

SPANISH MARITIME SPATIAL MANAGEMENT PLANS (MSP)




THE STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY



ANEX OF EXPECTED TRANSBOUNDARY EFFECTS AT THE SPANISH MARITIME SPATIAL MANAGEMENT PLANS






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A) EXPECTED TRANSBOUNDARY EFFECTS AT THE OBJECTIVES OF THE MARITIME SPATIAL MANAGEMENT PLANS











CAPTION	
POSSIBLE FAVORABLE EFFECT	
NO APPRECIABLE EFFECT	
POSSIBLE UNFAVORABLE EFFECT	







OBJECTIVES OF THE MARITIME SPATIAL MANAGEMENT		EXPECTED TRANSBOUNDARY EFFECTS	OBSERVATIONS
MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES OF GENERAL INTEREST			
Protection of the marine environment, including marine protected areas, coastal environment, and mitigation and adaptation to the effects of climate change. (MA)	MA.1. Promote the connectivity, functionality and resilience of marine ecosystems through the consideration of Marine Green Infrastructure.		The achievement of this objective will clearly have favorable effects on the conservation of the integrity of the different ecosystem components, including their resilience to climate change. Due to the absence of borders in the marine environment, the favorable effects on the conservation of the integrity of marine ecosystems will have a positive impact on the marine waters of neighboring countries.
	MA.2. Ensure that vulnerable and/or protected habitats and species are not affected by the location of human activities that require the use of marine space.		Protecting the integrity of habitats and species, especially highly migratory species, may have positive transboundary effects on marine biodiversity in the waters of neighboring countries.







OBJECTIVES OF THE MARITIME SPATIAL MANAGEMENT	EXPECTED TRANSBOUNDARY EFFECTS	OBSERVATIONS	
	MA.3. Ensure that the plans contemplate the needs for increasing the marine protected area in the marine demarcation and that the activities or uses contemplated in these zones do not compromise their designation as protected areas.		No significant transboundary effects are expected.
	MA.4. Ensure that human uses and activities in marine protected areas are compatible with the conservation objectives of these areas.		No significant transboundary effects are expected.
	MA.5. To ensure that the set of present human uses and activities, together with projected future ones, do not compromise the achievement of the Good Environmental Status of the marine environment, nor the environmental objectives of the marine strategies, defined for the second cycle of the marine strategies and approved by Agreement of the Spanish Council of Ministers on June 7, 2019.		It is considered that, in general, objectives and measures that result in good environmental status may generate positive transboundary effects, although these may be difficult to measure and may occur or be detected in the long term.
	MA.6. To guarantee the integrity of the maritime-terrestrial public domain for its own defense and conservation.		No relevant transboundary effects expected
	MA.7. To ensure that the future uses and activities contemplated respect the provisions of The Spanish Law 22/1988, of July 28, 1988, on coasts, and do not compromise the objectives established in these regulations.		No relevant transboundary effects expected






OBJECTIVES OF THE MARITIME SPATIAL MANAGEMENT		EXPECTED TRANSBOUNDARY EFFECTS	OBSERVATIONS
	MA.8. To guarantee the viability of the actions of general interest necessary to protect the integrity of the maritime-terrestrial public domain, including, among others, those of study, access and exploitation of the aggregate extraction areas to be used for coastal protection works.	■	No relevant transboundary effects expected
Freshwater supply and water supply security, including desalination (SA)	SA.1. To ensure that water supply catchment areas do not harbor uses and activities in their vicinity that could compromise the quality of such waters.	■	No relevant transboundary effects expected
Sanitation, purification and quality of water, including bathing water (CA)	CA.1. To ensure that bathing areas are not affected by human activities in the marine environment.	■	No relevant transboundary effects are expected.
	CA.2. To ensure that land-sea discharges are carried out in such a way that they do not compromise the development of human activities in the receiving coastal waters.	■	Reducing the impacts of land-sea discharges has a positive impact on all components of the marine ecosystem, and may also be reflected in improved water quality in transboundary areas.
	CA.3. To ensure that present and future uses and activities do not compromise the status of coastal water bodies, as established in river basin hydrological plans.	■	Maintaining the good status of coastal water bodies can have positive effects on water bodies in transboundary areas.







National Defense (D)	D.1. To guarantee freedom of use and State action in waters under Spanish sovereignty and jurisdiction.		No relevant transboundary effects expected.
	D.2. To contribute to the economic and social development of Spain, promoting the advancement of society through safety.		No relevant transboundary effects are expected.
Surveillance and control (V)	V.1. To guarantee the implementation of the necessary facilities for the development of the maritime signaling service.		Positive effects on human safety in navigation may also have positive transboundary effects.
	V.2. To improve the control and surveillance of uses and activities in the marine environment.		Improved surveillance and control also has a positive impact on safety and the environment in neighboring countries.
Scientific research, innovation and development (I)	I.1. To have a set of areas in Spanish marine waters dedicated to research, innovation and development, which will facilitate the development of emerging maritime sectors, with special attention to marine renewable energies.		No relevant cross-border effects are expected beyond the possibility that actors from neighboring countries can make use of these R&D&I areas for their own projects.
Underwater cultural heritage (CU)	CU.1. To guarantee the conservation of the underwater cultural heritage known or likely to be known in the face of human activities that require the use of marine space.		No relevant transboundary effects are expected

HORIZONTAL MULTI-SECTOR MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES		
H.1. Minimising and as far as possible eliminating conflicts between uses.		No relevant cross-border effects expected
H.1. Minimize and as far as possible eliminate conflicts between uses.		No relevant transboundary effects expected
H.2. To assign priorities of use in certain areas for the development of human activities that so require.		No relevant transboundary effects expected
H.3. Facilitate the coexistence of uses and activities.		Consideration of land-sea interactions, as a component of the ecosystem approach, may have positive transboundary impacts on the marine waters of neighbouring countries.
H.4. Identify, and enhance as far as possible, synergies between uses and activities.		No relevant transboundary effects expected
H.5. Consider land-sea interactions as another element to be evaluated in the monitoring of management plans.		No relevant transboundary effects expected
H.6. To improve the coordination between competent administrations in matters of management of the uses and activities of the maritime space.		No relevant transboundary effects expected
H.7. Improve cooperation and involvement of all stakeholders in the maritime field.		No relevant transboundary effects expected
H.8. To improve the visibility of the activities, uses and interests of the different users or managers of the maritime space.		No relevant transboundary effects expected
H.9. Strengthen certainty for developers, thanks to the planned development of human activities in the marine environment.		No relevant transboundary effects expected




OBJETIVOS SECTORIALES			
Aquaculture (A)	A.1 Guarantee the conservation and protection of the marine ecosystem in the selection of sites and identification of future areas.		No relevant transboundary effects expected
	A.2. To design spatial planning for aquaculture from a medium- and long-term scale approach compatible with environmental conservation and advances in new technologies.		No relevant transboundary effects expected
	A.3. To strengthen competitiveness and contribute to job creation in the aquaculture sector by improving access to the most suitable areas and developing best practices with respect to the location, sizing and management of facilities.		No relevant transboundary effects expected
Extractive fishing (P)	P.1. Minimize the impact of different human activities on fishing grounds and fishing areas, with special attention to traditional fisheries.		It could have transboundary effects in those fishing grounds where fishermen from fleets of other European countries fish.
	P.2. Achieve Maximum Sustainable Yield on commercial species populations, and reduce the impact of fishing activities on biodiversity.		Because fish stocks are often shared with neighboring countries, achieving this objective would have positive transboundary effects on stocks shared with other neighboring countries.
	P.3. Strengthen and expand the Network of Marine Reserves of Fishing Interest as an engine for the conservation and regeneration of fishing resources and support for small-scale fishing.		There may be relevant transboundary effects, due to the indirect effects that marine reserves may have for the maintenance and recovery of shared fish stocks.




Energy sector - hydrocarbons (HC)	HC.1. Ensure that future uses and activities take into account the need to guarantee the integrity of gas and oil pipelines considered critical infrastructure.		No relevant transboundary effects are expected
	HC.2. Facilitate that future pipeline projections take into account the location of activities that require the use of space on the seabed, as well as the need to maintain the integrity of the seabed, especially those with protected, biogenic and/or vulnerable habitats.		If gas pipelines are transboundary, it is expected that this objective may have positive effects.
	HC.3. Not to grant new exploration authorizations, hydrocarbon research permits or hydrocarbon exploitation concessions in the territorial sea, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf.		Because this objective is framed within a plan aimed at decarbonization of energy, there may be positive transboundary effects in the long term as a result of climate change mitigation.
	HC.4. For current exploitation facilities, five years before the end of the term of their concession, consider the potential for reconversion of the facilities or their location for other uses of the subsoil, including geothermal energy, or for other economic activities, in particular the establishment of renewable energies.		No relevant transboundary effects are expected
Energy sector - renewable energies (marine) (R)	R.1. Identify the areas with the greatest potential for offshore wind energy development in each offshore demarcation.		The identification of areas for offshore wind energy development will contribute to the decarbonisation of energy, and therefore this can lead to positive long-term cross-border effects as a consequence of climate change mitigation.
Electric transport and communications sector (C)	C.1. Ensure that future uses and activities take into account the need to ensure the integrity of submarine cables considered as critical infrastructure.		If cable laying is cross-border, it is expected that this objective can have positive effects.





	C.2. Facilitate that future cable projections take into account the location of activities that require the use of seabed space, as well as the need to maintain the integrity of the seabed, especially those with protected, biogenic and/or vulnerable habitats.		If cable laying is cross-border, it is envisaged that this objective can have positive effects.
Navigation (N)	N.1. Ensure that major shipping routes are not significantly altered by proposed future uses and activities.		Shipping is an activity with a strong international and cross-border character, which has an impact on the economy and human security. If this objective is achieved, this could result in optimal development of shipping, whether national or cross-border.
	N.2. Ensure that the spatial location of shipping routes does not compromise ecosystem connectivity, especially migratory species corridors.		This objective can help to reduce the adverse effects of shipping on migratory marine species, which develop their life cycles in the marine waters shared between Spain and multiple neighbouring countries. Should the need for modifications to existing routes arise in the future, this will also need to be addressed at the international level.
Port activity (AP)	AP.1. For State Ports, in terms of infrastructures of general interest, guarantee water surfaces with adequate extension, shelter and depth conditions for the type of vessels that are to use ports of general interest and for the maritime traffic operations that are to be carried out in them, with special attention to maritime signalling, pilotage and towing services.		No relevant transboundary effects expected
	AP.2. For State Ports, in terms of infrastructures of general interest, guarantee anchorage areas, docks or mooring facilities that allow the approach and mooring of ships that require access to ports of general interest to carry out their operations or to remain at anchor, moored or berthed in adequate safety conditions.		No relevant transboundary effects expected

	PA3. For all ports, ensure that the spatial expansion needs of the port service areas are contemplated in the plans, and are not compromised by the location of human activities that may conflict with port activity.		No relevant cross-border effects expected
	PA4. For all ports, facilitate a network of geographical locations dedicated to the disposal of dredged material.		No relevant cross-border effects expected
	AP5. For all ports, ensure that the location of dumping points for dredged material outside port service waters does not jeopardise the development of other economic activities or the conservation of marine biodiversity.		No relevant transboundary effects expected
Turismo y actividades recreativas (TR)	TR1. Preserve the marine landscape in those areas where it is of relevant tourist and/or cultural value.		The seascape is a shared area in some of the border areas between Spain and Portugal and Spain and France. Any impacts on the seascape in these areas could also have transboundary effects.
	TR2. Guarantee that public use and enjoyment of the coastline, associated with tourism and recreational activities, is carried out in a sustainable manner and does not jeopardise the good environmental state of the marine environment.		No relevant transboundary effects are expected
	TR3. The areas identified as particularly valuable for surfing activities are not significantly affected by other activities that require the use of maritime space.		No relevant transboundary effects are expected

B) EXPECTED TRANSBOUNDARY EFFECTS AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PRIORITY USE AREAS AND AREAS OF HIGH POTENTIAL OF THE MARITIME SPATIAL MANAGEMENT PLANS






CAPTION	
POSSIBLE FAVORABLE EFFECT	
NO APPRECIABLE EFFECT	
POSSIBLE UNFAVORABLE EFFECT	

SPANISH ZONING OF THE MARITIME SPATIAL MANAGEMENT	EXPECTED TRANSBOUNDARY EFFECTS	OBSERVATIONS
PRIORITY USE AREAS		
Priority use areas for the protection of biodiversity.		These zones include all protected marine areas, including Marine Reserves. Their zoning and the planning of uses and activities within them is oriented towards the protection of conservation values, thus having positive effects on multiple elements of the ecosystem, both within Spanish marine waters and in the waters of neighbouring countries.
Priority use areas for the extraction of aggregates for coastal protection.		These areas are considered to be of priority use due to the climate change scenario and the needs associated with the protection of the coast. The actions that would be carried out in them are of a localised nature and always within deposits located in waters under Spanish sovereignty and jurisdiction. The effect that these actions would have on coastal protection, and their better adaptation to climate change, could indirectly benefit the countries with which the coastline is shared, i.e. the mainland, Portugal and France.
Priority use areas for the protection of cultural heritage.		No appreciable cross-border effects are expected.






SPANISH ZONING OF THE MARITIME SPATIAL MANAGEMENT	EXPECTED TRANSBOUNDARY EFFECTS	OBSERVATIONS
Priority use areas for research, development and innovation (R&D&I).		The potential impact of certain projects to be implemented in these zones will not, due to their size and location, have unfavourable cross-border effects. There may be positive effects due to the facilitation of certain sectors of the blue economy, and the option for agents and operators from other countries, or international projects and consortia to use these zones for their activities, as is currently the case.
Priority use areas for National Defence.		The National Defence activities contemplated in the POEMs are exclusively those carried out in waters under Spanish sovereignty and jurisdiction. Moreover, this activity is not subject to environmental assessment. If there are adverse effects, the most significant environmental impacts are on marine mammals, due to the potential generation of underwater noise in some military exercises.
Priority use areas for navigation.		The areas defined within this category have been declared by the IMO to manage the high density of maritime traffic occurring in certain areas of marine waters. The definition of these zones is therefore particularly suited to ensure safety in navigation, and facilitate the socio-economic aspects of maritime sectors in those aspects that depend on navigation. The cross-border effects of this zoning are therefore considered to be positive. There are, however, some environmental effects on cetacean populations, mainly through collisions or the generation of ambient noise. These effects may also be transboundary because the species most vulnerable to these impacts tend to be widely distributed and highly migratory. There are currently lines of work open for the mitigation of both types of impacts.
Priority use areas for offshore wind energy.		<p>The development of marine renewable energies can have a very positive impact on climate change mitigation. This in the first place can indirectly have a positive transboundary effect by contributing to meeting the objectives of the Paris Agreement.</p> <p>The detailed environmental effects of the zones established for offshore wind energy are detailed in section 9.2 of the SPANISH MSP STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL</p> <p>Due to their proximity to the waters of neighbouring countries, it is considered that there may be two wind energy polygons whose transboundary effects may be more relevant, in the event that offshore wind projects are eventually developed there. These sites are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NOR1, in the North Atlantic demarcation, due to its proximity to Portuguese waters, - LEBA2 in the Levantine-Balearic demarcation, due to its proximity to French waters.








SPANISH ZONING OF THE MARITIME SPATIAL MANAGEMENT	EXPECTED TRANSBOUNDARY EFFECTS	OBSERVATIONS
		<div data-bbox="719 384 1776 699" data-label="Image"> </div> <p data-bbox="719 770 1973 991">With regard to biodiversity, the wind energy polygons have been defined spatially, avoiding the most relevant areas for seabirds (both SPAs and areas identified within the framework of the INTEMARES project as being of high value for seabirds), and also respecting the areas of high value for species of Community interest, and the areas where the presence of benthic habitats of Community interest has been mapped (more information in section 6.2 of Block III-Diagnosis of each of the five marine demarcations). It is therefore considered that the most relevant areas such as migration corridors for birds, or feeding and breeding areas are preserved. However, some adverse environmental effects cannot be ruled out, which will have to be analysed in more detail in the framework of the environmental assessment of each project that is finally developed.</p> <p data-bbox="719 1066 1973 1145">In the Portuguese marine waters adjacent to polygon NOR1 there is no RN2000 area, although there are some in the surrounding coastal areas, such as the Minho Estuary SPA (Estuários dos Rios Minho e Coura SPA, PTZPE0001) or the North Coastal SCI (PTCON0017).</p> <p data-bbox="719 1169 1973 1278">The LEBA2 area, located in the Gulf of León. It is about 35 km from French Mediterranean waters. In these border waters, France (as well as Spain) has declared several RN2000 sites: the ZEPA Cap Bear- cap Cerbère (FR9112034), and two SCIs: Récifs des canyons Lacaze-Duthiers, Pruvot et Bourcart (FR9102016) and Grands dauphins du golfe du Lion (FR9102018).</p> <p data-bbox="719 1302 1973 1351">In the event that wind energy projects are developed on these sites, the potential transboundary impact must therefore be considered in detail, with particular attention to highly migratory species: birds, mammals and sea turtles.</p>







SPANISH ZONING OF THE MARITIME SPATIAL MANAGEMENT	EXPECTED TRANSBOUNDARY EFFECTS	OBSERVATIONS
		<p>Transboundary effects on the socio-economic environment are not considered to be unfavourable, although the most relevant aspects are described below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impact on maritime navigation and safety: the polygons have been defined respecting at all times the indications of the Maritime Authority (D.G. of the Merchant Navy), in order to avoid the most frequent shipping lanes and guaranteeing the approach lines and manoeuvrability zones of the ports. - Impact on air navigation: In the NOR1 area, a possible impact on Portuguese airspace has been detected, an aspect that will have to be clarified in the cross-border consultation process. This issue is not foreseen in any other polygons. - Impact on fisheries: there may be Portuguese, French or other fishermen fishing in the offshore wind energy zones. Preliminary analysis of the fishing effort of the national fleet in these areas leads to the following conclusions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o North Atlantic MD: "As a conclusion, superimposing the distribution of the effort of the bottom trawl, gillnet and longline fishing fleets, all the areas where wind energy polygons could be located show interaction with fishing activity to a greater or lesser extent". o Levantine-Balearic DM: "In the northern area of the Levantine-Balearic zone (Girona), LEBA2 also interacts with trawl fishing activity, although depending on the location of the possible wind energy fields, this interaction would be of greater or lesser intensity". <p>During the public consultation and participation process of this document, a detailed analysis of the repercussions of offshore wind farms on fishing activity in all marine demarcations will be carried out. Information on Community fishermen, if available, will be collected for integration into the analysis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Other uses of the marine environment are not considered to be affected by this zoning proposal.






HIGH POTENTIAL AREAS		
Areas of high potential for biodiversity conservation.		The plans identify these areas because of their high conservation value for certain elements of biodiversity (marine habitats and/or species). Without such established management of uses and activities as in marine protected areas, the provisions included in the EMOPs for these areas will have a positive impact on all environmental components of the marine environment. As in the case of priority use zones, this zoning has positive effects on multiple elements of the ecosystem, both within Spanish marine waters and in the waters of neighbouring countries.
Areas of high potential for research, development and innovation (R&D&I).		These areas could potentially become priority use zones for R&D&I. All of the above for priority use zones for R&D&I is applicable in this case. With regard to potential adverse environmental effects, these have been estimated to be small in size, and in any case are not expected to be transboundary, due to their small size and distance from the waters of neighbouring countries.
Areas of high potential for port activity.		Of the areas proposed as possible port extensions, only those envisaged in the port of Ceuta and Melilla could have cross-border effects. As for the areas identified for dumping of dredged material, this activity tends to have a very specific location in the marine environment, and the points are at a considerable distance from border areas. For example: - The point located in the South Atlantic DM is about 36 kilometres from Portuguese waters; - The point in the North Atlantic MD closest to Portugal is E/9B Marín/Pontevedra. Its distance from Portuguese waters is more than 45 km; - In the DM Estrecho and Alborán there is a discharge point in the waters of Melilla, close to Moroccan waters. - In the Levantine-Balearic DM there is no point close to French marine waters. - In the MD of the Canary Islands, there are no proposed discharge points.
Areas of high potential for the development of offshore wind energy.		In these areas, all the considerations already indicated for the areas of priority use for offshore wind energy can be indicated. However, there are no areas of high potential for offshore wind energy in the vicinity of offshore waters of neighbouring countries, so it is expected that there will be no significant impact.
Areas of high potential for marine aquaculture.		Aquaculture is a localised use in the marine environment, and the installations are not known to cause relevant transboundary effects. If such effects exist, they would be more likely in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic MD in the areas bordering Portugal, because in both cases aquaculture activity is expected to grow. Also in the Levantine-Balearic MD, areas of high potential for aquaculture are proposed along the coasts of Catalonia, in areas close to French waters. In the Canary Islands the aquaculture areas are very coastal and are unlikely to have an impact on the neighbouring archipelagos of Madeira.

C) EXPECTED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF MARITIME SPATIAL PLANNING MEASURES

C) EXPECTED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF MARITIME SPATIAL PLANNING <u>MEASURES</u>		
	CAPTION	
	POSSIBLE FAVORABLE EFFECT	
	NO APPRECIABLE EFFECT	
	POSSIBLE UNFAVORABLE EFFECT	
MARITIME SPATIAL PLANNING MEASURES	EXPECTED TRANSBOUNDARY EFFECTS	OBSERVATIONS
HORIZONTAL MULTI-SECTOR MEASURES		
OEM1: Spatial analysis of accumulated pressures derived from the spatial concentration of certain uses and activities.		This measure of cumulative pressures analysis will advance the understanding of the functioning of the marine ecosystem, and its multiple interconnections. The methodologies for the analysis of cumulative pressures and impacts are being discussed in several European and international groups, so the measure could be applied jointly between countries in the same marine sub-region, and thus have a positive transboundary impact.
OEM2: Prospective study and socio-economic characterisation of the different sectors of the Spanish blue economy, in detail for each of the five marine demarcations.		No appreciable cross-border effects are expected.
OEM3: Definition of the set of elements that make up the marine green infrastructure, and incorporation of green infrastructure in the MSP		As in OEM1, this measure could be implemented jointly between countries in the same sub-region or marine region, and thus have a cross-border impact. For example, work on marine green infrastructure is planned in the framework of a cross-border cooperation project recently awarded by the European Commission (co-financed by EMFF funds) for cross-border cooperation in the implementation of the maritime spatial planning directive. The project will focus on the outermost regions, and the partner countries are Spain and Portugal (for the Macaronesian sub-region) and France (for French Guiana).

MEASURES TO IMPROVE CERTAIN ASPECTS OF MANAGEMENT.		
OEM4: Development of recreational boating anchorage management plans.		No appreciable cross-border effects are expected.
OEM5: Establishment of working groups to address management issues with appropriate detail and scale.		No appreciable cross-border effects expected, working groups will be designed at national level.
GOVERNANCE MEASURES		
OEM6: Elaboration of a maritime strategy / blue growth strategy at national level.		No appreciable cross-border effects are expected.
OEM7: Development of a strategy for the participation and involvement of stakeholders.		No appreciable cross-border effects are expected.
OEM8: Creation of a web application/app related to the uses of the sea.		The measure, aimed at improving public information and accessibility to information, may have indirect positive cross-border effects in terms of improving knowledge and awareness in society.
MEASUREMENTS OF LAND-SEA INTERACTIONS		
ITM1: National Strategic Plan for the Protection of the Spanish Coast considering the Effects of Climate Change.		No appreciable transboundary effects are expected.
ITM2: Update of the vulnerability analysis of the coast of the Ribera Plan.		No appreciable transboundary effects are expected.

SPECIFIC MEASURES DEPENDING ON ZONING			
PRIORITY USE AREAS FOR THE PROTECTION OF BIODIVERSITY	PB1: identification of new proposals for the declaration of marine protected areas.		This measure will have a positive impact on all components of the marine ecosystem, including adaptation to climate change. Due to the absence of borders in the marine environment, the favourable effects on the conservation of marine biodiversity, its integrity and connectivity will have a positive impact on the marine waters of neighbouring countries.
	PB2: Approval and development of the Master Plan for the Network of Marine Protected Areas of Spain (RAMPE).		The measure will favour the coherence and connection of the network of marine protected areas, as well as governance. The environmental impacts are therefore considered positive. Due to the absence of borders in the marine environment, the favourable effects on the conservation of marine biodiversity, its integrity and connectivity, will have a positive impact on the marine waters of neighbouring countries.
PRIORITY USE AREAS FOR THE EXTRACTION OF AGGREGATES FOR COASTAL PROTECTION	EA1: Declaration of DPMT Reserve, if appropriate, of those sites that are considered strategic for their contribution to beaches.		No appreciable transboundary effects are expected.
	EA2: Extension of geophysical studies and site characterisation studies.		No appreciable transboundary effects are expected.
AREAS OF HIGH POTENTIAL FOR RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION	ZAPID-1: Identification of potential new R&D&I areas.		As indicated in tables a) and b) above, the establishment of new R&D&I zones can have positive cross-border effects through the facilitation of certain sectors of the blue economy, and through the option for actors and operators from other countries, or international projects and consortia to use these zones for their activities, as is currently the case.
AREAS OF HIGH POTENTIAL FOR PORT ACTIVITY	AP1: Individual analysis of the dredged material dumping points identified as "to be studied".		No appreciable cross-border effects are expected. Such effects, if any, are expected to be positive.

	AP2: Analysis of possible proposals for new dumping points for dredged material.		No appreciable transboundary effects are expected. The siting of new landfill sites will be carried out where justified.
	PA3: Creation of a database on the use of the maritime-terrestrial public domain for port, maritime, nautical-sports or fishing activities.		No appreciable transboundary effects are expected.
AREAS OF HIGH POTENTIAL FOR MARINE AQUACULTURE	AC1: Declaration of Areas of Interest.		No appreciable transboundary effects are expected. The measure is aimed at spatial planning and management of the sector in Spanish marine waters.
	AC2: Preparation of planning and management instruments for the declared Zones of Interest (ZIA and ZICM)		No appreciable transboundary effects are expected. The measure targets spatial planning and management of the sector in Spanish marine waters.
	AC3: Actions related to spatial planning in the framework of the Sustainable Development Strategy for Aquaculture 2021-2030.		No appreciable cross-border effects are expected. The measure is aimed at spatial planning and management of the sector in Spanish marine waters.