 March (B.O.C. No. 51 of 26 April).	Professional maritime fishing, recreational maritime fishing, autonomous diving, scientific activities.	Associations of professional fishermen, recreational fishermen, diving clubs and scientific community.
Chinijo Archipelago Natural Park	L-2 SAC-ES7010020 SPA- ES0000532 p-LIC-ESZZ15002	4626.3	It is located in the northern sector of the island of Lanzarote, including the island of La Graciosa, the islets of Alegranza and Clara Mountain, the Rock of Hell and the Roque del Este, as well as the marine environment between the islets and the north coast of Lanzarote	The purpose of this Guiding Plan is to protect the Natural Park of the Chinijo Archipelago.	a) Ensure the conservation and protection of natural resources and ecosystems present in the area, as well as the restoration of those who require it, while maintaining their dynamic and functional structure. b) Eliminate, limit or regulate, as the case may be, activities incompatible with the conservation of natural resources. c) Promote the recovery and increase of the area occupied by natural vegetation through repopulation with	Not available	Underwater fishing; nautical competitions of motor boats in the waters, all kinds of military maneuvers and command exercises, except in the cases referred to in Organic Law 4/1981, of July 1.	Traditional professional maritime fishing modalities considered as permitted in accordance with the regulations of the Marine Reserve of Fisheries Interest; free lung diving according to the particular conditions envisaged; boat navigation; non-motorized water sports In addition, Marisqueo may be allowed; sports-	Autonomous Community of the Canary Islands (Law 12/1994, of December 19, on Natural Spaces of the Canary Islands)	Marine transit, professional school, recreational fishing, autonomous diving, motorized watersports, activities for scientific, educational, technical, cultural or conservation activities.	Traffic and marine transport, to partners of professional and recreational fishermen, maritime operators –tourism, diving clubs, naval clubs, scientific community

Designation	Classification	Area (km ²)	Location	Justification for protection	Conservation goals	Pressures	Prohibited activities	Conditional activities	Responsible Entity	Existing uses/activities	Stakeholders
					<p>the most suitable species for each area.</p> <p>(d) Ensure the conservation and protection of threatened plant species and fauna through recovery, protection and management of these species and their habitats.</p> <p>(e) Promote, in accordance with the competent fisheries body, the conservation and recovery of marine ecosystems present in the Natural Park, as well as the sustainable use of fishery and seafood resources.</p> <p>(f) Recover those areas that are most degraded, paying special attention to the elimination and/or correction of pre-existing impacts.</p>			<p>recreational autonomous diving and the one made for obtaining images and filming; underwater photography competitions; holding sailing, swimming, surfing and windsurfing competitions; holding of recreational maritime fishing competitions on the trolling site; recreational, educational, didactic or sporting activities; scientific and research activities, including sampling marine flora and fauna and scientific diving, and installing small temporary infrastructures to support research and scientific purposes, the exercise of modalities of recreational maritime fishing; installation of infrastructures for aquaculture development, use of pleasure</p>			

Designation	Classification	Area (km ²)	Location	Justification for protection	Conservation goals	Pressures	Prohibited activities	Conditional activities	Responsible Entity	Existing uses/activities	Stakeholders
								craft and nautical motorbikes			
Marine space of the east and south of Lanzarote-Fuerteventura	p-LIC-ESZZ15002 SPA- ES0000531 (Marine Space of La Bocayna) SPA ES0000532 (Marine space of the islets of Lanzarote) R M from the island of La Graciosa and the Northern Islets of Lanzarote L-2 Chinijo Archipelago Nature Park	14328,4248	This 1432842.48 ha marine space, which encompasses the surroundings of lower Amanay and El Banquete, two underwater mountains. The Banquete is actually the extension to the southwest of the continental shelf of Fuerteventura (so it is not an underwater mountain sensu strictu), while the abaja de Amanay is located 25 km from the lighthouse of Jandia, southern tip of Fuerteventura and 55 km from Las P souls of Gran Canaria. The seabed, located between 25 and 2000 m, consists of infralitoral habitats, but above all circalitoral and batial. Among them we can distinguish by their type of substrate, soft-bottomed or sedimentary habitats and rocky-bottomed habitats. Habitats of interest, both for conservation and ecological interest, have been found in both types of substrate. In the banks these habitats are made up of communities of sessile filter Anthozoa, i.e. corals. A criterion of density, structural complexity and three-dimensionality has been chosen for the inclusion of these habitats in type 1170- Reefs. This has been the case of dense colonies of cold-water corals formed by the species of scleractinias <i>Lophelia pertusa</i> and <i>Madrepora oculata</i> (5443 ha), both in rock and sand. Of great interest are the communities of black corals (<i>Antipatharia</i> , 17618 ha), bamboo corals (<i>Isidida</i> , 9595 ha), gorgonians and sponges of large porte -Hexactinellida and <i>Demospongia</i> - (Batial Rock with <i>Pheronema carpenteri</i> and <i>Paramuricea biscaya</i> : 14311 ha; Batial rock with litistiated sponges (<i>Leiodermatium-Neophryssospongia</i>) and <i>Viminella flagellum</i> : 20614 ha; Batial rock with <i>Dendrophyllia cornigera</i> and <i>Phakellia ventilabrum</i> : 4374 ha; Batial rock with large hexactinellian sponges (<i>Asconema</i>): 1088 ha). These communities present a great development when they appear as accompanying fauna of these reefs, epibiontes or occupying the spaces left by colonial corals (included then in 1170). When they appear solo they do so with lower density and vertical development. Other habitats identified as 1170 are the batial rock with <i>Callogorgia verticillata</i> , 6524 ha, the deep coral reefs of <i>Corallium Niobe</i> and <i>Corallium tricolor</i> , 4489 ha, batial rock with <i>Solenosamilibilis</i> , 4144 ha, and the compact dead coral (dead coral 4308 ha, in the batial. In the circalitoral we can find two other habitats 1170, the rock with calcalous conces algal and macroalgae folios, 11340 ha, and with <i>Antipathella wollastoni</i> , 10003 ha. In all cases these habitats are of great ecological importance and are very fragile and vulnerable, especially since they are formed by slow growth and regeneration species. The LIC also counts in coastal areas with <i>Cymodocea nodosa</i> meadows and mixed meadows of <i>Cymodocea nodosa</i> and <i>Caulerpa</i> , which are included within the habitat type 1110. The LIC also has an extraordinary wealth and diversity of cetaceans, with 28 registered species of the 30 totals in the Canary Islands and the 90 described in the world, that is, 31% of all known cetacean species to date, including taxa little known oceanic as sperm whales and zifios, they find in this area a hot spot in their distribution. The east of Lanzarote and Fuerteventura represents a unique and differentiated habitat from the rest of the Canary Islands due to its geographical location, close to the neighboring African coast, its depth and the special oceanographic conditions. In this diversity, the geomorphological characteristics of the seabed and the oceanography of the area play an important role, especially the existence of seamounts (such as the Banquet and Amanay), a steep slope associated with the islands and a wide plain abyssal located between these and the African continental margin, constituting a favorable habitat for several species of cetaceans (among others we find <i>Physeter macrocephalus</i> , <i>Kogia breviceps</i> , <i>Kogia sima</i> , <i>Ziphius cavirostris</i> , <i>Mesoplodon densirostris</i> , <i>Mesoplodon europaeus</i> , <i>Mesoplodon mirus</i> , <i>Grampus griseus</i> , <i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i> , <i>Delphinus delphis</i> , <i>Stenella c oeruleoalba</i> , <i>Stenella frontali</i> , <i>Steno bredanensis</i> among others.								
Bank of Conception	SPA- ES0000535 LIC-ESZZ15001Bank of conception	45,2305	Marine space around an underwater mountain located 71 km north of the island of Lanzarote		Ensure effective protection of all birds living in the wild in the member states by protecting, conserving and restoring: a) Safeguarding the habitats of migratory birds and certain particularly threatened birds b) Preserving the environmental conditions required for the rest, reproduction and feeding of birds.	Exploration and exploitation of oil or gas, maritime lines, ports, marine constructions; Fishing and collecting aquatic resources, seawater pollution	No contemplation	No contemplation	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment, Article 28.c of Law 41/2010, of December 29, on the protection of the marine environment, through the Directorate-General for Sustainability of the Coast and the Sea.	Marine transit, professional school,	Traffic and marine transport ,to professional fishermen's partners
Bank of Conception	LIC- ESZZ15001 SPA- ES0000535		The area of this Lic covers 609721.92 ha. Banco de La Concepción is an underwater mountain located 75 km north of the island of Lanzarote. It is a circular building that emerges from a maximum depth of 2000 m to 150 m below sea level. It has a relatively flat roof with a slight tilt ingesting towards the NW, whose maximum diameter is 54 km in the direction of NE-SW. The seabed of Banco de La Concepción, located between 160 and 2000 m, consists of circalitoral and mostly batial habitats. Among them we can distinguish by their type of substrate, soft-bottomed or sedimentary habitats and rocky-bottomed habitats. Habitats of interest, both for conservation and ecological interest, have been found in both types of substrate. In the banks these habitats are made up of communities of sessile filter antozoa, i.e. corals. A criterion of density, structural complexity and three-dimensionality has been chosen for the inclusion of these habitats in the type 1170 Arrecifes. This has been the case of dense colonies of cold-water corals formed by scleractinia species <i>Lophelia pertusa</i> and								

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				<p><i>Madrepora oculata</i>, both in rock and sand (632 ha). Of great interest are the communities of black corals (<i>Antipatharia</i>, 15255 ha), bamboo corals (<i>Isidida</i>, 30525 ha), gorgonians and sponges of great porte -<i>Hexactinellida</i> and <i>Demospongia</i>- (Batial rock with <i>Pheronema carpenteri</i> and <i>Paramuricea biscaya</i>, 20263 ha; Batial rock with litistiated sponges (<i>Leiodermatium-Neophrysospongia</i>) and <i>Viminella flagellum</i>, 10604 ha; Batial rock with <i>Dendrophyllia cornigera</i> and <i>Phakellia ventilabrum</i>, 6220 ha; Batial rock with large hexactinelian sponges (<i>Asconema</i>, 3033 ha). These communities present a great development when they appear as accompanying fauna of these reefs, epibiontes or occupying the spaces left by colonial corals (included then in 1170). When they appear solo they do so with lower density and vertical development. Other habitats identified as 1170 are the batial rock with <i>Callagorgia verticillata</i>, 11375 ha, the deep coral reefs of <i>Corallium niobe</i> and <i>Corallium tricolor</i>, 8257 ha, and coral compact dead, 5743 ha. In all cases these habitats are of great ecological importance and are very fragile and vulnerable, especially since they are formed by slow growth and regeneration species. Pressures have been detected from professional bottom longline and fishing</p>							