

# **Integrated coastal zone management in Spain**

*Report by Spain in fulfilment of the requirements of Chapter VI of  
the Recommendation of the European Parliament and of the  
Council concerning implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone  
Management in Europe.*

## Index

Foreword.....	3
1. Introduction.....	5
1.1 One coastline with different sides.....	5
1.2 The Mediterranean coast.....	7
1.2.1 The Mediteranean coast of Catalonia, Valencia and Murcia.....	7
1.2.2 The Mediterranean coast of Andalusia .....	7
1.3 The Atlantic coast .....	7
1.3.1 Cantabria and Galicia.....	7
1.3.2 The South-Atlantic coast of Andalusia .....	8
1.4 The archipelagos .....	8
1.4.1 The Canary Islands .....	8
1.4.2 The Balearic Islands.....	9
1.5 The concept of Public Domain: historical background and origins.....	9
2. The situation today.....	11
2.1 Environmental problems.....	11
2.1.1 Occupation of the coastline by urban development.....	11
2.1.2 Alteration of coastal dynamics .....	13
2.1.3 Reduction in the quality of water bodies .....	14
2.1.4 Ecosystem and habitat degradation.....	15
2.1.5 Environmental risks on the coast .....	16
2.1.6 Loss and degradation of coastal landscapes.....	17
2.2 Socioeconomic problems.....	19
2.2.1 Urbanistic and tourism trends and perspectives.....	19
2.2.2 Fishing and aquaculture .....	21
2.2.3 Nautical sports .....	22
2.2.4 Maritime transport .....	23
2.2.5 Regional development .....	25
2.2.6 New challenges .....	26
2.3 Considerations on the legal and administrative framework.....	28
2.3.1 Preservation of the Public Domain .....	28
2.3.2 Competences and responsibilities.....	28
2.3.3 Administrative coordination .....	30
2.3.4 Cross-border cooperation.....	31
3 National stocktaking .....	32
3.1 Development of the stocktaking .....	32
3.2 Main Stakeholders, Laws and Institutions .....	34
3.2.1 Institutions .....	35
3.2.2 Businesses .....	38
3.2.3 NGOs .....	39
3.2.4 Laws.....	40
3.2.5 Inter-regional cooperation structures.....	41
3.2.6 Perceived importance of the different sector and problems.....	42
4 Spain's ICZM Strategy .....	46
4.1 Strategic objectives .....	46

4.2 Specific objectives .....	46
4.3 Initiatives, measures and instruments .....	48
4.3.1 Master Plan for Coastal Sustainability .....	50
4.3.2 Sustainability Observatory for the Spanish Coast .....	51
4.3.3 Cooperation agreements with coastal regions .....	51
4.3.4 National Coast Council .....	53
4.3.5 Purchase of land for protection and restoration .....	53
4.3.6 Support for R&D in coastal areas .....	54
4.3.7 Education and training and capacity building for coastal managers.....	54
5 Development of the Strategy and impact evaluation .....	56
5.1 Stages of development .....	56
5.1.1 Strategy Preparation (2002-2005).....	56
5.1.2 Planning and organisation (2006 -2007).....	57
5.1.3 Implementation and review (2008 -2010) .....	58
5.2 Evaluation of the effects of implementation .....	58
5.2.1 Threats .....	58
5.2.2 Anticipated positive impacts.....	60
5.2.3 Anticipated negative impacts .....	60
5.3 Strategy implementation costs .....	61
6 Evaluation of the transposition of European initiatives.....	62
6.1 Identification of weaknesses and barriers .....	63
6.2 Prospects for future EU support for ICZM implementation.....	64
References.....	65
Annex I Working group on indicators: preliminary results .....	66
Annex II Structure of the Stocktake.....	78
Annex III Contents of the Stocktake.....	89

## Foreword

Coastal zones are of crucial importance for coastal states today. They are home to the bulk of the population and account for a considerable share of the country's economic activities. The huge concentration of human activity in this narrow strip has led to rapid degradation of these zones' rich and important ecosystems and habitats and, as a result, the entire coastal system faces an uncertain future.

This delicate situation poses a challenge for coastal states, who must find a way to manage the coastal zone without sacrificing current and future wellbeing and prosperity.

The road to successful management of coastal zones is paved with initiatives of different scopes and which have produced different outcomes. In the particular case of Spain, deserving of mention are the 1988 Coast Law and the Regulations subsequently enacted to give effect to the Law, and the first European High-Level Forum on Community Strategies for Integrated Coastal Zone Management, which was held in Villajoyosa in April 2002 during the Spanish Presidency of the EU. At European level the process has already seen the adoption of Recommendation 2002/413/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Europe.

The Recommendation calls on Member States to adopt a strategic approach based on the following objectives:

- Protection of the coastal environment based on an ecosystem approach
- Recognition of the threat of climate change
- Ecologically responsible protection measures, including protection of coastal settlements and their cultural heritage
- Sustainable economic and employment opportunities
- A functioning social and cultural system
- Adequate accessible land for the public
- Cohesion of remote coastal zones
- Coordination of all actions

To achieve the above, Recommendation 413 sets out ICZM principles to guide national strategies, while also requesting each member state to conduct or update a global stocktake to enable the main actors, laws and institutions that influence the management of their coastal zone to be identified.

In Spain, the Ministry for the Environment - through the Directorate General for Coasts, a government department dependent on the Ministry's Secretariat General for Territory and Biodiversity- is responsible for leading the convergence process aimed at improving coastal sustainability and addressing the requirements set out in Recommendation 413. This work is being carried out in the form of the Spanish Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management, which is described in the present document.

In order to fulfil the requirements of the Recommendation, comply with the suggestions made by the European Commission's Directorate General for the Environment on the contents of national reporting, and at the same time adapt these to the characteristics and circumstances of Spain's coast, the document is structured as follows:

1. Introduction
2. The situation today
3. National Stocktake
4. Spain's ICZM Strategy
5. Evaluation of the envisaged effects of the strategy
6. Evaluation of the transposition of European initiatives

## 1. Introduction

As mentioned earlier, coastal zones are of enormous value and great strategic importance for the future of coastal nations. This is particularly true for Spain, which is a predominantly coastal country mostly surrounded by water and has a series of peculiar geographical, social and administrative characteristics which will be summarised below.

### 1.1 One coastline with different sides

Any description of Spain's coast must necessarily begin by choosing a criterion which meets the objectives pursued by the present document. The first clarification required concerns the demarcation of coastal zones. Three possible areas need to be taken into consideration: land, sea and inter-tidal.

By way of preliminary comment, it should be noted that in terms of its legal and administrative make-up Spain has ten regions which are at least partly coastal. Between them these regions comprise 25 coastal provinces and 487 coastal towns. Indeed town boundaries are the main criterion with respect to integrated management. To the regions on the Spanish mainland (Basque Country, Cantabria, Asturias, Galicia, Andalusia, Murcia, Valencia, Catalonia) one must add the Balearics and the Canary Islands, along with the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla.

Region	Size (km <sup>2</sup> )	Inland waters (km <sup>2</sup> )	Coastline (km)
Basque Country	7,261	396	256
Cantabria	5,289	304	283
Asturias	10,565	626	497
Galicia	29,434	2,483	1,720
Andalusia	87,268	2,164	917
Murcia	11,317	627	252
Valencia	23,305	1,823	474
Catalonia	31,930	1,227	597
Balearics	5,014	2,346	1,342
Canaries	7,273	2,399	1,545
SPAIN	504,781	2,399	7,883

Table 1: The Spanish coastline in figures (source: Barragán, 2004).

In terms of natural systems, coastal zones are transition zones between land and marine systems. They are ecological boundaries (ecotones) characterised by intensive material and energy exchange processes. They can be divided into two types: erosion (cliffs) and sedimentation (beaches, sandbanks and coastal wetlands). These different and special ecosystems are of great importance due to their landscape, socio-economic and educational values. In mainland Spain the abrupt relief, peripheral characteristics and high average elevation combine to produce an abundance of cliffs in several coastal regions (a total of 4021 km of cliffs), although there are also 2000 km of beaches. The rest of the coast is low-lying (1271 km) or has been transformed as a result of artificial works (600 km).

The most important coastal ecosystems of the Spanish coast include the following: sea beds (both rock and sandy); cliffs; beaches, sandbanks and dunes, and coastal wetlands,

including inlets, estuaries, deltas, marshlands and coastal lagoons, fens, coastal lakes and salt flats. This extremely varied range of ecosystems is further reinforced by the marked differences between Spain's Mediterranean and Atlantic coastlines:

- The Mediterranean zone has an abundance of beaches. The semi-enclosed Mediterranean sea exerts a major influence on the characteristics of the zone and accumulation processes are often seen in river mouths. On the Mediterranean side, unlike the Atlantic, there are no significant tides and no large areas of low-lying coast flooded by tides.
- Extensive cliff systems are common on Spain's Atlantic coast. Here the sea dynamics are more pronounced and the tidal range is considerably greater, as is wave intensity (the tidal range is 10-50 times greater on the Atlantic coast compared to the Mediterranean.). This energy means that sediments carried by rivers end up a long way from the coast.

The Spanish coast, both on the Mediterranean and Atlantic sides, is considered a strategic area given the many zones of great ecological, cultural, social and economic value. There are many protected areas on the coast and, although in terms of the overall number of protected areas in Spain the figure for protected maritime coastal areas may not be that high, it is increasing significantly. Nonetheless it remains considerably lower than the number of protected land areas. Spain's coastal heritage is highly precious and recent management attention has focused on conservation of these landscapes.

From the socio-economic perspective -both for tourism and also traditional activities such as fishing, seafood fishing and industry-, Spain's coastal zones are very valuable and account must be taken of their great diversity. In the sections which follow we will describe some of the main physiographical features of the Spanish coast.



Picture 1: Coast of Andalusia (Almuñécar). The Cañuelo Cove, flanked by towers, is an area of natural and cultural interest (source: University of Cádiz).

## **1.2 The Mediterranean coast**

### **1.2.1 The Mediterranean coast of Catalonia, Valencia and Murcia**

Catalonia's coast is characterised by the mountain ranges that lie very close to the coast. The points of entry into the sea of the biggest rivers generate large coastal plains which, although not the predominant feature, do have a marked influence on the landscape. Among the region's many rivers, particular mention should be made of the Ebro, whose abundant flowing water (and the solid materials carried in bygone times), combined with the tides and currents, has led to the formation of a giant delta. The Ebro Delta and the Costa Brava, which is constantly broken up by beaches in coves, are the two most prominent environmental units of the Catalan coast.

The Castellón-Valencia coastal zone (from Peñíscola to Cabo de San Antonio) is in regression due to the reduction in river sediment and the interruption of coastal dynamics caused by the construction of port infrastructure. This coastal area borders very important fens and wetlands.

On the coast of Murcia and Alicante, the effect of the wind on the sand has led to dunar formations, including the sandy ridge at La Manga del Mar Menor in Murcia, where the temperature and salinity are greater than in the sea outside. In northern Alicante the landscape is characterised by pretty coves and cliffs, whose natural values have been largely preserved.

The most ecologically valuable parts of the Mediterranean coast in Murcia, Valencia and Catalonia are the coastal wetlands, the dunes, the rocky mountains that produce the cliffs, the small islands and islets and some areas of sea bed, notably the fields of *Posidonia oceanica* seagrass.

### **1.2.2 The Mediterranean coast of Andalusia**

The slopes of the Béticas mountains near the coast produce very narrow coastal plains, except for a number of river valleys. The climate is warm temperate and the average annual rainfall falls markedly from the Straits of Gibraltar to the east coast of Almería. The rain is very scarce and variable. The rivers are short and highly seasonal. They are at times ephemeral, although they carry large amounts of sediment during floods.

This part of the coast boasts a wide variety of natural areas, ranging from cliffs to alluvial plains and deltas. Of particular note are the Cabo de Gata volcanic zone, whose rich plant life is associated with the semi-arid climate, and the Alborán Sea, which is home to a range of biologically diverse Mediterranean and Atlantic species.

## **1.3 The Atlantic coast**

### **1.3.1 Cantabria and Galicia**

This zone is characterised by the mountains which extend down into the sea. There are few coastal plains on this side of the coast, which suffers heavy storms. The climate is temperate and the year-round storms provide relatively high humidity and mild



temperatures. The rivers are quite long, with steep gradients and small basins. The coast is extremely rugged with many water entries and exits and tall cliffs.

Galicia's coast is complex, containing many rias or former river valleys now filled by the sea. The region's most important beaches are located in the rias, sheltered from the storms, or in gaps between the cliffs. One of the most important areas is the Atlantic Isles National Park in the province of Pontevedra.

For its part, the Cantabrian coast is long and straight, with steep slopes running into the sea, an abundance of cliffs, few beaches and small 'rias'. Deposits are usually of stones and pebbles, and the sediments tend to lie in the rias, at river mouths or in inlets. The heavy waves in the north-western sector of the coast mean that coastal transport tends to move in an eastwards direction.

### **1.3.2 The South-Atlantic coast of Andalusia**

The coastal strip of the South-Atlantic coast mainly comprises stretches of low-lying sandy coast corresponding to the plains of the mouths of the Guadiana and Guadalquivir rivers. The Doñana National Park is located in the mouth of the latter. The climate is temperate-warm Mediterranean, with very dry summers, mild winter temperatures, many hours of annual sunshine and some periods of drought.

The sea currents in the area (the Mexican Gulf, Gulf of Cadiz and Gibraltar Straits currents) exert a major influence, as do the frequent winds. Beaches and dune formations are common. The dunes can occasionally be very tall or in some cases form mobile coverings which are displaced by the wind (examples include the Doñana dune systems in Huelva and Valdevaqueros in Cadiz). Another notable characteristic of this part of the coast are the extensive wetlands, which are generally prone to sediment accumulation processes.

Among the area's most important environmental treasures are the dunes and wetlands, both of which contain a vast array of animal life. The aforementioned Doñana National Park is the most important environmental site.

## **1.4 The archipelagos**

### **1.4.1 The Canary Islands**

The Canarian archipelago comprises seven main islands and some smaller islets. Of volcanic origin, they were formed by undersea eruptions. The many geological and topographical differences between them have increased over time due to the effect of river, marine and wind erosion.

The relief of most of the islands is extremely abrupt. The climate is warm subtropical and oceanic, with mild temperatures and little rainfall. The western islands, particularly the northern sides, are more humid due to the influence of the trade winds. The hydrographic network consists of intermittent flows of water in the steeply-sloped ravines, which are affected by erosion. Broadly-speaking, each island has a northern coast formed by tall cliffs and a more open and sandy southern coast where most of the

beaches are located. A characteristic feature of the whole archipelago is its narrow continental shelf.

Due to orographic, geological and climatic reasons, the Canary Islands' ecosystems are unique in Europe. They form part of the biogeographical region known as Macaronesia, which is part of the Mauritania sea region.

#### **1.4.2 The Balearic Islands**

The Balearic archipelago is an extension of the Béticas mountain range. The climate is maritime Mediterranean, with mild temperatures in winter and moderate upper temperatures in summer. The hydrogeographical network comprises small basins with many ephemeral flows.

Compared to their overall size, the Balearic Islands have plenty of coastline, which is rugged in nature. The small continental shelf is shared by Majorca, Menorca and Cabrera, while Ibiza and Formentera stand separate to these three.

Coastal features vary from island to island. In Majorca one finds rugged sectors with beaches in small inlets, as well as abrupt coastline, beaches and lagoons. Menorca's coast is quite homogenous, with beaches set in small coves. In Ibiza the coastline is dotted with cliffs and there are few beaches. The archipelago boasts a wide range of environments of ecological importance. Deserving of mention on account of their landscape, fauna, wetlands and dunes are the Sierra Transmontana in Majorca, much of Menorca's coast, and north-west Ibiza. One of the most important sites is the Cabrera Archipelago National Park.

#### **1.5 The concept of Public Domain: historical background and origins**

The most important aspect of administrative law in relation to Spain's coasts is the concept of Public Domain. The origins of this historic concept date back to Roman Law and Public Domain status is granted to coastal zones in legal documents as old as the *Las Siete Partidas del Rey Alfonso X, El Sabio* (XIII).

Such is the importance of the concept that the main source of Spanish law, the 1978 Constitution, states in article 132.1 that the Law must regulate the Public Domain, on the basis that such areas may not be subject to embargo, divestment or prescription (article 132). *The law shall regulate the legal regime of property in the public domain and communal property, based on the principles that such property may not be subject to embargo, divestment or prescription. The areas deemed to belong to the public domain shall be determined by law and shall, in any event, include the maritime-terrestrial zone, beaches, territorial waters and the natural resources of the economic zone and the continental shelf.* The importance of the Maritime-Terrestrial Public Domain is clearly relevant for our purposes here since it is the only category which is singled out for individual mention and is defined in the Constitution (art. 132.2), probably to eliminate the previous confusion and opposition to public domain being exercised over these important areas.

Ten years after the Constitution, Spain's Coast Law (Law 22/1988) defined and demarcated the areas making up the maritime-terrestrial public domain:

- The shores of seas and rias, including the maritime-terrestrial zone (m.t.z) -from the low tide to high tide line-, as well as beaches, dunes, cliffs, marshes and other low-lying wetlands.
- Territorial seas and inland waters, including their beds and underground.
- The natural resources of the economic zone and continental shelf.

The Coast Law also establishes a number of easements or rights of way in law in order to ensure greater protection of the Maritime-Terrestrial Public Domain.

Over and above addressing the conflicting interests often affecting Maritime-Terrestrial Public Domains, the Law seeks to achieve two main objectives: to guarantee the domain's public status and to conserve its natural characteristics, reconciling the requirements of development with the imperatives of protection and derogating any regulations which may stand in opposition to this aim.

## **2. The situation today**

Having outlined the main characteristics of the Spanish coast, and before proceeding to discuss Spain's proposals for Integrated Coastal Zone Management, a description of the current situation of Spain's coastal zones is appropriate.

By way of preliminary comment, it is important to note that over the last 50 years the Spanish coast has undergone extensive transformation and has become a strategic element of the country's economy. The importance of sun and sand tourism, of the energy sector -for which oil and gas are supplied by sea-, and the ever-increasing role of sea trade are key economic factors behind this transformation.

Most coastal zones in Spain have gradually adapted to these new economic roles and traditional activities such as fishing and agriculture have been relegated to a place of secondary importance.

The general transformation is more pronounced along the Mediterranean coast, the south-Atlantic coast and in the Canary Islands. On the north-Atlantic and Cantabrian coasts, although important transformations have occurred in the processing and energy sectors, these are nowhere near on the same scale as the above.

The intensive use of coastal areas has triggered a series of environmental, social and economic imbalances which need to be taken into account when seeking a new direction for the future, one which is more in keeping with the principles of sustainability.

Moreover, collateral aspects such as the lack of integration of knowledge on coastal areas, the prevalence of certain vested interests, or the lack of coordinated management, have also contributed to consolidating the above.

In the section that follows the main coastal problems, divided into three separate categories - environmental, socio-economic and legal-administrative – will be outlined.

### **2.1 Environmental problems**

One of the fundamental consequences of uncontrolled, poorly planned and short-sighted growth in coastal areas has been degradation, the repercussions of which have served to sound the alarm bells as to the appropriateness of the current model. In the following sections we give a brief description of the most important environmental problems suffered by Spain's coasts and illustrate the situation with data and pictures.

#### **2.1.1 Occupation of the coast by urban development**

One of the most visible aspects of the transformation undergone by the Spanish coast is the occupation of coastal areas by urban development. The occupation rate varies from region to region but has been high over the last 40 years.

The zones most affected are without doubt the ones that have experienced the most rapid growth in tourism.



Picture 2: Photographs of Benidorm, 1960s and today (source: Ministry of the Environment).

A comparison of the two photographs is clearly the best indication of the transformation undergone by the coast. However, from the developmental perspective an analysis of the size of the urbanised area and a calculation of the speed with which non-built areas have been occupied by new developments are also factors to be taken into account with a view to future management.

The Catalan coast, which is among the areas facing greatest pressure, shows clearly the tendency towards increased urbanisation of the coastline. The following chart illustrates the percentage of urbanised coast in Catalonia between 1987-2002.

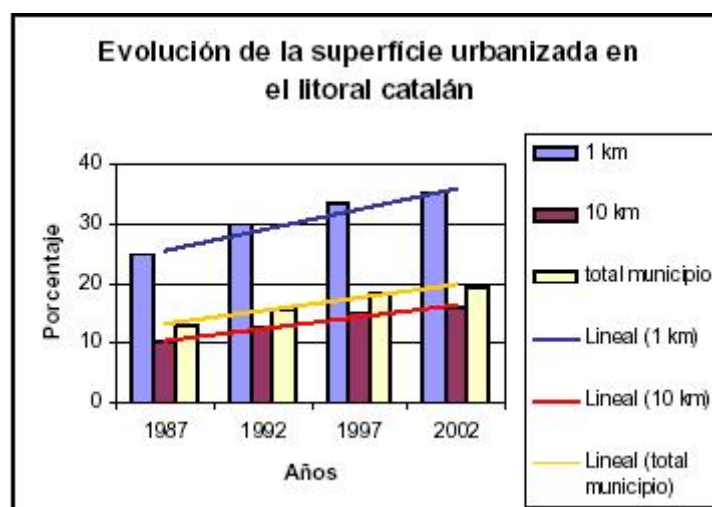


Chart 1 . Evolution of urbanised areas on the coast of Catalonia (source: Environment Department, Catalan Regional Government).

As shown, the total area occupied has risen considerably in recent years, with the biggest increase seen in the first kilometre of coastline. This trend indicates that non-built land on the coast is being occupied and, in the medium term, the heritage value and attractiveness for tourism of the affected parts will decline. Occupation therefore has a direct bearing on the overall development objectives for coastal zones.

It is important to note also that the speed of occupation of natural areas has slowed. The following chart illustrates the changing trend seen between the periods 1987-1992 - when urban occupation averaged 1200 ha/yr -, 1992-1997, with a lower rate of 1057 ha/yr, and 1997-2002, with 470 ha/yr.

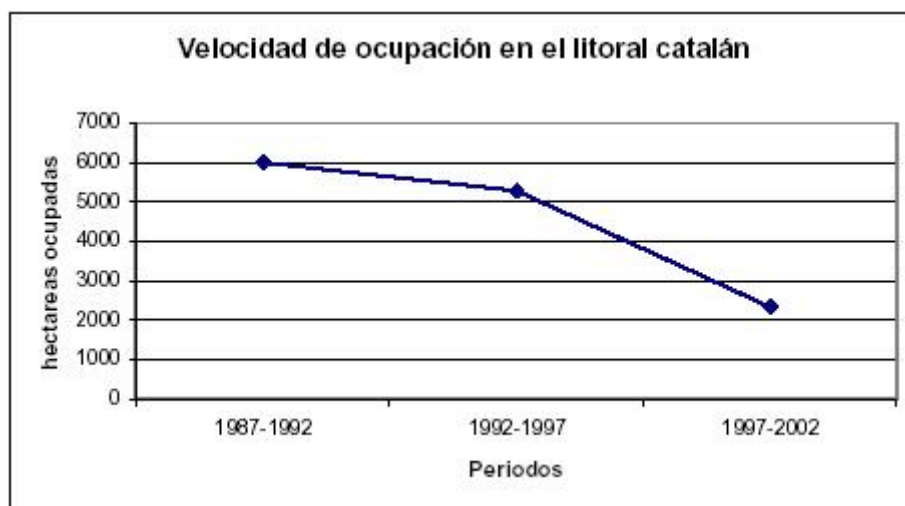


Chart 2. Speed of occupation of the Catalan coast (source: Environment Department, Catalan Regional Government).

As the chart shows, the occupation has slowed, as a result perhaps of the more limited availability of unbuilt land and due also to changes in planning policy.

### 2.1.2 Alteration of coastal dynamics

A second important factor causing imbalance is the increasing alteration of coastal dynamics due to the high amount of human intervention on the coastline. Ports, jetties, breakwaters, sea walls etc all constitute serious interruptions and discontinuities to coastal dynamics.

Yachting marinas are a good example of the proliferation of such structures along the Spanish coast. The growing demand for berths and moorings has led to a major increase in the number of marinas along certain parts of the coastline. The following chart shows the increase in the number of marinas in Spain between 1976 and 2005.

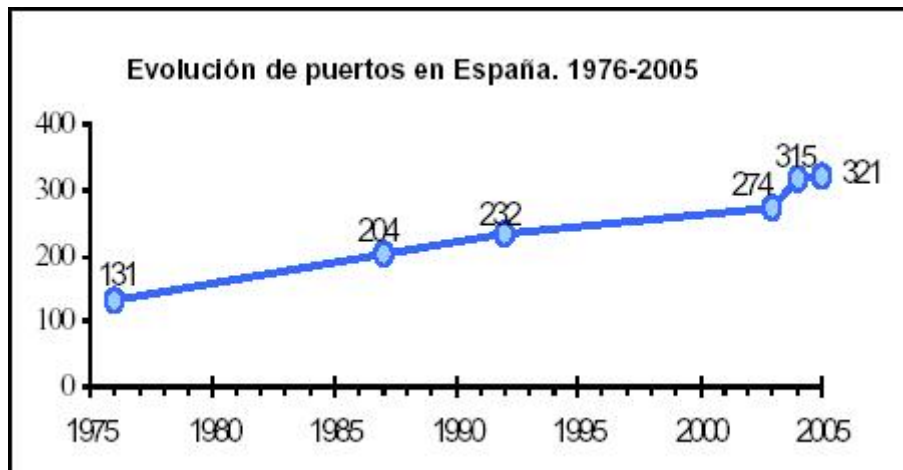


Chart 3. Evolution of marinas in Spain (source: ADIN / G.M.M. tourism consultants).

These marinas, which began to appear in Spain in the 1970s coinciding with the early tourist resorts, were often built with little regard for the consequences on natural dynamics, leading to serious instability on beaches throughout the coast. Extensive and serious impact has also been caused by actions in river basins, such as dams or quarries, which have led to a drastic reduction in the amount of detritus reaching the coastal system.

The economic, environmental and social costs of the instability of beaches have been, and remain, very important. If the effects are to be palliated a vision of the future grounded on an awareness of these real phenomena and their causes is needed.



Picture 3: Effects of a marina on coastal transport (source: Ministry of the Environment).

### 2.1.3 Reduction in the quality of water bodies

A third factor of environmental imbalance is the quality of coastal water bodies. The biological and chemical processes occurring in coastal waters have serious repercussions on the vitality of marine ecosystems (discharges of urban and industrial waste, shipping accidents, aquaculture installations, etc).

The following information from the Ministry of the Environment for the year 2000 is included here to illustrate the importance of water pollution and the efforts undertaken by the Spanish authorities to improve water quality:

- 96% of the population is covered by sanitation systems and 59% by wastewater treatment systems.
- Public investment in sanitation and treatment infrastructure amounts to €1,063 million annually, of which 582 million are spent on sanitation and 479 million on wastewater treatment.
- annual investment on sanitation and wastewater treatment, including 240 million euros from the private sector, amounts to €1,310 million.
- the above activities account for an estimated 14,000 jobs in Spain.

The new challenge faced today by Spain and the other member states is to carry forward and implement the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC), which sets 2009 as the deadline to finalise River Basin Management Plans. The Directive aims to ensure integrated management of surface and ground waters within a single territorial unit: river basin districts. The main objective of the WFD is to achieve 'good status' (the combined manifestation of ecological and chemical status) of water bodies by 2015 and thus help ensure provision of sufficient quality water resources for all types of use. Implementation of the Directive is a challenge for all states, particularly Spain, given the complex distribution of competences between central government and the regions with respect to coastal and transitory waters.

The present analysis of the quality of coastal and transitory water bodies is based on the criteria set out in the Directive and on an assessment of the risk of non-compliance with the objectives established therein.

The risk of non-compliance is evaluated using two major sets of data: analysis of the set of pressures and of the impact of these pressures on the status of the waters.

Like the other member states, Spain is carrying out the work required for implementation of the Water Framework Directive.

#### **2.1.4 Ecosystem and habitat degradation**

A fourth important factor causing imbalance is associated with natural heritage. Ecosystem and habitat health depends largely on a combination of aspects as diverse as the quality of sea and river water (sanitation, discharges from boats), human actions affecting the sea beds (fishing and pleasure boats), and the occupation and use of coastal areas.

Coastal zones are home to very diverse and unique systems such as



- Dunes
- Wetlands
- Phanerogam meadows
- Coralligenous beds
- Fens
- Coastal meadows and forests

These ecosystems have suffered extensive deterioration. Spain's wetlands, including those on the coast, fell in number and size by around 60% during the 20<sup>th</sup> century and many species crucial to habitat development have been affected.

The economic significance of the changes can be seen in seas that suffer extensive human pressure, such as the Mediterranean where fishing is becoming a non-productive activity. The tendency is for limits on production to be increased due to the great pressure placed on productive ecosystems, whose capacity for regeneration is exceeded. In May 2005 the Ministry of the Environment, Fisheries and Food, forwarded a report to the EU Fisheries Commissioner outlining its position on the UN General Assembly's proposal for a moratorium on deep sea bottom trawling. In the report the Ministry stated that the practice caused damage to ecosystems and it proposed measures to reduce damage to a minimum.

In response to the general deterioration suffered by ecosystems, Spain has put in place a range of instruments to protect a large part of its territory. One example is the Nature 2000 Network, in which the Sites of Community Interest (LICs) -including Special Bird Protection Zones (ZEPAs) - account for over 22% of the country.

### **2.1.5 Environmental risks on the coast**

Risk is the fifth factor of imbalance. The significant increase in interaction, pressure and use of the coastal system automatically leads to an increase in global environmental risk. This risk can be subdivided into three main types:

- Risk of flooding of land areas
- Risk of pollution of the waters of the Maritime-Terrestrial Public Domain
- Geological risk and erosion

Rising sea levels, together with frequent and heavy storms (both of which are associated with the non-coastal phenomenon of climate change) are an increasingly serious risk for low-lying parts (deltas, marshlands, etc), as well as for urban areas on the coast which have been built without taking these factors into account.

The increase in the transportation by sea of hazardous goods and particularly of oil and chemicals also poses a risk of extensive sea pollution, not just due to accidents but also to discharges from ships at sea (bilge and ballast water in particular).



Picture 4: effects of storms and pollution on the coast (source: University of Cantabria).

Similarly, the high degree of intervention, including infrastructure and building in geologically unsound zones near the coast, leads to the risk of erosion and subsidence.



Picture 5: effects of erosion on the northwest coast of Cadiz (source: University of Cadiz).

### **2.1.6 Loss and degradation of coastal landscapes**

All the above phenomena, in turn, directly impact on the quality of coastal landscapes, each affecting differently the qualities of the landscape. The main consequences of each of the points noted above for the coastal landscape are as follows:

- Occupation as a result of urban development: this produces massive alterations to the landscape, causing it to lose its natural traits and unique coastal features and turning it into an urban and anthropised landscape.
- Alteration of coastal dynamics: infrastructure on the coastline interrupts not just coastal transport but also the continuity of the coastal landscape.

- Reduction in the quality of water bodies: in landscape terms, the effects of this reduction may take the form of a reduction in the amount of water in inter-tidal zones and coastal lagoons, or a sudden change in the water's visual qualities.
- Ecosystem and habitat degradation: this phenomenon, in turn a consequence of those just mentioned, reduces the visual attractiveness of coastal areas, due to the depletion of the diversity and uniqueness of some of their most important elements.
- Environmental risks: although in the most serious cases, such as floods, landscape is not among the elements considered affected, in less serious cases - erosion or pollution events for instance - degradation of the landscape may occur as a result of the sudden modification of conditions.

## **2.2 Socio-economic problems**

As already noted, the current development model not only affects and endangers the natural environment but is also a source of instability for human activities. Due to environmental degradation or interference, and even the interference and incompatibility between the different uses and activities, problems associated with different socio-economic activities often arise. In the following sections we outline briefly the main socio-economic challenges and problems faced by coastal zones in Spain..

### **2.2.1 Urbanistic and tourism trends and perspectives**

Urbanisation of coastal zones is intimately bound up with tourism development in sun and sand destinations, i.e. the two archipelagos and the Mediterranean coast (which together account for 75% of the country's regulated accommodation and receive 85% of all foreign tourists as well as 60% of domestic tourists in Spain). Over the last five years, however, new forces have joined sun and sand tourism in encouraging spiralling urbanisation. The effects are seen not just in the areas mentioned but also on Spain's hitherto relatively untouched Atlantic coast.

In view of the great differences in their evolution and current situations, the different zones and periods require separate discussion. We will examine the evolution of the major tourism zones in Spain (the two archipelagos and the Mediterranean coast) and then look jointly at the current situation and near future of all the areas.

#### ***The archipelagos and the Mediterranean coast from the 1960s to the present***

Uncontrolled urbanisation of these zones was at its height in the 1960s and 1970s and involved essentially the construction of hotels and apartments. Today there is a fresh urbanisation drive even though the situation and prospects are now vastly different. The main problems faced by tourism and the associated urbanisation model in these zones are as follows:

- Spain has gradually lost its market share: in terms of tourist arrivals, Spain's share has fallen from 60% of the market in 1999 to 50% in 2004 as a result of competition from other countries.
- The habits of tourists coming to Spain are changing and the traditional chain of value is being altered, meaning lower revenue per tourist. The two main phenomena behind this change are greater access to information thanks to Internet and cheaper air travel due to low cost airlines. The latter phenomenon is growing rapidly: in the last 6 years arrivals on low cost carriers have risen by 378%. This in turn has a major effect on the urbanisation model: only 28% of the tourists who visited Spain in 2004 (37% in 2005) stayed in residential accommodation, compared to 51.3% among passengers who used low-cost carriers.
- Business profitability in some sub-sectors is falling, as is the socio-economic contribution of the tourism sector in Spain. Hotel occupancy levels fell from 59% to 51% and tourism's share of GDP by 0.7% between 2001 and 2003.
- It has become necessary now to look beyond pricing as the main factor of competitiveness. According to a study by Exceltur, 50% of holidaymakers

surveyed who have holidayed more than once in Spain said that the price factor has worsened during their time as visitors.

Generally speaking, in recent decades growth and tourism management models on the Mediterranean coast and in the Islands have been based on strategies which prioritised volume and lacked initial planning. This has led to the creation of increasingly urban and crowded recreational areas with little difference between them and which are beginning to enter into contradiction with new tourism trends, while also exceeding the carrying capacity of the territory.

### ***Tourism and urbanism today***

Following the initial boom, described above, which affected primarily the sun and sand holiday zones, the second half of the 1990s and early part of this century have also seen an acceleration in growth in the different types of construction in Spain's coastal zones (particularly residential developments). This situation is the result of the combination of a complex set of economic, financial and social factors extending beyond tourism development alone and including the following:

- On the demand side, recent years have seen considerable growth in the purchase of first homes on the coast, as well as second homes by Spaniards and foreigners. The purchases by foreigners can be explained by low interest rates throughout Europe, familiarity with Spain and a feeling of safety as a result of years of visiting the country; growing confidence in the financial system owing to the stability brought by the adoption of the euro and the success of economic integration; improved infrastructure and, more recently, the new possibilities afforded by the wider connections offered by low cost airlines; plus the relatively lower cost of housing in Spain compared to the tourists' home countries.
- The domestic market has also stimulated the demand for homes on the Mediterranean coast and in the Islands. Contributing factors have been the extremely favourable loan conditions, with interest rates in Spain at an all-time low; an excess of financial liquidity; expectations of higher returns on tourism-related property compared to other financial assets given the continued growth in property prices and gains; and growing preference for living in mild climates close to the sea.
- On the supply side, property developers are increasingly focusing their attention on meeting this rising demand, and local councils are willing to allow new developments (both residential and hotels) in their towns. The combination of these two factors has nurtured an exponential process of construction and urbanisation in destinations on Spain's Mediterranean coast and in the Islands. This process has intensified since 2000.
- 2004 saw a new record set for house building in the provinces on the Mediterranean coast and in the islands (399,000 homes were commenced, according to statistics provided by the Ministry for Economic Development). These new homes will condition the picture for the next three years. By the end of 2004 a total of 276,000 new homes had been completed. According to the aforementioned source, both figures are the highest recorded for the last six years.

The situation of the Spanish coast today as it faces this new building boom is vastly different to that of the 1960s. The degree of saturation due to developments is much greater, as is sensitivity to environmental conservation and protection. The economic situation of the country has improved, legislation and regulations are stricter and more comprehensive, and there is a deeper understanding of coastal processes. These conditions should be enough to prevent a repeat of past errors and particularly the haste with which action was taken.

### **2.2.2 Fishing and aquaculture**

Spain is an essentially maritime country, with a long, narrow continental shelf rich in fisheries resources. Spain's jurisdictional waters, defined as a straight baseline from the coast to 200 nautical miles out to sea (the country's Economic Exclusion Zone), are its National Fishing Grounds. The bulk of the Spanish fleet fishes in four fishing zones: the Cantabrian Sea-Northwest, Gulf of Cadiz, the Canary Islands and the Mediterranean.

Despite the very rich fishing waters -according to the FAO, Spain is Europe's second biggest consumer of fish products (40.5 kilos per person/year, behind Portugal's 59.8 kilos), the world's third biggest importer behind Japan and the United States, and the tenth exporter- it became clear over the years that production in national fishing grounds was insufficient and fisheries have therefore been developed beyond Spain's territorial waters and in more distant parts.

The three main factors that have conditioned developments in the fisheries sector in Spain over the last two decades are the reduction in fishing stocks due to overfishing, the signing in 1982 (and ratification in 1994) of the Convention on the Law of the Sea, and Spain's entry into the European Union and subsequent application of the Common Fisheries Policy.

As a result of the Convention on the Law of the Sea, which defined the concept of Economic Exclusion Zone, many of the grounds fished by Spain's deep sea fleet were claimed as EEZ by coastal countries, thus making life more difficult for the Spanish vessels. At present the Spain's deep sea fleets operate in third country waters under 17 bilateral fishing agreements signed by the European Union and also in international waters subject to regulation by regional fisheries organisations.

The Common Fisheries Policy, which seeks primarily to ensure the harmonious development of the fisheries sector based on criteria for efficiency and economic viability, and respect for the environment - striking a balance between fishing capacity and the potentiality of fishing resources, fishermen's earnings and the supply of fish products at reasonable prices to consumers-, establishes a series of quotas and TACs (Total Allowable Catches) which affect Spain's national fishing grounds in the Gulf of Cadiz and in the Atlantic.

Faced with the above situation, the Spanish fishing sector has had to undergo restructuring (see table below) and has switched to operating out of third countries, in many cases through joint ventures. Although most boats and fishermen still fish in Spanish grounds, the deep sea fleet accounts for the bulk of capacity in GRT (gross registered tonnage) terms.

Años	N.º buques	T.R.B.	K.W.
1987	19.719	683.211	2.029.798
1990	19.764	666.624	1.986.063
1995	18.340	507.814	1.629.564
1997	17.949	444.675	1.466.808
2000	16.665	393.699	1.329.287
2003	14.316	351.767	1.176.483

Table 2: Evolution of Spain's fishing fleet 1987-2003 (source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food: Sea Fisheries Department).

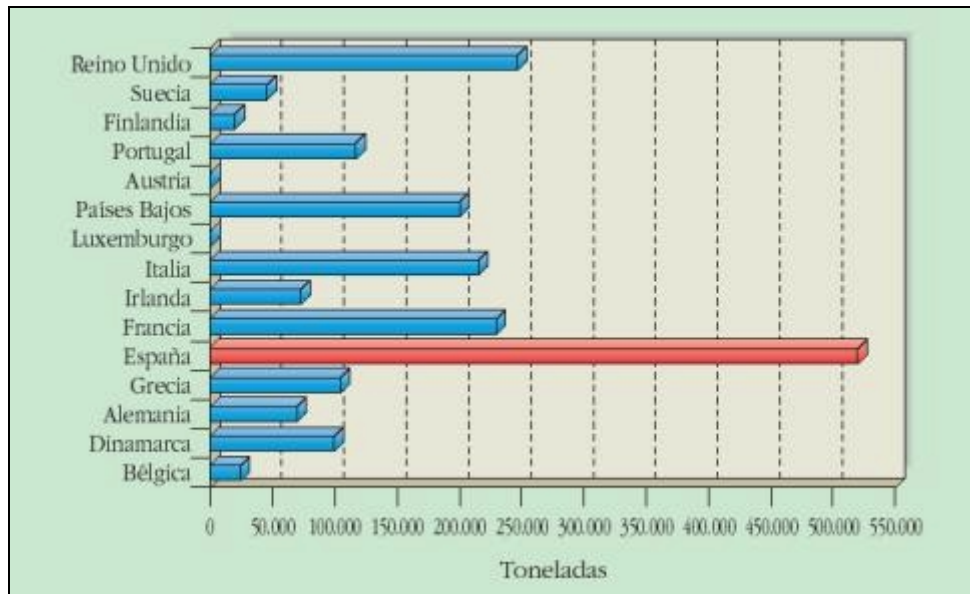


Chart 4: EU fishing fleet, 2002 (total tonnage) Source: Eurostat, Fisheries Yearbook 2003.

Despite this negative fisheries scenario, it should be noted that, according to FAO figures, the amount of fish for human consumption rose constantly during the 1990s, which means that the demand exists and needs to be met. This fact, together with the decline in traditional fishing, makes it even more necessary to develop aquaculture to satisfy current demand.

Marine aquaculture in Spain is geared essentially to the cultivation of bivalve molluscs, especially mussels, and -to a lesser extent- fish farming. Growth has been regular and constant in recent years (between 1985 and 2002 the total amount of marine aquaculture products increased from 250,000 to 293,000 tonnes, although in the fish farming sector, i.e. excluding molluscs, the increase was from 417 to 24,700 tonnes).

There is still considerable room for expansion, therefore, in Spain to meet the demand not covered by traditional fishing. Moreover aquaculture helps preserve the links between many Spanish towns and the sea.

### 2.2.3 Nautical sports

Spain's recreational ties with the sea date back to the establishment of the first Yacht Clubs for the upper classes in a number of coastal towns and cities in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Small marinas became commonplace from the 1970s onwards, particularly on

the Mediterranean coast, and areas to accommodate pleasure boats were also built in old fishing ports along the north coast.

Additional facilities such as hotels, bars, cafeterias etc, tended to be developed alongside the purely nautical installation and the corresponding marina.

In 1997 Spain had 268 marinas, with a total berth/mooring capacity of 78,000. These were concentrated mainly on the Mediterranean coast, which was home to 69% of marinas (186) and 81% of berths (63,000). The Atlantic coast (including the Cantabrian Sea) accounted for 31% of the marinas and (82) and 19% of berths (15,000). In 1999 Spain ranked third in Europe in terms of marinas, behind Italy (282) and France (276). By number of berths, France leads the table with 133,000, with Spain second (78,000). Spanish marinas top the quality list: of the 729 blue flags awarded by the FEE, Spain has the largest number (96) followed by France (83) and Italy (57).

Spain's marinas boast a high occupancy rate (more than 80%) and they make a significant contribution to the economies of coastal communities, providing 3,124 direct jobs and 23,409 indirect ones. The total turnover generated by the marinas has been estimated at 204,141 million pesetas (Esteban, 1999: 187). Important for the shipbuilding industry has been the construction of yachts and boats, the main showcase event being the annual Barcelona International Boat Show, which is internationally renowned in the second-hand boat market.

Nautical sports, including those associated with marinas, cover a wide range of activities, from yachting to sport fishing, windsurfing, surf, diving etc.

As a product, nautical tourism is less dependent on climate than other types of tourism and sunshine is not in itself an indispensable requirement.

Moreover, in summer nautical tourism can be in great demand among sun and sand clients, provided they are aware of its existence. It thus becomes a differentiated product which helps avoid the risk of standardisation and homogenisation, as mentioned earlier.

Nonetheless, this form of tourism does pose certain problems and drawbacks. In the opinion of owners, managers and developers, the main difficulties impeding development of the nautical sports sector are administrative and fiscal. The lack of a regulatory framework in each region and the fiscal pressure - VAT, registration fees, navigation charges and local and regional taxes- represent important obstacles. However, the main hurdle, according to developers, are the excessively short concession periods granted under the law for the operation of such infrastructures, which makes a return on investment difficult.

In addition, the proliferation of such facilities can displace, or cause conflict with, the local population, whose space and activities are occupied and impeded. The dependence on associated real estate in order to fund private development through a public concession to operate marinas in Spain means that the economic models for these facilities are not sustainable over time.

#### **2.2.4 Maritime transport**



Maritime transport is of major importance today due largely to the more open economies now present in developed countries. Much of the European Union's foreign trade is conducted by sea. In the specific case of Spain, maritime transport accounts for 85% of imports and 70% of exports. Given the massive increase in traffic, ports have undergone massive transformation.

Although total traffic in Spain's ports has increased in the last few decades, both domestically and externally the proportion of goods using maritime routes has fallen, from 21.56% in 1975 to 16.02% in 1995 and from 89.84% in 1982 to 74.72% in 1995 respectively. The decrease has benefited other forms of transport, particularly road haulage.

Still, the overall figures for goods traffic in Spanish ports have risen constantly in recent decades, as shown in the table below.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Tonnes (1000s)</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1970	146,080	100 %
1975	176,110	120.56
1980	226,980	155.37
1985	237,010	162.24
1990	256,250	175.41
1995	299,010	204.68
1998	309,710	212.00

Table 3 Evolution of total goods traffic in thousands of tonnes

Two basic factors account for this increase:

- The progressive increase in trade
- Greater security in goods transport and handling

Spain is no exception to the worldwide trend and differs in only very slight aspects, which are due to the country's level of development and peculiar economic organisation, as well as the structure of its foreign trade, all of which must be set in the context of the country's administrative organisation - regions - and its geographical location with respect to major world trade routes.

At present the network of primary ports in Spain is state-run and is managed by a public body which coordinates and regulates the system and has considerable operational autonomy. For their part, ports not belonging to the 'general interest' category (commercial and fishing ports, marinas) are the responsibility of the regions. The 27 Port Authorities manage the 47 state-run ports. The day to day running of these ports is free of financial worries. However, since the major investment needed has been achieved through EU funds and other financial operations, the appropriateness of the model for the future must be queried.

The main characteristics of the Spanish port system are as follows:

- No one port stands out above all the others as Spain's 'great' port. Only in terms of Free Zone storage can any one be considered to have a major share of business.

- Spain lacks a history which would have enabled it to gradually build up major port infrastructure, as has occurred in other European countries. Although the extensive work undertaken has undoubtedly helped improve existing facilities considerably, Spain does not have a port network equivalent to or on the scale of those of its European neighbours.
- Although there are clear differences between the Mediterranean ports and those on the north (Cantabrian) coast as regards the type of port, generally speaking the dynamics of change are similar in both cases and their future is unlikely to differ much.

The main elements of change anticipated are as follows:

- EU policy does not appear to be geared towards subsidies.
- The regions are taking an increasing interest in participating in the control of ports located in their territory.
- The world scenario is becoming increasingly competitive. There is no place for policies involving aid that fosters excess capacity in the network.
- World goods traffic by sea is expected to continue to rise, although the signs are that a new organisational model will be required.
- The traditional concepts of «umland», «hinterland» and «foreland» are under review.
- More fluid and intensive transport and trade networks are needed for the increasingly globalised economy. Ports are thus important nodes in world trade networks. Flexibility of trade flows means that they cannot operate permanently in enclosed, guaranteed catchment areas. Hence the need for dynamism, as opposed to static approaches.

Turning to ports' links with their cities, a number of general remarks are appropriate. The highly attractive multiplier potential of ports today causes regional and local authorities to compete for port development. Ports are, more than ever before, seen as operational centres capable of generating technological exchange and fostering new industrial localisation and extensive development potential.

In Spain the league table of ports does not coincide with that of coastal cities, as evidenced by the fact that Algeciras is the country's most important port.

Many ports which have traditionally occupied a prominent place in the table have experienced stagnation in recent times or have enjoyed, at best, a slight increase in traffic. This has not meant, however, -quite the opposite in fact- that extensive reorganisation and refurbishment efforts have not been made to capitalise on the opportunities all ports offer for urban transformation.

Given the heavy investment required, the relationship between ports and cities needs to be reappraised jointly and with a long-term vision in order to confront the many changes on the horizon.

### **2.2.5 Regional development**

As mentioned earlier, coastal zones have for centuries been of great interest for human activity. The prolonged human presence in these zones has led to singular human

settlements and communities that have interacted with the territory, forming a unique and inseparable whole with them.

Coasts have conferred a special character on the towns situated on them and, in turn, the latter have moulded coasts to give them their current configuration. The slow process of interchange and mutual adaptation has been altered dramatically during the course of the last century, as a result of the new forms of human use. There is no denying the need for -and inevitability of- adaptation and change to the new situation. However, the manner in which the changes should be effected is the subject of controversy and is open to debate, since the shortest or quickest route does not always produce the best outcome.

The development and current uses of the coast are based to some extent on traditional coastal communities and uses and, in any event, should bring added value to them. In Spain the importance of a range of customs, for the most part local and regional, has diminished for reasons of pure economic expediency. However, they still possess cultural, ethnographic and social values which cannot be relinquished.

Some of these are described below (the list is not intended to be exhaustive):

- Salt marshes and salt flats: since Roman times man has used flood plains and sluices and gates to block water and extract its salt for sun drying. Practices such as these produce a unique spatial environment and represent a way of life and a history that deserve to be nurtured and remembered.
- Estuaries and weirs: based on the same concept as the salt marshes, low and high tides have also been harnessed to retain fish and catch them more easily. These practices are a form of life in harmony with the environment and deserve not to be lost.
- Tide mills: tidal energy was used for many years to drive mills for grinding grain. The mills are not used for this purpose nowadays, although they are still valuable elements of culture and landscape and as such should be preserved.
- Oyster and mollusc diving: this practice is still common in some parts and remains a source of income for entire families, whose lives are irremediably linked to the sea. Decisions on environmental protection should include provision for exceptions or specific circumstances of this nature, as long as they are fully justified.
- Shell-fishing: although modernised and regulated today, this is a tradition and a viable activity that confers a special character on the communities concerned.
- Lighthouses: although most lighthouses are uninhabited today and are operated directly from the Port Authorities, they are testimony to the longstanding relationship between man and the sea and also have undeniable aesthetic, cultural and ethnographic value which deserves to be preserved and put to use.

Over and above the intrinsic value of these activities for coastal communities, there is an added educational and tourism value associated with the diffusion of knowledge of such activities. In this way coasts can help disseminate concepts associated with a respectful and enriching relationship with the coastal environment.

### **2.2.6 New challenges**

In addition to outlining the sectors and activities of relevance to Spain's coasts today, the diagnosis of the current situation would not be complete if it did not address the changes and new forms of use which will become increasingly important in years to come.

Among the new aspects which will become important for coasts in Spain the following deserve mention:

- Wind energy generation. The depletion of traditional energy sources and the need to cut greenhouse gas emissions to meet the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol and reach sustainable development make it necessary to increase the share of renewable energies in the overall amount of energy used. Wind energy is one of the renewable energy forms to have experienced major growth in recent decades. Most recent projects envisage the siting of wind farms on the continental shelf, which will entail a new form of occupation for the marine environment, adding to the forms seen thus far (fish-farming, oil drilling and navigation). This new prospect will need to be addressed in an integrative and responsible manner.
- Wave and tidal power plants: although less common than wind power, wave and tidal energy represents a new use of coastal zones in certain parts. The implications and repercussions need to be considered in order to integrate them appropriately with other uses.
- Desalination plants: with a view to increasing water resources, Law 11/2006, which amends Spain's National Water Plan, grants (annexes III and IV) approval for urgent water programme actions in the Mediterranean river basins. These include, among others, the construction and extension of desalination plants, which will certainly add to the pressure on coastal zones. Account is taken of this pressure in the form of a Strategic Environmental Assessment. The actions have been subjected to the assessment process and an environmental sustainability report compiled in which the impacts on the coast are considered.

## 2.3 Considerations on the legal-administrative framework

Lastly, a third element influencing coastal system management is the legal and administrative framework. As noted in the introduction, the concept of Public Domain is the main feature of Spain's legal-administrative system in relation to coastal management. However, there are other factors also which will be discussed and described in this section.

### 2.3.1 Preservation of the Public Domain

From the definition of Maritime-Terrestrial Public Domain (see section 1.2 above) it is obvious the scope of application is insufficient to ensure global and effective protection of coastal zones. Despite the caution adopted in the definition used in the Coast Law, which establishes public rights of way in order to facilitate protection of the Public dominion, a number of hurdles, including the following, have been encountered:

- Technical and legal problems in the definition and demarcation of the Public Domain.
- Legal problems in the interpretation of the Coast Law's powers to inform and regulate urban developments (these problems were resolved clearly in Ruling 149/1991 by the Constitutional Court).
- Conflict and incompatibility with private interests which impede or render correct enjoyment of the Public Domain difficult.

Despite these drawbacks, today -17 years after the law was passed- only around 30% of the boundary work has still to be completed. Efforts are ongoing to remedy this lacuna and meet the objectives set by the law, namely, to guarantee the public nature of Spain's coast and preserve its natural characteristics.

### 2.3.2 Competences and responsibilities

Powers for coastal management are shared among the various levels of administration. Under the Spanish Constitution, the majority of powers are granted to central government and the regions, with limited (albeit important) ones remaining for local government.

Central government, through the Ministry of the Environment's Directorate General for Coasts, has responsibility for managing and protecting the Maritime-Terrestrial Public Domain (MTPD), as well as for matters relating to occupation, use and the granting/denial of permission with respect to rights of way or access to the sea.

The respective powers, and details of the body responsible at state level, can be summarised as follows:

Area	Body
Maritime-Terrestrial Public Domain	D.G. Coasts. Ministry of the Environment
Biodiversity	D.G Biodiversity. Ministry of the Environment

Water quality	Regions
Ports	State Ports, Min. of Economic Development
Sea rescue and pollution risk	Min. of Economic Development
Fisheries	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Economic Planning	Regions
Economic Activities	Ministry of Economy and Finance
Energy, Tourism and Trade	Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade
Research	Ministry of Education and Science
Underwater heritage	Ministry of Culture

Table 4: national bodies and their powers

Although town halls have the fewest powers, these do include one of the most important - land planning and use (town planning)- albeit subject to supervision and regulation by the regions.

The following table illustrates the complex distribution of powers in relation to four sectors:

<b>Sector</b>	<b>National</b>	<b>Regions</b>	<b>Town halls</b>
Coastal zones	Maritime-Terrestrial Public Domain Demarcation, oversight and management Studies, projects and public works of general interest Basic fisheries legislation Basic legislation on protection and recuperation of natural values Defence works Rights of use and passage	MTPD Rights of way Public works of regional interest Regional planning Planning of coastal areas River and sea fishing in inland waters Shell-fishing and Mariculture Health and hygiene Defence installations and use of defence works Tourism planning and promotion	Town planning Use, safety and cleaning of beaches Health Monitoring and safety Reports on applications for use of MTPD
Waters	Infrastructure planning and management and protection of water resources (where a waterway affects more than one region);	Water resources and infrastructures( where waterway affects one region only) Discharges Control and monitoring of water quality (bathing water and living resources) in coordination with the State	Wastewater treatment; Water supply
Biodiversity	Basic legislation Coordination and promotion of protection policies	Management of protected natural areas and additional legal instruments National Parks	

Ports and Navigation	Primary commercial ports Lighting of coasts and maritime signals Shipping control Sea rescue	Regional commercial ports, marinas and fishing ports	

Table 5: competent bodies by sector

The multiplicity of powers with respect to the MTPD has led to situations of conflict within the various administrations. The complex mesh of public and private powers and responsibilities concerning coastal zones should not generate more disorder or to an increased lack of confidence among public opinion and stakeholders. If this is to be avoided, a general framework for development is needed, including a strategy for ICZM, to guarantee coordination and cooperation between the authorities and also with the private sector.

In 2002 Recommendation 413/2002/EC underlined the need for a significant change in approach - based on the principle of integration - to coastal zone management. It also showed that the bulk of the problems affecting Europe's coasts are linked to the absence of integrated planning and management. Thus, a stocktake of stakeholders, with a list of their powers and responsibilities, is vital in order to set the new integration phase off on the proper footing.

### 2.3.3 Administrative coordination

One of the biggest problems arising from the complex map of competences and responsibilities described in the previous section are the handicaps impeding proper administrative coordination. Despite this, a number of initiatives, experiences and projects involving different types of cooperation have already taken place and they will certainly help consolidate the change towards integrated management of the Spanish coast.

Various collegiate management and advisory bodies exist to facilitate sectoral and vertical integration in the administration, while also helping create a formal structure for private stakeholder participation. Deserving of mention in this regard are the Port Authority Boards, the National Commission for Nature Conservation and its different committees, the Environment Advisory Council, National Water Council, National Fisheries Council and the Fisheries Advisory Committee. These bodies have set a precedent and can be used as examples for the creation of a specific collegiate body for integrated coastal zone management. A similar body for coasts would also be appropriate.

The organisational structure of a Water Basin Confederation could serve as an example for the creation of a collegiate body for coasts.



Picture 6: organisation of a Water Basin Confederation (source: Hispaguas)

### 2.3.4 Cross-border cooperation

Spain shares borders with France, Portugal and Morocco. Cross-border cooperation exists with France and Portugal in the form of two International Boundary Commissions, each of which deals not just with cross-border coastal issues but also any matters or problems that might arise at any border point between the two countries.

Given the special characteristics of the coastal border, Spain and Portugal's Joint Boundary Committee set up two working groups to deal with matters involving the estuaries of the Miño and Guadiana rivers. The final stretches of these two rivers mark the northern and southern coastal borders between the two countries.

The working groups are made up of Administration officials from both countries and they put forward to the Boundary Committee actions to be undertaken jointly.

They are an also excellent vehicle for the exchange of information available on one side which may be useful to the other.



### 3 National stocktaking

Recommendation 413/2002/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Europe states in Chapter III that

*“Member States shall conduct or update an overall stocktaking to analyse which major actors, laws and institutions influence the management of their coastal zone. This stocktaking should:*

- (a) consider (but not be limited to) the following sectors and areas: fisheries and aquaculture, transport, energy, resource management, species and habitat protection, cultural heritage, employment, regional development in both rural and urban areas, tourism and recreation, industry and mining, waste management, agriculture and education;*
- (b) cover all administrative levels;*
- (c) analyse the interests, role and concerns of citizens, nongovernmental organisations, and the business sector;*
- (d) identify relevant inter-regional organisations and cooperation structures, and*
- (e) take stock of the applicable policy and legislative measures.”*

The report on national strategies requested in Chapter IV of the Recommendation should include a description of how the stocktaking was conducted, as well as its results. Both these aspects are addressed in the sections which follow.

#### 3.1 Development of the stocktaking

Due to Spain's political organisation, and as noted above in the introduction, competences for the various activities affecting coastal zone management lie with different bodies at different levels, each with different interests and motivations. Prior to entering into a description of how the stocktaking was conducted, it is worth recalling here that Spain is divided into regions (known as 'Autonomous Communities') which enjoy varying degrees of autonomy.

In the case of the coast, the above situation means that in addition to central government, 10 regions (plus some local government bodies, such as island councils or provincial corporations) have exclusive or shared competences for a wide range of issues. Moreover, the country's 480 coastal municipalities ultimately bear the effects of management decisions. Within this complex network, the only body which has powers over the whole of Spain's coastline is the Ministry of the Environment, through its Directorate General for Coasts, which is responsible for enforcement of the country's 1988 Coast Law.

Having described the current situation, we will now move on to look at how the ICZM stocktaking was carried out in Spain. It should be emphasised that the overriding goal of the exercise was to create a flexible and useful management tool. It was felt that a further list of laws, institutions, companies and NGOs would contribute little new, since all these are already set out in various official journals and registers, which tend to be

unwieldy for day-to-day work. Thus, as will be explained below, the stocktaking includes only stakeholders and laws identified as being the main ones for the coastal zone.

In the first place, in view of the sheer size of the task and the structure of the system, it was decided to draw up a priori at least two levels for the stocktaking: a national level, identifying stakeholders and laws of national relevance and the political representatives of the different regions, and – secondly - a stocktake for each region (even down to provincial level), setting out the laws, stakeholders and institutions of relevance at this level but not at national level.

The first formal step taken for the national stocktake was a working meeting – called the 1st High-Level ICZM Meeting- which was held on 19-20 February 2003 and brought together representatives of the regions and the Ministry of the Environment. This meeting served to identify the stakeholders and institutions that should, in principle, be included in the national stocktake.

Following the initial meeting at which the bases and method for carrying forward the exercise were established, the Directorate General for Coasts was designated to coordinate the work for the stocktaking at regional scale, a job for which it has received technical and scientific support from the University of Cantabria.

In accordance with the guidelines set out in Chapter III of the Recommendation, it was decided that the Spanish stocktaking exercise should collate the following information (for the different parts of the Recommendation):

- Main coastal zone stakeholders, grouped by:
  - Institutions with executive powers at national, regional and local level.
  - Research institutions
  - Companies and business organisations
  - NGOs
- The most important coastal management laws, grouped by level (European, national, regional) and the specific aspects regulated.
- Existing structures and bodies for inter-regional cooperation.
- The opinions of stakeholders concerning the relevance of the various sectors mentioned in the Recommendation.
- The opinions of stakeholders regarding the main coastal problems.

Having identified the objectives and content of the stocktaking for Spain, the first action taken was to convene a meeting of the provincial heads and heads of unit of the Directorate General for Coasts in every coastal province in the country to enable them to complete preliminary details for the proposed stocktaking structure for each region and province.

In addition to an initial exchange of views on the problems and situation of coastal zones, the meeting also produced preliminary lists of the main stakeholders, laws and institutions of relevance to coastal management in each region and province.

Once the lists were available, a questionnaire was compiled for each of the stakeholders identified. The questionnaire included some of the same questions put to the officials of the Directorate General for Coasts in each province. The stakeholders were given the list of those initially identified and asked to amend it by adding/deleting any stakeholders they considered relevant/unimportant.

In addition to the contacts opened with the main stakeholders to provide them with information directly, a series of meetings, talks, forums and events were organised in various coastal regions to discuss and disseminate information on new ICZM trends and existing initiatives. The events included

- Villa Joyosa, Alicante (2002) I European Forum on Community Strategies for Integrated Coastal Zone Management
- National workshop on ICZM indicators. 15 July 2005, Catalan Regional Government, (2005).
- Seville (2005).
- International Training Seminar on Integrated Management of the Mediterranean Coast, Almería (2005).

Thus, over and above existing information and participation procedures, the first step has been taken to establish a forum or group of stakeholders for ICZM in Spain and in each region. The most important stakeholders in coastal zones have been identified and their participation enlisted. The following section sets out a number of charts which illustrate in summary form the most important results of the stocktaking.

### **3.2 Main Stakeholders, Laws and Institutions**

The following charts summarise the stakeholders and laws for the whole of the Spanish coast. It should be noted that the information used to produce the charts was obtained from surveys in which coastal stakeholders were asked which were the ‘*main*’ stakeholders and laws in their region or province, based on their knowledge and personal experience as a stakeholder involved in coastal management.

The charts are not intended to be an exhaustive list of stakeholders and laws; rather they show those which are considered by other stakeholders to be the most prominent in coastal management. Other aspects need to be borne in mind also in order to ensure they are not misinterpreted. In various regions, for example, associations or federations embracing all professionals in a given sector have been mentioned, whereas in others such bodies have not been mentioned and reference has been made instead to companies or associations that do not cover an entire sector. It may be, therefore, that in some cases more representatives are listed for a sector even though the sector may be of little importance in the region in question. The charts merely reflect stakeholders identified by others as ‘active’ and relevant’ for coastal management.

Having clarified these aspects, we will now move on to examine some of the most important charts of results for the stocktaking at national level. The full contents are attached in the Annex. Annex II provides a user’s manual and Annex III includes a table setting out the names and addresses of all the stakeholders and the names of the laws. In the sections which follow the most salient features of the work carried out will be described.

Given the different roles, operating methods and organisational structures of the various stakeholders, the results will be illustrated and discussed separately, under the following headings: institutions, companies, NGOs, research institutions, laws, inter-regional cooperation structures, and perceived importance of the different sectors and problems.

### 3.2.1 Institutions

Institutions are stakeholders with competences over at least one of the sectors indicated in the Recommendation. For the stocktaking only national or regional (provincial) institutions have been considered, not those at municipal level. However, given the importance of municipalities for ICZM and in order to illustrate their different representation by regions, three charts have been compiled. In the first the number of coastal municipalities for each region is shown. In the second, the total length of coastline for each region is given, while in the third the information is cross-referenced to show the average length of coastline per coastal municipality for each region.

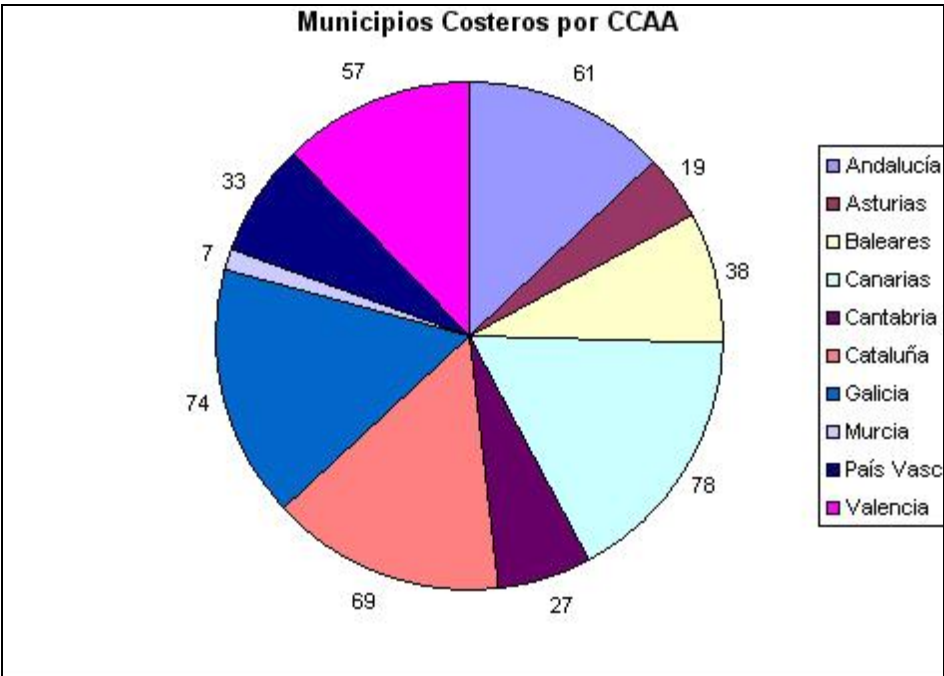


Chart 5: Number of coastal municipalities in each region

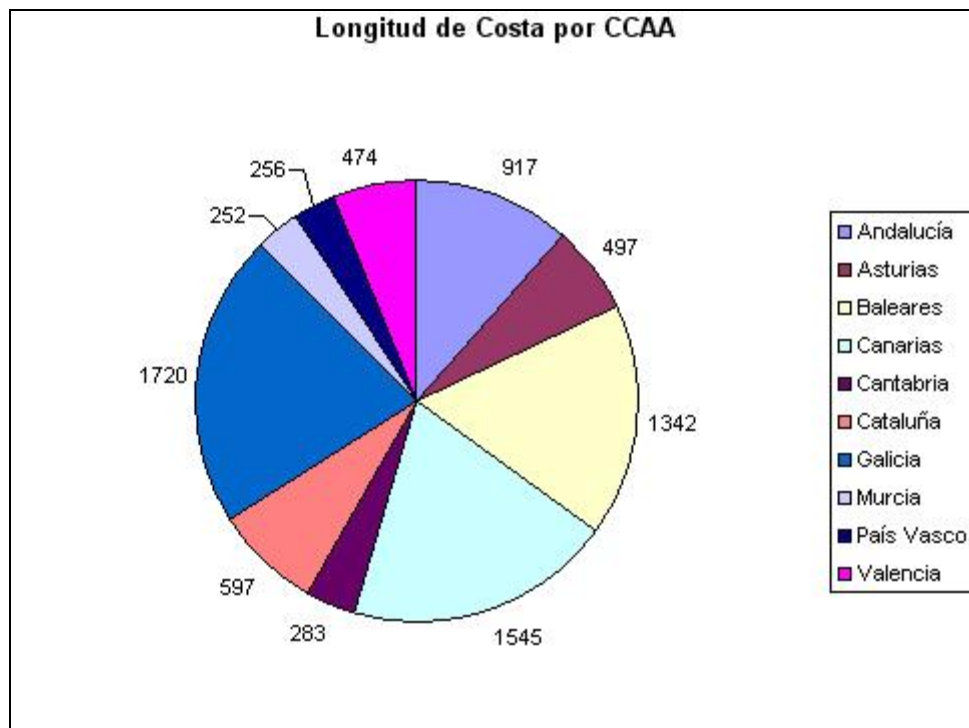


Chart 6: length of coastline in each region

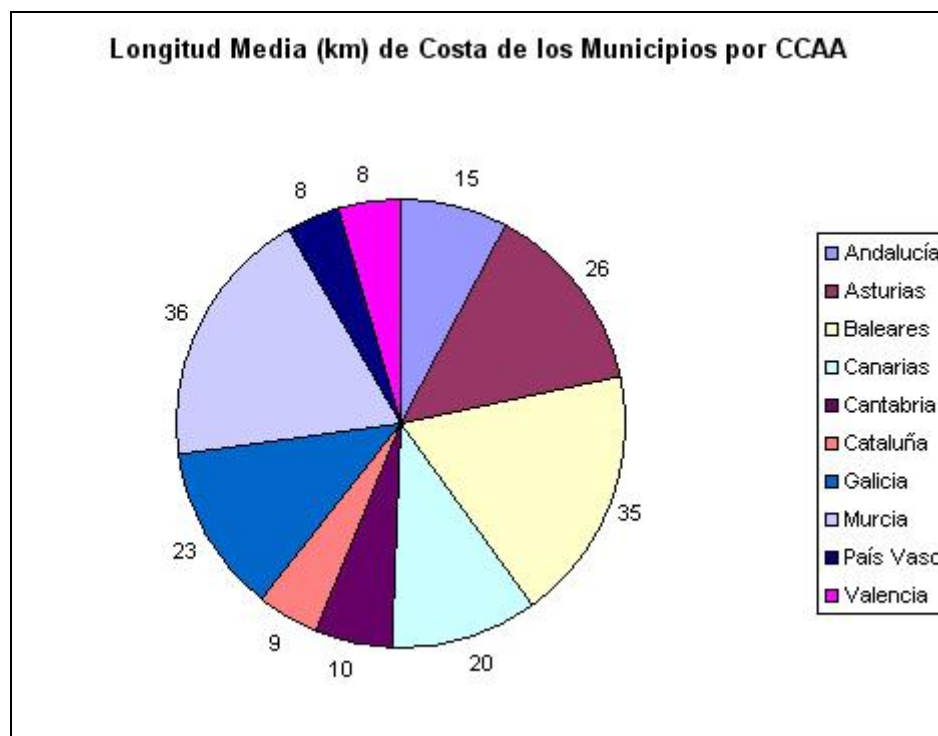


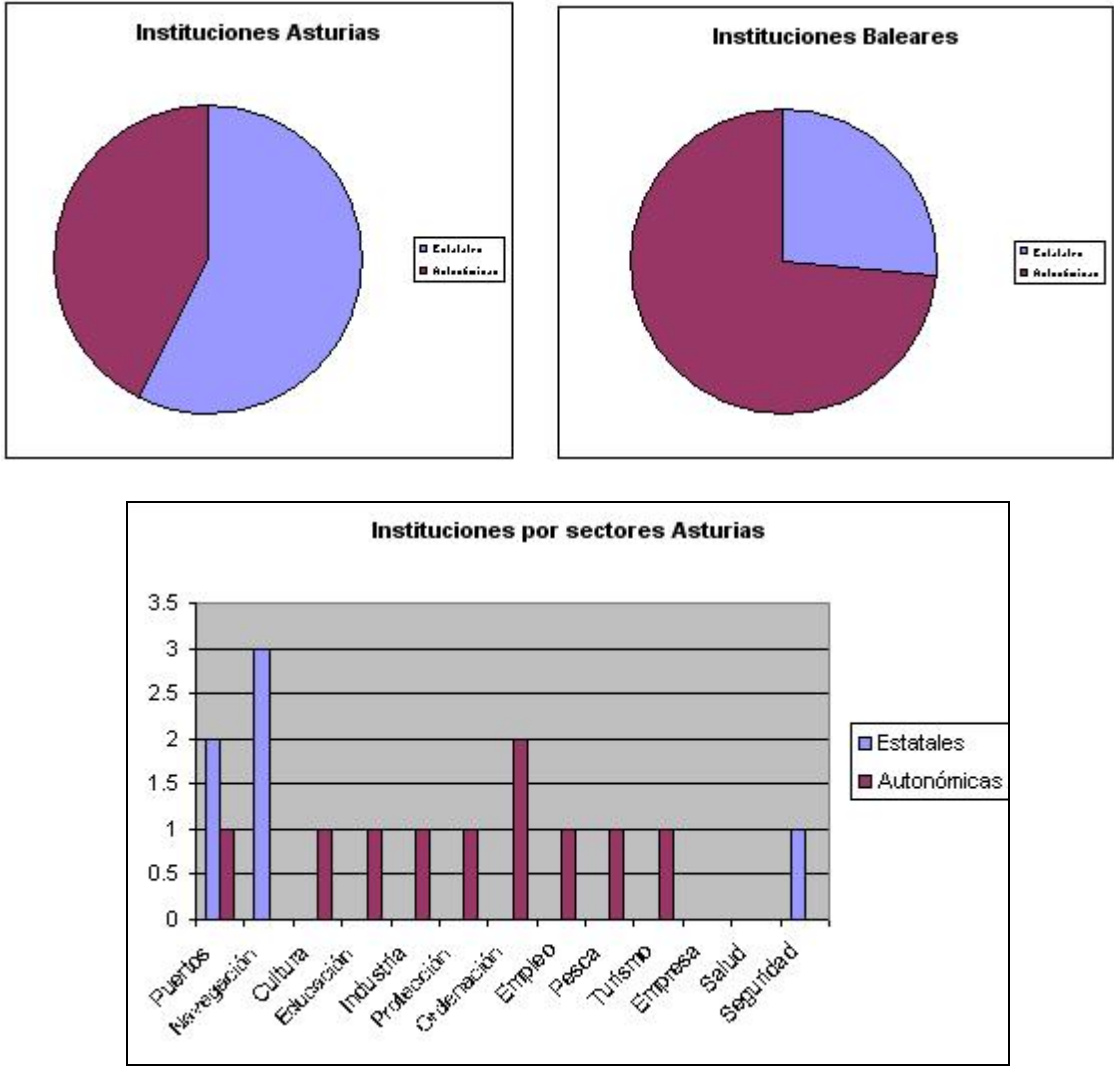
Chart 7: Average length of coastline per municipality in each region

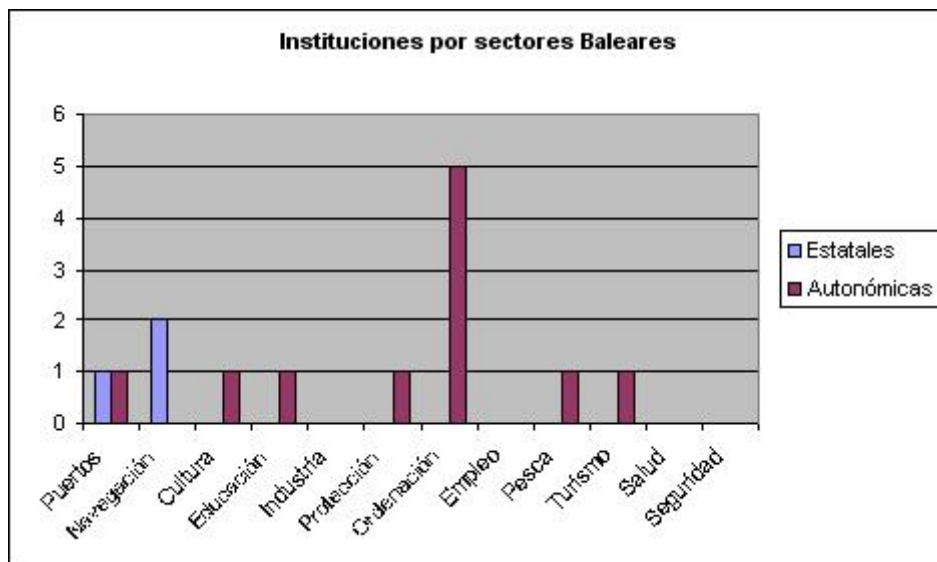
A preliminary glance at the charts shows the varying degrees of complexity posed by integrated coastal zone management, depending on the number of municipalities involved. Moreover, the average size of these -whether they are larger or smaller- has a bearing on certain planning decisions and requirements.

Having clarified this situation regarding the role of the municipalities, in the case of institutions which operate at regional level one has to take into account those belonging

to the region itself and also state bodies with exclusive or shared competences. The first comparison is between the number of state and regional institutions identified in each region. The state institutions consistently identified are the Harbourmaster's Office, Port Authority and the regional or provincial offices of the Department of Coasts. However, the number of these institutions varies from region to region. Other national bodies were not included a priori and it was left up to the stakeholders surveyed to suggest their inclusion, a circumstance which also helps account for the differences found between the regions.

In addition to illustrating the number of state and regional institutions, the charts also break these down into the sectors for which they are competent. As can be seen, few interactions and overlaps exist as regards competences and the problem arises rather due to spatial overlaps.

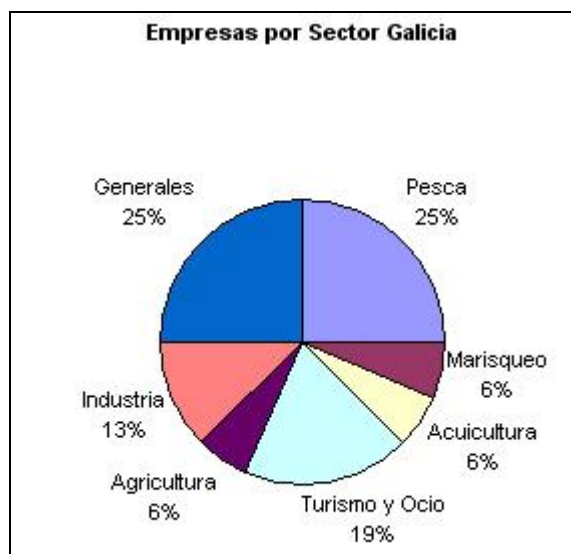




Charts 8, 9, 10: comparison between the distribution of institutions in Asturias and the Balearics.

### 3.2.2 Businesses

In the case of companies it was felt appropriate to illustrate the distribution by sector for each region rather than compare the number identified. The following chart shows the distribution for the regions of Galicia and Valencia.





Charts 11 and 12: comparison of the distribution of companies in Valencia and Galicia.

The first aspect to note concerning Valencia is the low number of stakeholders identified. Hence -in percentage terms- the representativeness of those that do appear is high. In terms of sectors, the dominant position of aquaculture is striking. This may be due to the increased activity of this sector of late and may also reflect the strong relationship between the companies in question and the D.G. for Coasts, given that officials from the latter provided the initial list. In Galicia, companies in the fisheries, aquaculture and shell-fishing sectors account for more than one third of all those identified, followed in terms of importance by general traders/business bodies and associations of hoteliers and bars etc.

### 3.2.3 NGOs

The vast majority of the NGOs identified work in the field of nature protection or have this as their stated purpose. The following chart shows the number of NGOs in each region as a percentage of the overall number.

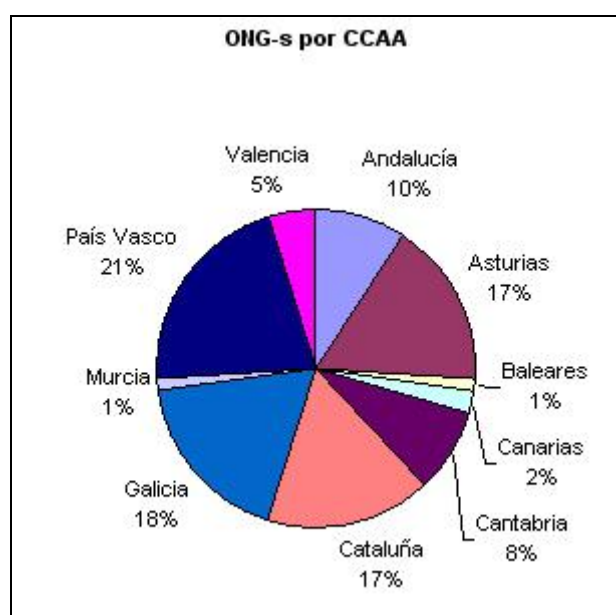


Chart 13: distribution of NGOs by region



In terms of activities, the majority of the NGOs are ecologist or nature conservation groups. However, three main types can be identified: ecologist, cultural and recreational. The following chart illustrates in percentages the distribution of each category.

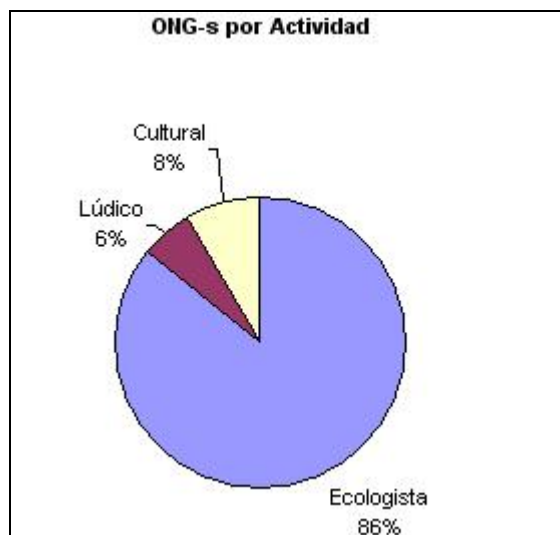


Chart 14: distribution of NGOs by activity

Despite the fact that their general purpose is nature conservation, the groups were asked about their specific interests and concerns. The main concerns expressed related to spatial planning, protection of the most endangered ecosystems and landscapes, and protection of species under threat of extinction..

### 3.2.4 Laws

Given below is the distribution of regional laws by sector (the regional law category has been chosen because it is here that the real differences lie, the other laws being common to all). It should be noted once again that the laws shown are those identified by stakeholders as those of greatest importance for their day-to-day work.

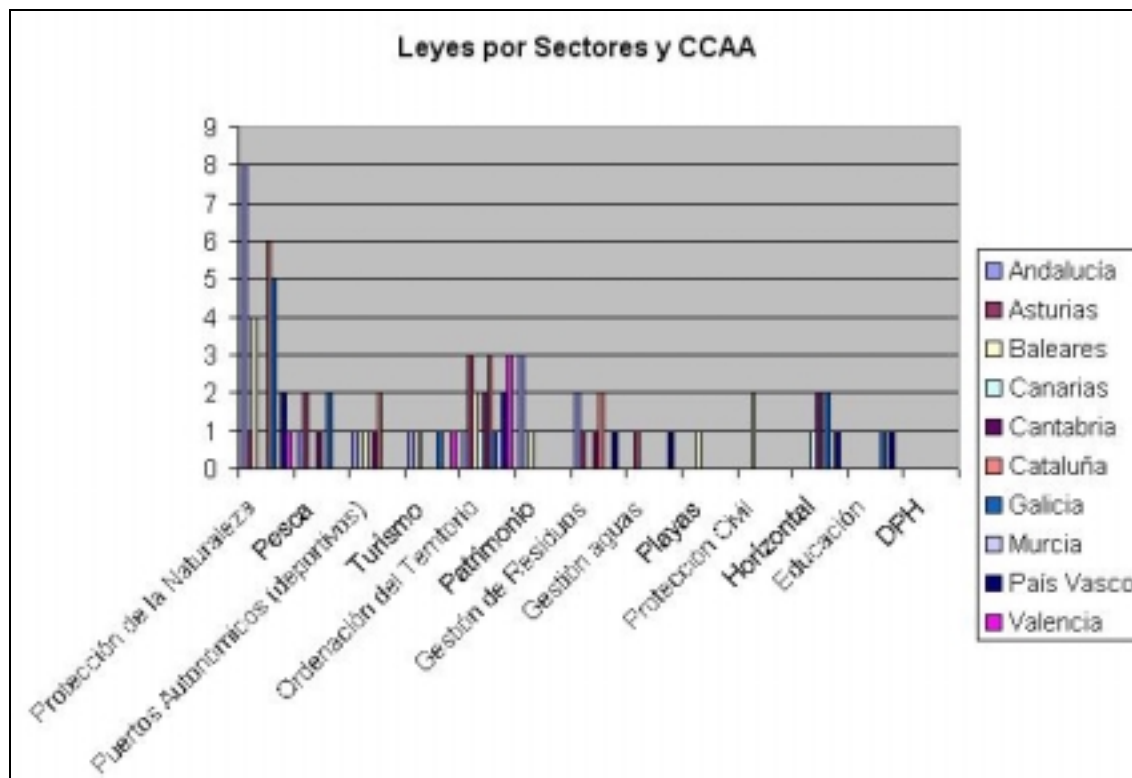


Chart 15: Distribution of laws by sectors in each region

The following chart shows the number of laws identified by the different stakeholders in each region.

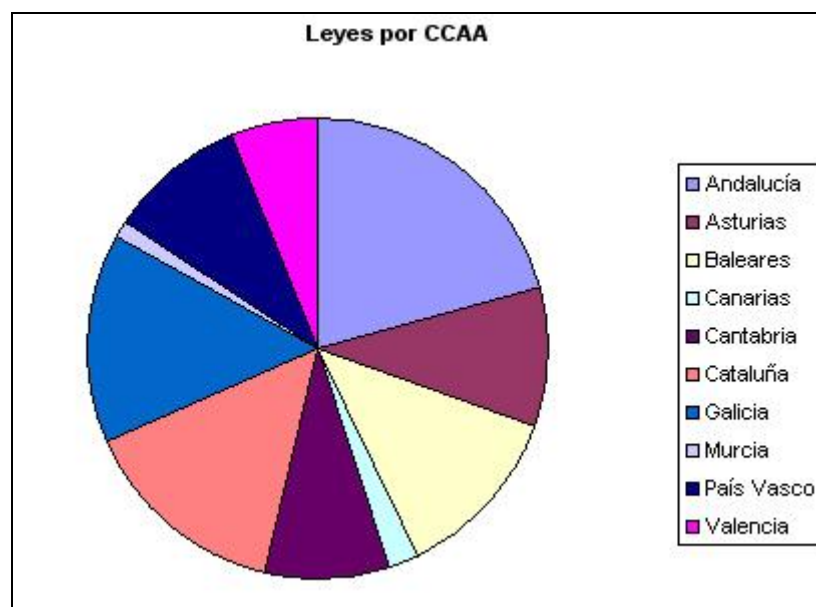


Chart 16: number of laws per region

### 3.2.5 Inter-regional cooperation structures

With regard to existing inter-regional cooperation structures, the following deserve mention:

- Structure for cooperation between Catalonia, the Balearics, Valencia and Murcia -with participation by the regional governments and coordinated by the respective Harbourmaster's Offices- on issues relating to security and the environment in the Mediterranean, in accordance with the requirements of IPPC Directive 61/1996.
- North-west Cantabrian Fisheries Coordination Committee, comprising Galicia, Asturias, Cantabria and the Basque Country. Issues dealt with include the creation of a 'brand' label for fish from the Cantabrian Sea and management plans for horse mackerel and eels.

### 3.2.6 Perceived importance of the different sectors and problems

In order to gauge stakeholder perception of problems affecting the coast, the survey included questions asking them to rank in order of importance the different sectors and areas mentioned in the Recommendation. They were also requested to rank a series of problems which had been identified as being the most important for Europe's coasts in the report setting out the conclusions to the demonstration programmes.

The responses furnished have been used to compile the following charts showing the global perception as well as the perception held on Spain's two different coasts (Atlantic and Mediterranean).

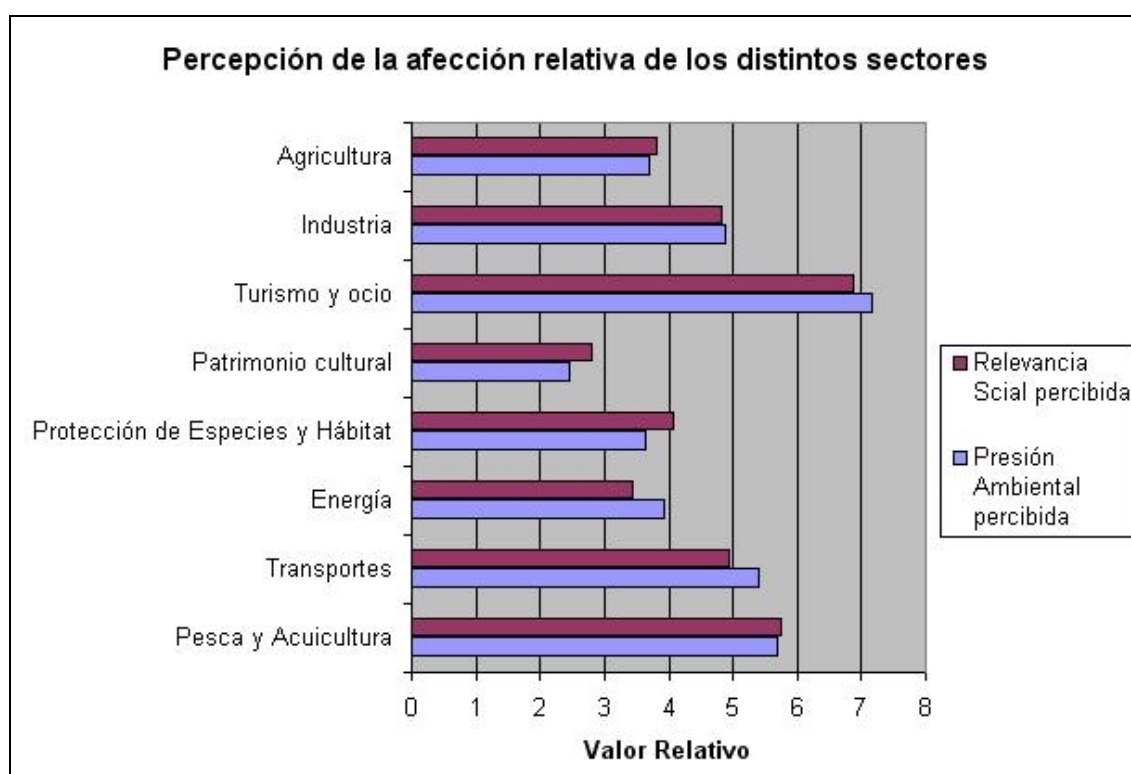


Chart 17: perception of the pressure exerted by the various sectors and their social importance

As can be seen, in overall terms tourism is considered to place most pressure on the coastal environment and is also considered to be of greatest social importance. Behind tourism come fishing, industry, agriculture and energy. The least aggressive activities in environmental terms are species protection and heritage conservation. However, it is

rather striking to find that species protection is deemed to place pressure on the environment. Only species protection and, to a lesser extent, fishing are considered to be of greater social importance than the environmental pressure they cause.

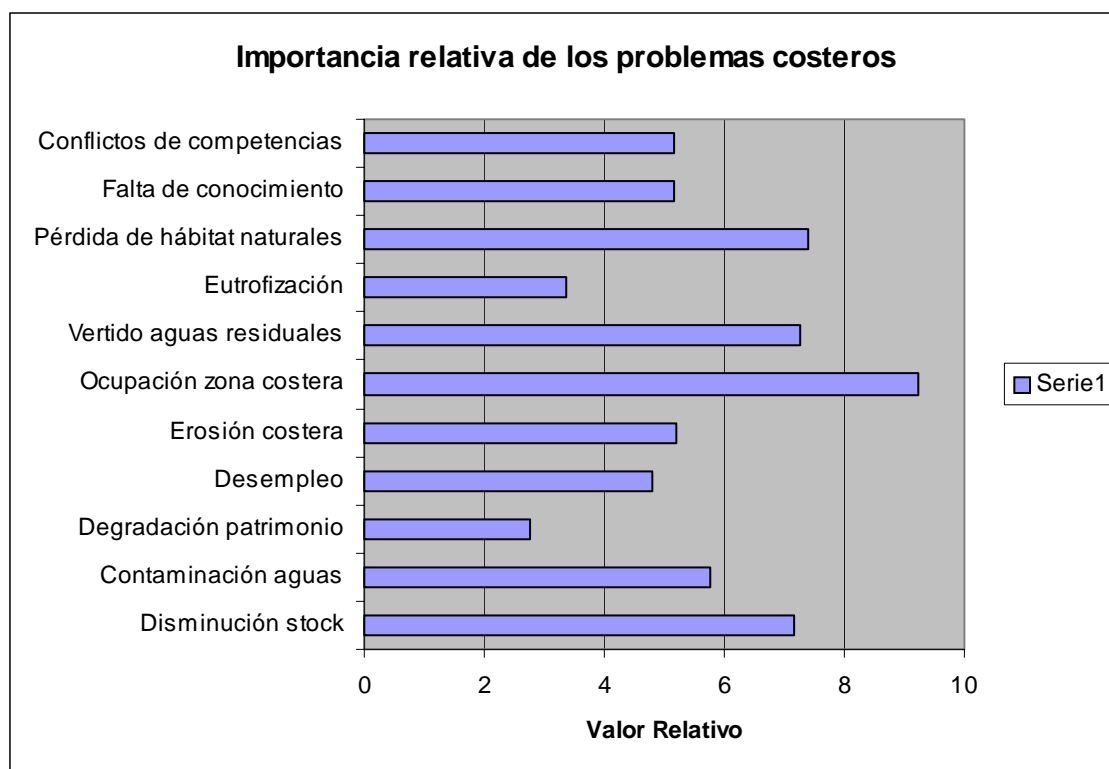


Chart 18: perceived importance of coastal problems

Turning to the perception of the problems faced by coastal areas, occupation of the coastal zone is viewed as the most important of those suggested, followed by loss of natural habitats (which is directly related to occupation), diminishing fishing stocks and waste water discharges. Degradation of heritage is perceived as the least serious problem in coastal zones.

A comparison between Spain's two coasts shows that although on both the Mediterranean and Atlantic coasts tourism is perceived as being the sector placing most pressure on the environment and also the most socially important, this opinion is much more clear-cut in the Mediterranean. On the Atlantic coast fishing, industry and transport are also perceived as being highly important in both categories. On both coasts cultural heritage is considered the sector of least importance and the one placing least pressure on the environment. This result is consistent with the perception of the loss of natural heritage as the least important problem.

In terms of the problems perceived, occupation of coastal zones is seen as the main problem on both coasts, although the perception is stronger on the Mediterranean side. The second most important problem perceived on the Atlantic coast is the reduction in fish stocks, which ranks only sixth in the Mediterranean.

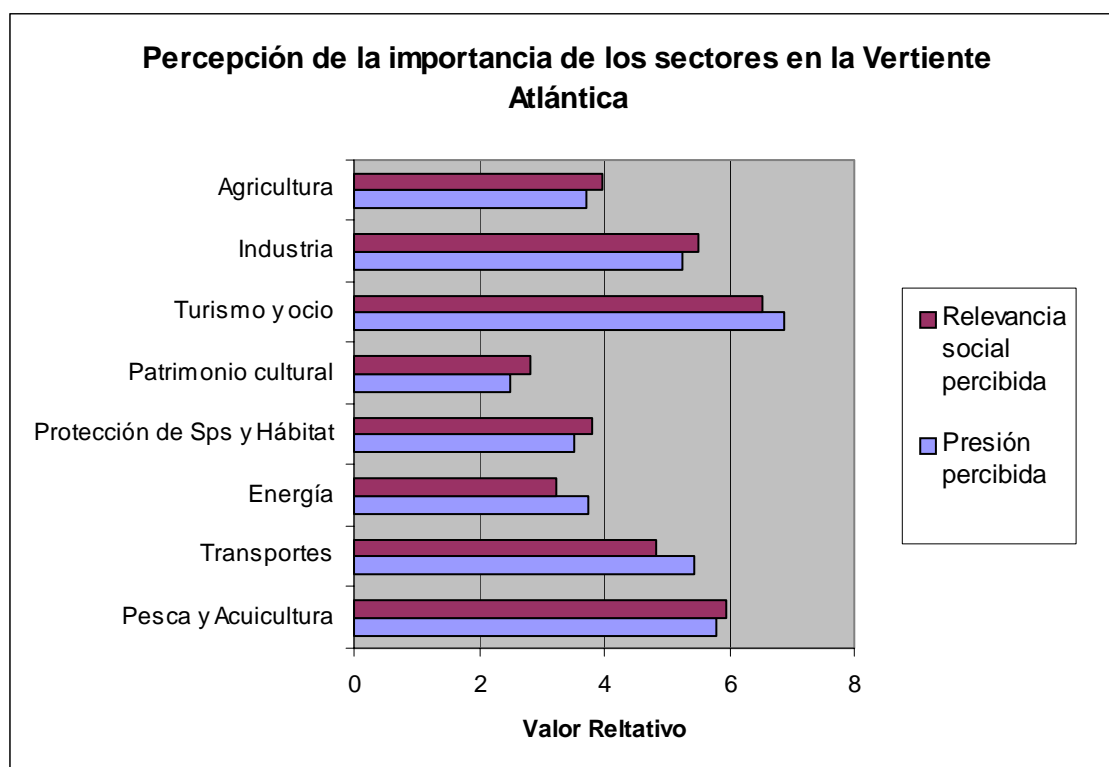


Chart 19: perception of the pressure exerted by the different sectors on the Atlantic coast and their social importance

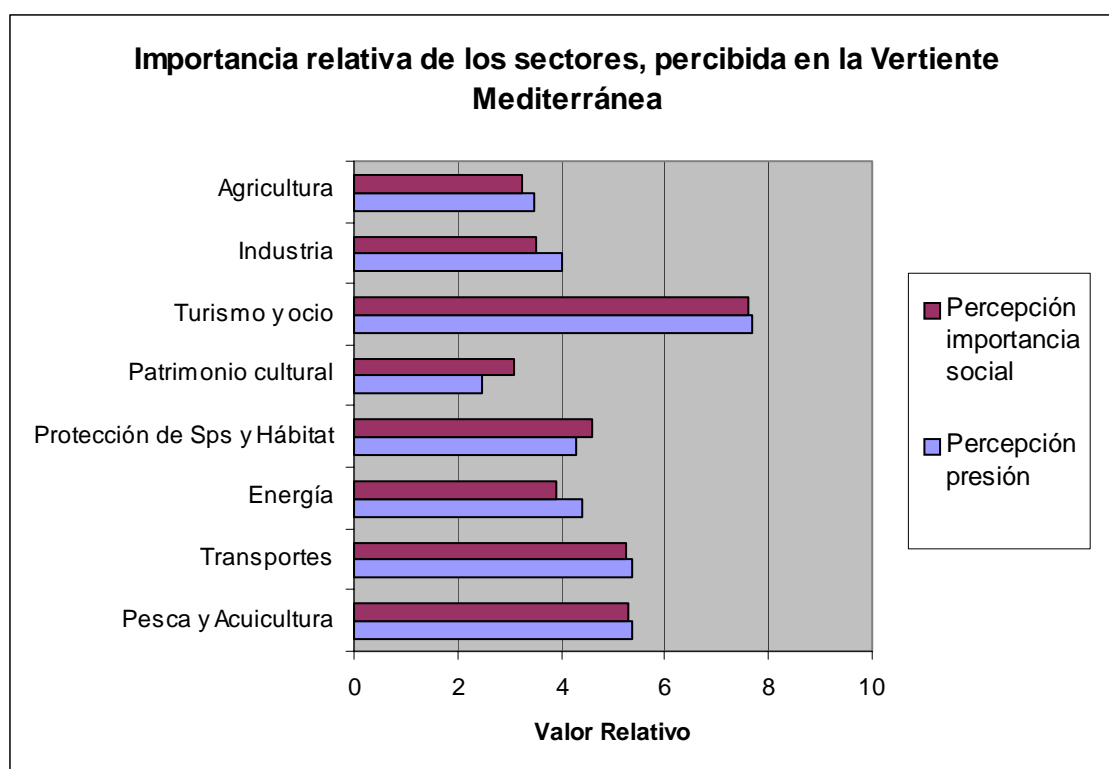


Chart 20: perception of the pressure exerted by the different sectors on the Mediterranean coast and their social importance

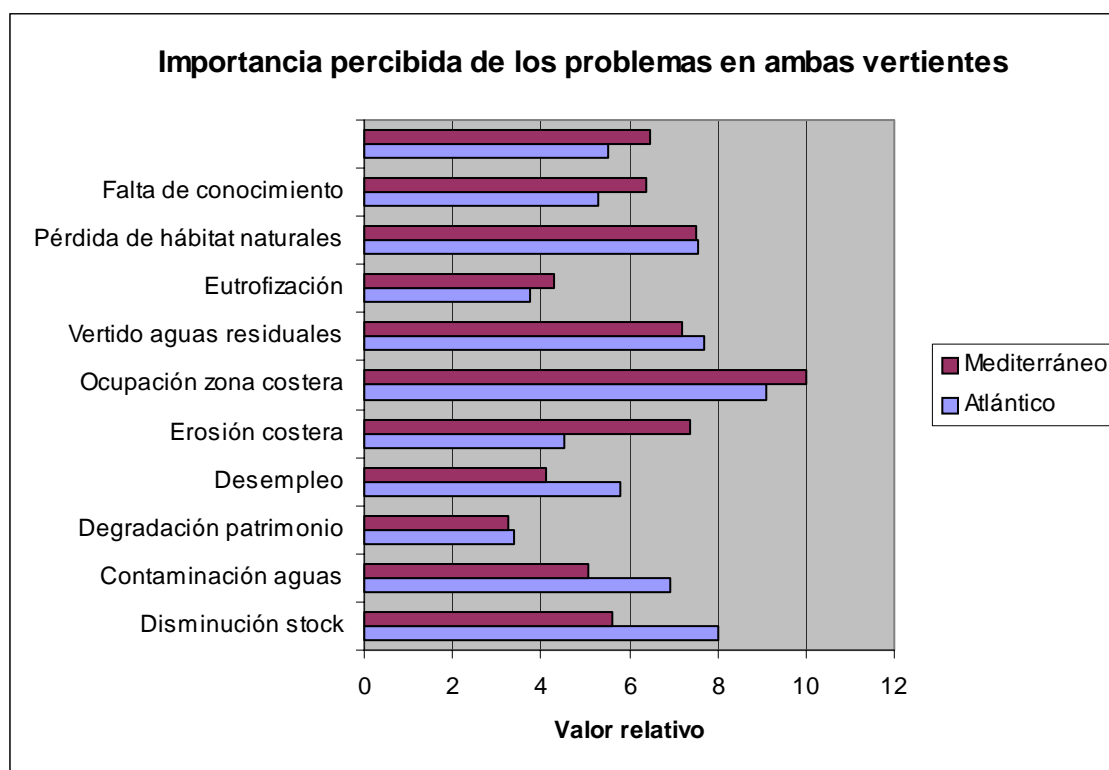


Chart 21: comparison between the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts in terms of the perceived importance of coastal problems

## **4 Spain's ICZM Strategy**

In order to meet current needs and those of future generations, it is necessary to protect the environment and its resources, and also to promote their equitable use by society, while improving levels of prosperity and economic efficiency in the long term. These principles are the pillars of sustainable development, which can be achieved in democratic societies by putting in place a stable and effective framework for integrated management. Sustainable development in coastal zones is closely bound up with sound management of such zones by the competent bodies, with the participation and collaboration of stakeholders.

Spain's ICZM Strategy defines two strategic objectives. The first is related to the sustainable development of coastal zones and the second to the integrated management of such zones. Sustainable development is acknowledged as the goal which can be attained through integrated management, although both are considered strategic objectives of equal importance. Integrated management can help achieve sustainable development through the participation of competent stakeholders and the public in general.

The specific objectives determine the priority lines of action, in accordance with the two strategic objectives defined. They set out the scope of future actions on the coast while also laying down objectives relating to environmental protection and sustainable use of resources, as well as others concerning integrated management, including processes for participation and training and effective use of knowledge for correct decision-making.

Lastly, the concrete initiatives, measures and instruments reflect Spain's commitment to compliance with the objectives defined and they also map out the way forward and the work required in the coming years. The initiatives, measures and instruments include implementation of an instrument for sustainable participation-based planning -called the Master Plan for Coastal Sustainability-, the effectiveness of which will be enhanced by cooperation agreements signed with the regions, monitoring of the status of the environment by a permanent Sustainability Observatory for the Spanish Coast and the creation of a National Coast Council to facilitate representation by the different sectors and society at large, as stipulated in the Recommendation. Initiatives taken in the field of R&D and training have contributed and will contribute in future to developing knowledge and transferring this knowledge to end users and stakeholders.

### **4.1 Strategic objectives**

Spain's Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy sets out the following strategic objectives:

1. To improve the environmental, economic and social conditions of the coastal zone and ensure use of its resources in accordance with the principles of sustainable development.
2. To review and adapt the management and decision-making model in order to incorporate the principles of Integrated Coastal Zone Management

### **4.2 Specific objectives**

The Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy defines the following 10 specific objectives, 6 of which are related to the first strategic objective and 4 to the second:

Specific sustainable development objectives:

1. Sustainable management of the interaction between the natural physical processes and occupation of the coast, including implementation of urban planning instruments.
2. Protection and recuperation of coastal ecosystems.
3. Optimisation of the use of natural resources, including living and mineral resources and renewable energy sources, with respect for the carrying capacity of the system.
4. Security against the risk of environmental accidents and natural catastrophes on the coast.
5. Improved amenities for public use and accessibility to the coast in accordance with sustainability criteria.
6. Recuperation and promotion of cultural heritage associated with the coast.

Specific integrated management objectives:

7. Effective and systematic integration of environmental information and knowledge in the decision-making process.
8. Coordination among the different administrative levels to facilitate territorial coherence and cohesion and defend the collective interest.
9. Transparency in the management process and effective participation in the planning of actions.
10. Financial consolidation to guarantee the necessary technical and economic resources.



### **4.3 Initiatives, measures and instruments**

Some of the range of initiatives, measures and instruments established to meet the objectives laid down in the Strategy are already in place, while others will be soon or are planned for the coming years. These include:

1. Master Plan for Coastal Sustainability
2. Sustainability Observatory for the Spanish Coast
3. Agreements with coastal regions
4. National Coast Council
5. Purchase of land for protection and restoration
6. Support for R&D in coastal areas
7. Education, continuous education and training activities for coastal managers

These initiatives, measures and instruments are specifically designed to meet the strategic and specific objectives set out in the Strategy. A planning matrix which qualitatively establishes the relevance of each measure for the specific objective addressed can be drawn up. The matrix shown below illustrates the relationship between the strategic and specific objectives and the initiatives, measures and instruments.

Strategic Objectives	1.Sustainable Development						2.Integrated Management			
Specific Objectives	1.Erosion/ Town Planning	2..Ecosystem protection	3.Natural resources	4.Environment risks	5.Cultural heritage	6.Accessibility	7.Informed decisions	8.Admin.. coordination	9.Transparency/ Participation	10.Financial consolidation
Measures										
1. Master Plan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
2. Sustainability Observatory	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	
3. Agreements with regions							●	●	●	
4. NCC										
5. Land purchase	●	●								●
6. R&D							●			
7.Education/ Training							●		●	

Table 6: Matrix illustrating the relationship between strategic and specific objectives and the initiatives, measures and instruments designed.

#### **4.3.1 Master Plan for Coastal Sustainability (MPCS)**

The entry into force of Spain's Coast Law (Law 22/1988) marked a decisive step towards the conservation of the natural resources of coastal zones. The Law represented a first move towards protecting the Spanish coast and it has proven particularly effective in the aspects it set out to control. However, experience has shown that it has not been sufficient to ensure the protection of our coastal zones entirely, and the process of degradation has continued due to the many pressures and converging interests.

The Master Plan for Coastal Sustainability incorporates the new European recommendations on the implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management, while also laying down guidelines for action and criteria for integrated management. It is the basis for annual programming of coastal actions. The Plan endeavours to put in place a planning instrument which will enable actions to be defined in line with the specific and strategic objectives included in the Strategy.

The Master Plan comprises four stages:

##### ***Characterisation and diagnosis of the coastal environment***

This stage comprises the collection of data and information required to characterise a particular section of coast, with a view to carrying out the corresponding diagnosis. Although the Master Plan covers the whole of the Spanish coast, analysis is envisaged in smaller sections, defined by the physiographical units established in the Water Framework Directive and bearing in mind administrative units. In each of these sections management units will be identified for the purposes of characterisation, diagnosis and action proposals.

Some of the work has already commenced, such as the Inventory of Pressure on Coastal and Transitory Waters, which is based on a remote data base operated by the Directorate General for Coasts at the Ministry of the Environment. The data base aims to reflect all the pressures exerted on the Spanish coastline in relation to the implementation of the WFD. Compilation will involve participation by the competent authorities for each of the pressures, thus making the data base a useful tool for decision-making and for the preparation of strategies.

##### ***Drawing up of proposals and alternatives for action***

The objective of this stage is to decide on action alternatives in each management unit analysed using the established sustainability criteria and the strategic and specific objectives. The alternatives are based on the diagnosis arrived at in the first stage and will be appraised in the evaluation process (stage three).

##### ***Evaluation of action alternatives***

In this stage the various proposals for action will be evaluated through a participatory decision-making process in which stakeholders and the competent administrations will select the most appropriate alternatives within the framework of the strategic and specific objectives referred to earlier. The alternatives selected will be evaluated through detailed analysis of the costs and benefits of each.

##### ***Final drafting of the Plan***

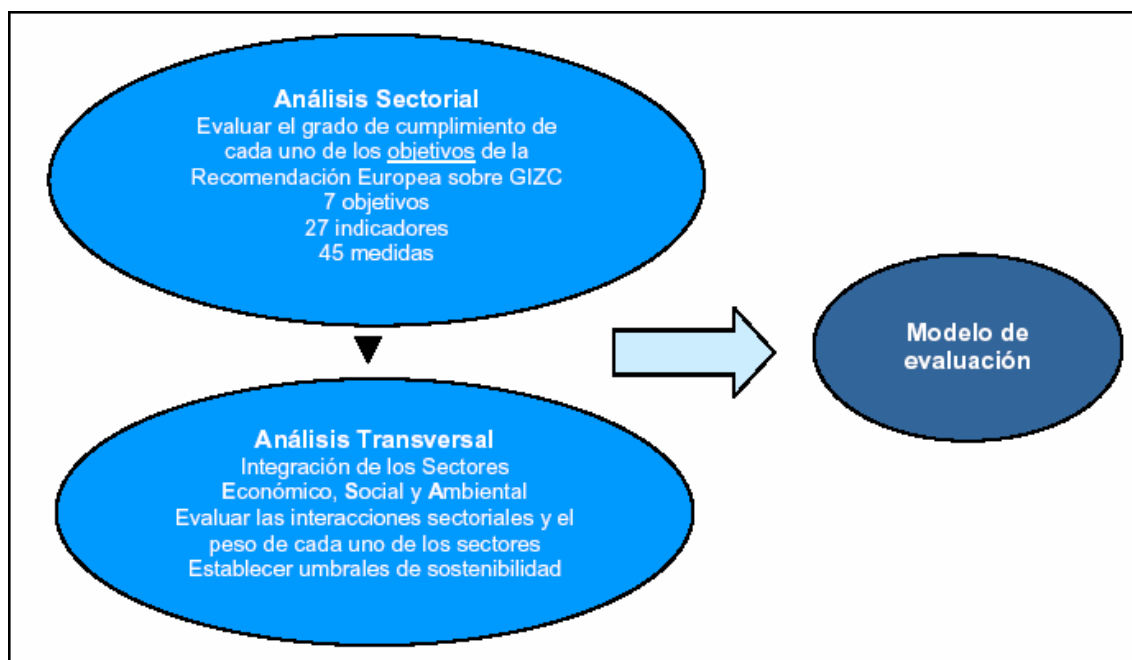
Stage four is the final drafting of the Plan, which will include all the actions finally chosen and the political and financial agreements adopted for their implementation.

### 4.3.2 Sustainability Observatory for the Spanish Coast (SOSC)

Within the framework of the existing Spanish Sustainability Observatory, the intention is to create a specific section to monitor sustainability on the coast. Several initiatives already under way will facilitate the creation of the Observatory, whose activities will include research, selection and calculation of indicators and dissemination of results, in order to help incorporate the information into the decision-making process and into public information on the status of the coast.

One of the main functions of the SOSC will be to detect unacceptable trends and, generally, any trends requiring correction. To perform this main function the Observatory will require the most objective and most flexible sustainability evaluation model possible. The aim is not simply to set mathematical thresholds for each key indicator but to apply the thresholds and criteria flexibly depending on the evolution of each zone.

The diagram below illustrates the two types of analysis (sectoral and cross-sector) needed to make the model more objective.



Picture 7: evaluation model diagram

In order to carry forward the principle of participation set out in the Recommendation and enhance the transparency and results of administrative action, the Observatory will publish annual reports.

### 4.3.3 Collaboration agreements with coastal regions

In July 2005 Spain's Environment Minister notified her regional counterparts of her wish to conclude ICZM agreements between the Ministry and the regions. The proposed agreements, some of which have already been signed, aim to establish a stable cooperation and coordination framework between the Ministry and each region, within their respective competences.

Through the agreements the parties agree to cooperate on

- Coastal protection, defence and recuperation
- The development of works and actions on the coast.
- Control and surveillance of the coast to guarantee appropriate compliance with existing regulations.
- Exchange of and improved information on coastal management
- Promoting active and responsible participation by citizens in coastal conservation and enhancement.

Under the agreements a Joint Monitoring Committee, comprising four representatives of each of the intervening administrations, will be created. This body will facilitate cooperation and collaboration at the levels of analysis and decision-making with respect to technical, legal and/or environmental issues affecting the coast. The body will act within the framework of established legal procedures and the competences of each of the intervening administrations with respect to the coast will be fully respected.

Technical commissions will also be created, one in each province. These will consist of six members: one from the Ministry of the Environment, the provincial head or head of service of the Department of Coasts and two members appointed by the Secretary General for the Regions and Biodiversity, plus three representatives appointed by the region. The technical commissions will focus primarily on technical, legal and environmental analysis of actions envisaged under the agreement, such as works, boundaries, concessions, authorisations or other types of action. They will also put forward consensus-based solutions and alternatives to the competent Administrations, and -where appropriate- to the Joint Monitoring Committee. The technical commissions will be open to participation by any local stakeholders considered necessary, depending on the subject dealt with in each working session.

#### **4.3.4 National Coast Council**

In order to give effect to the sectoral and social representation required by the Recommendation, it is envisaged that a National Coast Council will be created for the whole country, with external representation (from both the public and private sectors) from outside the Ministry of the Environment and the Directorate General for Coasts, which is the body competent for coastal matters.

The Council will perform an advisory role for all managers, as well as a coordination role for the Ministry of the Environment. It will include Ministries with competences in areas relating to the coast (public sector representation) and representation from the economic and social sphere in the form of prominent private-sector stakeholders.

##### ***Public sector representation***

Representation in this case would consist of representatives of the following Ministries:

- Economic Development
- Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
- Housing
- Economy and Finance
- Industry, Tourism and Trade
- Culture
- Education and Science
- Employment and Social Affairs

##### ***Regional administration representation***

The regions

##### ***Private sector representation***

Associations, foundations and professional bodies

Trade unions

Employers' organisations in the Tourism, Fisheries and Construction sectors

##### ***Research and Teaching***

Public and private universities

Research centres

##### ***Functions and structure***

The main function of the Council will be to ensure transparency, administrative coordination and community participation in decisions affecting Spain's coastal zones.

The Council might carry out its duties in the form of an annual plenary meeting and various committees or working groups for each key issue on which it is consulted.

#### **4.3.5 Purchase of land for protection and restoration**

The purchase of land in coastal zones, for inclusion in the maritime-terrestrial public domain and to extend the natural public domain, is an effective instrument for protecting and subsequently restoring the coast. Several experiences at international level have demonstrated the importance of this instrument, the effectiveness of which hinges on long-term financial consolidation.

With a view to implementing this management model, the Ministry of the Environment has undertaken technical visits, accompanied by French representatives, to study the

methodologies used in the Conservatoire du Litoral, a public institution set up to purchase land for protection or restoration. The Spanish government, through the Ministry of the Environment, is committed to purchasing land for subsequent conservation and restoration. The Ministry has already initiated a programme to buy up land for inclusion in the maritime terrestrial public domain, and has allocated a budget of 20 million euros for this purpose in 2006. It is hoped that this budget will be increased in the coming years.

#### **4.3.6 Support for R&D in coastal zones**

Research, Development and innovation (R&D) in coastal issues is crucial in order to obtain comprehensive knowledge of the system, including the physical, ecological and socio-economic processes and interactions between them. R&D is also important for defining models and methodological frameworks for integrated management and stakeholder participation.

However, advances in science and technology can also distance managers from the scientific community and difficulties may arise in communicating results and concerns regarding the status and processes of the coastal environment, so they can be factored into coastal policy implementation decisions.

Various public and private university research teams in fields as wide-ranging as biology, regional and town planning, port/coastal engineering, geography and geology have already opened up lines of research aimed at Integrated Coastal Zone Management. Other research centres at national level are engaged in the study of the complex processes associated with the coastal system. These include the Science Research Council, the Centre for Studies and Experimentation in Public Works, and the Oceanographic Institute.

Such groups and universities receive support from central and regional administration for their theoretical and applied research. The projects have obtained direct funding through R&D Programmes (EU Framework Programmes, National Plans, etc) or co-funding from regional development programmes (Interreg).

Implementation of the Strategy at national level will provide further impetus for ICZM research projects and programmes. It is envisaged that other projects will emerge and receive funding in this area also.

#### **4.3.7 Education and training and capacity building for coastal managers**

Many national and regional institutions have departments or divisions dedicated to coastal issues and staffed by officials who are responsible for planning and implementation of actions, for legal and administrative procedures or who perform other functions relating to coastal management.

Training of such officials and of coastal managers is crucial if they are to take decisions in which information is recognised, generated and used adequately.

In the past, and still today, the authorities - in particular the Directorate General for Coasts at the Ministry of the Environment - have promoted training courses in ICZM and related tools and technologies for technical staff working in central and regional services. These include:

- Courses in the use of the Coastal Modelling System, included in the Aid to Coastal Management Model. This course has already helped train a large number of civil servants and it is required to learn to use the computer tools which form part of the Aid to Coastal Management Model.
- University Expert in Integrated Coastal Zone Management. This course is delivered in collaboration with the University of Cantabria. It commenced in February 2005 and the ten teaching weeks are spread throughout the year, thus enabling staff at the Directorate General for Coasts of the Ministry of the Environment to familiarise themselves with ICZM concepts, processes, techniques, methodologies and tools.
- Others, for example, the ICZM courses organised by the Biodiversity Foundation.

As part of the Strategy it is intended to continue training of officials through courses at national and regional level and thus ensure that decision-making is grounded on more solid scientific bases, through implementation of the principles of sustainable development.



## **5 Development of the Strategy and impact evaluation**

### **5.1 Stages of development**

A time frame has to be defined for the implementation of the various planned initiatives, measures and instruments if ICZM is to be effective in a relatively short period of time. The stages of development can be divided into the following:

- Strategy preparation (2002-2005)
- Planning and organisation (2006-2007)
- Implementation and review (2008-2010)

#### **5.1.1 Strategy preparation (2002-2005)**

It is difficult to put an exact time frame on the preparation period. Since the adoption of the Recommendation in 2002, a large number of public events, meetings, seminars, contacts, working groups, pilot experiences have taken place at national, regional and local level. The adoption of the Recommendation in 2002 marks a clear starting point for the work and efforts to prepare this document, which has been drawn up on the basis of consensus and as a conclusion to the first stage of preparation of the strategy.

The present document, which was prepared after the seminar held in Barcelona in October 2005, reflects the contributions made by the representatives of the Directorate General for Coasts and the various coastal regions, as well as European and local representatives.

Three main types of work can be identified during the preparatory stage:

- Public debates and projects
- Preparatory actions for the planning stage
- Preparation of the information system

Various public events associated with the Recommendation on ICZM took place during the preparation stage, including the following:

- Villajoyosa (Alicante 2002)
- Madrid (2003)
- Barcelona (2005)
- Almería (2005)
- Seville (2005)

Also deserving of mention are the seminars, meetings and public events relating to the preparation of the ICZM Protocol for the Mediterranean within the framework of the Barcelona Convention, and others associated with studies by the European Commission, such as Eurosion (Living with coastal erosion in Europe) or funding e.g. Enplan (Catalan Strategy for ICZM), Copranet (erosion and tourism), Deduce (Coastal sustainability evaluation model), Eastern Almería CAMP (integrated plan for actions undertaken under the Mediterranean Action Plan / Barcelona Convention in eastern Almería).

As part of this preliminary preparation stage, the Directorate General for Coasts of the Ministry of the Environment has set aside 6.4 million euros from its 2006 budget for the drafting of the Master Plan on Coastal Sustainability.

Also deserving of mentioning are the initiatives, measures and instruments described in the R&D section above and the education, continuous education and training activities for coastal managers undertaken during the period 2002-2005.

### **5.1.2 Planning and organisation (2006 -2007)**

The second stage of development of Spain's ICZM Strategy envisages four major aspects for the next two years (2006-2007):

- Drafting of the Master Plan for Coastal Sustainability
- Cooperation agreements with the regions
- Creation of the National Coast Council
- Setting up of the Sustainability Observatory for the Spanish Coast

The other initiatives, measures and instruments -in particular land purchases, R&D in coastal areas and training activities- do not require planning since they are part of the sustainable and integrated management already being implemented and will be maintained in years to come.

#### ***Drafting of the Master Plan for Coastal Sustainability***

The Directorate General for Coasts is currently working on the Master Plan with a view to defining, in coordination with the regions, the set of priority sustainability actions to be undertaken. In accordance with Directive 2001/42/EC, a strategic environmental assessment of the plan is envisaged to ensure thorough and effective review of proposals.

The definitive text of the Master Plan is, therefore, a key aspect and will mark the conclusion of the preparatory stage.

#### ***Cooperation agreements with the regions***

The signing of cooperation agreements is a decisive step towards meeting the integrated management objectives pursued. The agreements will be proposed in tandem with the work carried out for the drafting of the Master Plan, in order to ensure effective and efficient integration of the objectives and action proposals contained in the Plan.

#### ***Creation of a National Coast Council (NCC)***

A second key element for assessing the degree of consolidation of this second stage is the creation of the organisational structure for the NCC. It is envisaged that during this stage the range of bodies that will make ICZM possible in Spain will be in place.

#### ***Setting up of the Coastal Observatory***

Once the Master Plan (the main source of reliable and verified data) and other preliminary experiences are completed (e.g. work by the EU group of experts on ICZM, work undertaken in compliance with the obligations arising out of the WFD, including the compilation of an Inventory of Pressures), it will be possible to give a structure and

format to the Coastal Observatory within the framework of the Spanish Sustainability Observatory.

### **5.1.3 Implementation and review (2008 -2010)**

Stage Three, which is likely to begin in 2008 once the objectives set for the second stage have been achieved, will see the implementation of direct and indirect actions which will enable significant progress to be made towards the two major Strategy objectives:

- To improve the real levels of sustainability of the Spanish coast.
- To adapt organisational structures to improve integration of coastal management.

This stage will therefore entail implementation of projects and actions selected in the Master Plan. The coordination bodies will be fully operational, along with an information and knowledge system for decision-making and for recording changes in real trends.

The preparation of executive projects to take the planned actions forward will be a key element in defining and making adequate provision for the economic, environmental and social dimensions of said actions.

## **5.2 Evaluation of the effects of implementation**

Under the requirements of the Recommendation, the threats and positive and negative impacts of the implementation of the Strategy must be considered.

- The threats include the possible situations that might impede or slow implementation.
- The positive impacts include the beneficial effects of implementation of the principles of sustainable development and of integrated management for the coastal environment.
- The negative impacts include the negative effects that will undoubtedly be caused in the short term by effective implementation of the strategy in key sectors of the economy.

### **5.2.1 Threats**

Threats to the implementation of the Strategy are associated with changes to the current model of development and management. The implantation of the Strategy will require adjustments to the model which will improve the quality of the coastal system in the long run, producing a new equilibrium based on principles of sustainability. However, it will trigger short-term economic and social imbalances which are unlikely to be accepted by all political sides at the different sectoral levels of the administration. Still, implementation of the Strategy, or parts of it, will undoubtedly be positive from the outset for the environmental component of the system.

Changes in development and management models will be accepted if accompanied by reasonable and flexible proposals, which enable local specificities to be taken into account when applying the Strategy in each region. EU steps to define a common

Community framework for ICZM, a task to be undertaken once the results of Recommendation 2002/413/EC have been obtained, might include the definition of a legal instrument (a Framework Directive perhaps). Compliance with this instrument will hinge on its flexibility and adaptability to the different regional situations.

### **Threats associated with the change in the coastal development model**

Changing the model of coastal development for one based on long-term sustainable development brings with it the risk that agreements may not be reached on the application of the strategy with the competent political stakeholders and the private stakeholders in specific sectors of coastal activity.

#### ***Threats from the tourism sector***

Tourism will be affected by the switch to a more sustainable model of tourism which respects coastal ecosystems, promotes the sustainable use of resources and also promotes alternatives to mass sun and sand tourism - one of the motors of the Spanish economy, contributing 12% of GDP and many jobs throughout the country.

#### ***Threats from the construction sector***

The construction industry accounts for 18% of Spain's GDP and many new homes are concentrated in coastal areas. It is a major source of employment for Spaniards and a fall in productivity could trigger opposition to the implementation of ICZM by some sectors.

#### ***Threats from the fisheries sector***

The threats to fishing are associated with the possible introduction of measures to protect endangered stocks, which might lead to job losses in a sector already experiencing many problems due to the depletion of fisheries resources.

#### ***Threats from ports and maritime transport***

Ports and maritime transport are key activities for the economy. Coastal ecosystems may be affected by accidental or chronic pollution caused by the failure to implement environmental management systems. Extensions to ports tend to affect coastal systems because the transportation of sediments is impeded and habitats are destroyed. The Strategy might encounter opposition from ports since it affects their models and planned activities.

#### ***Threats from industry***

Many industries located on the coast are in areas of high environmental value or zones which might be subject to natural risks in future. Relocating to other sites could be opposed due to the economic and social costs.

### **Threats associated with the change in coastal management model**

#### ***Threat of disagreement among administrations***

Measures envisaged to improve the management model without changing national legislation include Agreements with the regions and the creation of a National Coast Council. Of the two, the former are probably more binding since they amount to a commitment by the region to cooperate at all levels (administrative, technical and financial) in implementing the Strategy in its coastal areas.

### ***Threats of disagreement with stakeholders***

Opposition from stakeholders may be associated with the outcome of a diagnosis in which they are asked to express an opinion and participate. The planning of actions in accordance with the objective criteria envisaged in the Strategy (in the Master Plan) might lead to the exclusion of some interested stakeholders and thus trigger their opposition, which could easily be magnified by the media.

## **5.2.2 Anticipated positive impacts**

Many long-run benefits are expected to emerge from the implementation of the Strategy in coastal zones. These may be measured through analysis of the improvements in the status and management indicators taken as references for planning of actions (Master Plan) and for coastal monitoring and observation (Observatory).

### ***Integrated knowledge of the coast***

Coastal data and information collection, for subsequent inclusion in data bases and information systems, will afford a comprehensive view of all the component parts of this complex system. It will provide a scientific basis for later studies, will be a source of information for the public and will provide solid support for decision-making processes.

### ***Optimisation of the use of coastal resources***

Coastal resources, whether they are biological, geological or energy-related, will be used in a sustainable manner and a balance will be struck between human needs and ensuring optimum quality levels in the natural system.

### ***Protection and restoration of coastal ecosystems and the landscape***

The actions envisaged will help protect the biodiversity, nature and landscape of many valuable zones and degraded areas will be restored. Economic instruments such as the purchase of land for protection and restoration will make a major contribution to attaining the objectives proposed.

### ***Coordination among administrations***

Coordination among the various levels of administration and also between the environmental and sectoral administrations will enable the problem of fragmented competences to be overcome when action is undertaken on the coast.

### ***Stakeholder participation in the decision process***

Application of the proposed instruments (Master Plan, National Coast Council) will allow for effective participation by stakeholders interested in the planning of actions and evaluation of sustainable development alternatives.

## **5.2.3 Anticipated negative impacts**

### ***Slowing of decision-making and administrative processes***

Decision processes may possibly be held up due to the time needed to reach the required agreements among the various levels of administration and between environmental and sectoral administrations, and also due to the mechanisms designed to allow stakeholders to participate in and contribute to the decision process.

### ***Slowing of short term economic growth***

Changes and adjustments to the current model of growth and development in coastal areas will lead, in the short term, to negative impacts on productivity and employment.

### **5.3 Strategy implementation costs**

A cost evaluation would require a complex study of the costs of the actions planned as well as the economic and social costs of the new scenarios generated by implementation of the strategy.

An approximate idea can be given today of the investment in instruments and actions by the Ministry of the Environment. Once the cooperation agreements are signed with the regions and the definitive version of the Plan is concluded, this cost estimate could be supplemented with contributions from other administrations.

- The budget for the Master Plan for Coastal Sustainability over the two years is 6,422,366 Euros.
- The 2006 budget of the Directorate General for Coasts to fund actions is 200,989,530 Euros.

It has not been possible to evaluate the economic and social costs of the new scenarios arising out of implementation. In any case, under Directive 2001/42/EC on the evaluation of certain environment plans and programmes, a Strategic Environmental Evaluation of the Master Plan will be carried out.

## 6 Evaluation of the transposition of European initiatives

As requested by the stocktaking working group, in addition to the collection of data on the stakeholders, laws and institutions of importance for coastal management, an attempt has been made to evaluate the effects of the transposition into domestic law of European initiatives on coastal issues.

For this purpose stakeholders surveyed were asked their views on the impact of European initiatives on the coastal zone and in their specific sector (the possible answers were high, medium and low). They were also asked to identify the main causes or reasons which have hindered or impeded the correct application of the initiatives.

Regarding the perception of the impact of European initiatives on coastal zones, a review of the answers shows that 26 of the 72 who responded to the question felt the impact was high, 23 considered it was medium and 23 low. When the answers are broken down by stakeholders and by their particular area of interest the following results emerge:

Type	Executive Institutions			Research Institutions			Business Organisations			NGOs		
Area	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
Environment	5	2	2								4	7
Ports	4	4	3									
Shipping	3	5										
Safety		1										
Tourism	2		2				2					
General							1		1			
Industry							1	1	1			
Fisheries and Agriculture	2	3	1						1			
Research				5	3							
Education						4						
Infrastructure	1											
Culture			1									

Table 7 Stakeholder opinions on the impact of European initiatives

At first sight the table looks difficult to interpret but one can readily see that the perception of the impact of European legislation on the environment varies greatly between institutional stakeholders and NGOs. None of the latter responded that the impact was high, while only 4 considered it to be medium. In contrast, of the 41 executive institutions who responded 17 considered it to be high, 15 medium and only 9 low. Among research institutions the greatest differences in perception exist between purely research bodies, most of whom felt the impact was high, and universities, who considered it to be low.

## **6.1 Identification of weaknesses and barriers**

In addition to giving their opinions on the degree of impact of European initiatives, the stakeholders were asked to identify the main barriers or obstacles that, in their view, have hindered or impeded the proper development of such initiatives. Given the open nature of the question, the range of responses was very broad. The responses are listed below, grouped by type. Where the same answer was given twice, the number of respondents is shown.

### **External Reasons**

#### ***Other interests***

- Pressure from property developers (high degree of dependence on the real estate sector) (pressure from different economic sectors, 2) (economic expectations regarding land use) (land speculation) (pressure by owners and construction firms)
- Political and economic pressure
- Plans of the affected towns
- Interference from town halls, ecologists, citizens' movements and groups

#### ***Complexity of the system***

- Multitude of existing coastal stakeholders

#### ***Other reasons***

- No significant obstacles perceived (3)
- Not implemented
- Conditions too stringent and not applicable to Spanish farmers
- The perspectives and intentions of the Community legislation are at odds with the characteristics of ports and thus make their job difficult

### **Internal Reasons**

#### ***Organisation:***

- Lack of coordination (9) (complexity of coastal administrations) (lack of coordination and cooperation instruments)
- Scattered competences (2) (conflicting competences, 2) (with regard to biodiversity in the marine environment)
- Diversity of the legislation, giving rise to varied interpretations
- Lack of a body specialised in coastal areas
- Lack of meeting and discussion forums for those engaged in coastal management

#### ***Resources:***

- Lack of budget (4) (lack of long-term funding, mismatch between objectives and resources)



- Major investment needed to implement corrective measures for discharges and wastewater
- Lack of human resources (3)
- Technical problems

### ***Operational***

- Dereliction of duty by the administrations concerned
- Lack of inspections, controls and sanctions (no exemplary sanctions)
- Inability to apply current legislation (lax application of laws)
- Lack of long-term planning (no global strategy) (lack of regional planning)

### ***Information and knowledge:***

- Ignorance of EU legislation (4)
- Ignorance, delays, gaps and insufficiencies in transposition into domestic law
- Knowledge, dissemination, awareness
- Little information received from official bodies
- Lack of access to data bases and information on coasts (difficulties in accessing environmental information)

## **6.2 Prospects for future EU support for ICZM implementation**

Spain has great interest in possible initiatives to support ICZM at EU level since these would represent definitive backing for those taken by Spain and would contribute considerably to their success.

Within the framework of Recommendation 413, and with a view to a gradual broadening of the scope of participation of coastal stakeholders, Spain considers it important that the scope should be extended to EU level through the creation of a European forum for coastal stakeholders. However, to guarantee the future of the process it is vital that such mechanisms be introduced and consolidated at national level first. Given the scale of the challenge at European level, success will hinge on a solid structure and functioning at national level.

In this regard, Spain believes that for the coordination and participation of coastal stakeholders at European level existing forums and networks such as the European Stakeholders Forum and coastal networks such as COPRANET should be harnessed.

In tandem with the aforementioned integration and participation, Spain considers it vital to develop initiatives aimed at the implementation of sustainable development. This would require projects to be devised to integrate and complete existing information on the status of the environment and its evolution, looking beyond the sectoral or specific perspective of past coastal projects and adopting one more in line with the Framework Water Directive or the future Marine Environment Directive.

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## **Annex I Working group on indicators: preliminary results**

Following the adoption of Recommendation 413, the European Commission set up two working groups to coordinate and standardise implementation of the Recommendation in the Member States.

One of the groups was tasked with coordinating work relating to the stocktake of stakeholders, laws and institutions, while the other was asked to draw up a methodology to evaluate, using indicators, the effects of the implementation of ICZM. The two have worked closely and both processes have been carried forward in tandem with each other.

The working group on the evaluation of the effects of ICZM implementation has compiled two separate sets of indicators for coastal sustainability and for the degree of implementation of ICZM principles and processes.

Since the two sets of indicators are still in the trial stage, and in accordance with the recommendations of the working group for the stocktaking exercise, we have set out in this annex the available results regarding the application of both sets on Spain's coast.

### **Sustainability Indicators**

This set of indicators aims to evaluate the ecological, economic and social sustainability of the coastal zone, through 27 indicators and 46 measurements extending across a wide range of aspects. The indicators are designed to evaluate coastal sustainability independently of the evaluation of ICZM implementation, in order to monitor whether the objectives set are being reached.

We will not list here the indicators and the measurements included under each, but rather will refer to the groups or objectives on which the indicators are based:

- **To control, as appropriate, further development of the undeveloped coast:** 6 indicators and 6 measurements.
- **To protect and enhance natural and cultural diversity:** 5 indicators and 7 measurements.
- **To promote and support a dynamic and sustainable coastal economy:** 4 indicators and 9 measurements.
- **To ensure that beaches are clean and that coastal waters are unpolluted:** 4 indicators and 5 measurements.
- **To reduce social exclusion in coastal communities:** 3 indicators and 5 measurements.
- **To use natural resources wisely:** 2 indicators and 5 measurements.
- **To recognise the threat to coastal zones posed by climate change and to ensure appropriate and ecologically responsible coastal protection:** includes 3 indicators and 8 measurements.

As can be seen, the indicators cover a broad range of aspects and the range of information sources and formats required is also therefore very wide.

For this reason it was felt appropriate to use the stocktake as a means of distributing information on the existence of the set of indicators and to help produce an initial review and discussion thereof. Based on this initial effort, the collection, examination, review, adaptation and application of the indicators will be carried out as appropriate during the development of the Master Plan for Coastal Sustainability (one of the measures for the implementation of Spain's ICZM strategy).

This work has also served to highlight the current availability of some of the information requested, which has been collected at national level and is set out below.

In presenting the indicators or measurements currently available at national level, we will first list the objective under which they have been included. The indicator is defined and the measurements necessary for evaluation and the results for Spain are stated.

**OBJECTIVE: To control, as appropriate, further development of the undeveloped coast**

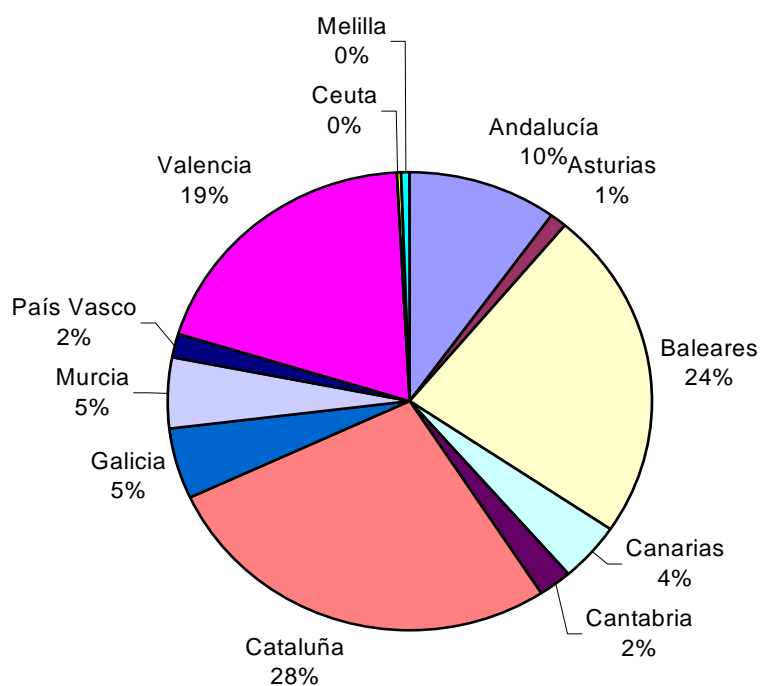
Of the 6 indicators and measurements in this group, national information is available for one:

The indicator in question is "Pressure for coastal and marine recreation" and consists of the following measurement:

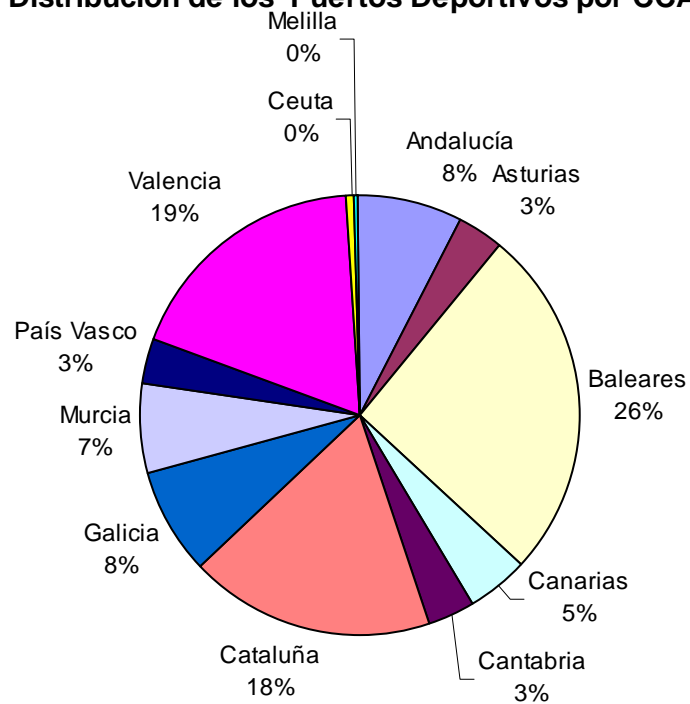
- Number of berths and moorings

The charts below illustrate the number of moorings and marinas for each region, as a percentage of the total figure for Spain as a whole.

**Distribución de los atraques de puertos deportivos por CCAA**



**Distribución de los Puertos Deportivos por CCAA**



A comparison of the two charts shows that the ports in Catalonia have the greatest capacity, while those in Galicia, Murcia and Asturias have the smallest, since their representativeness in terms of their number is greater than in terms of the total of moorings offered.

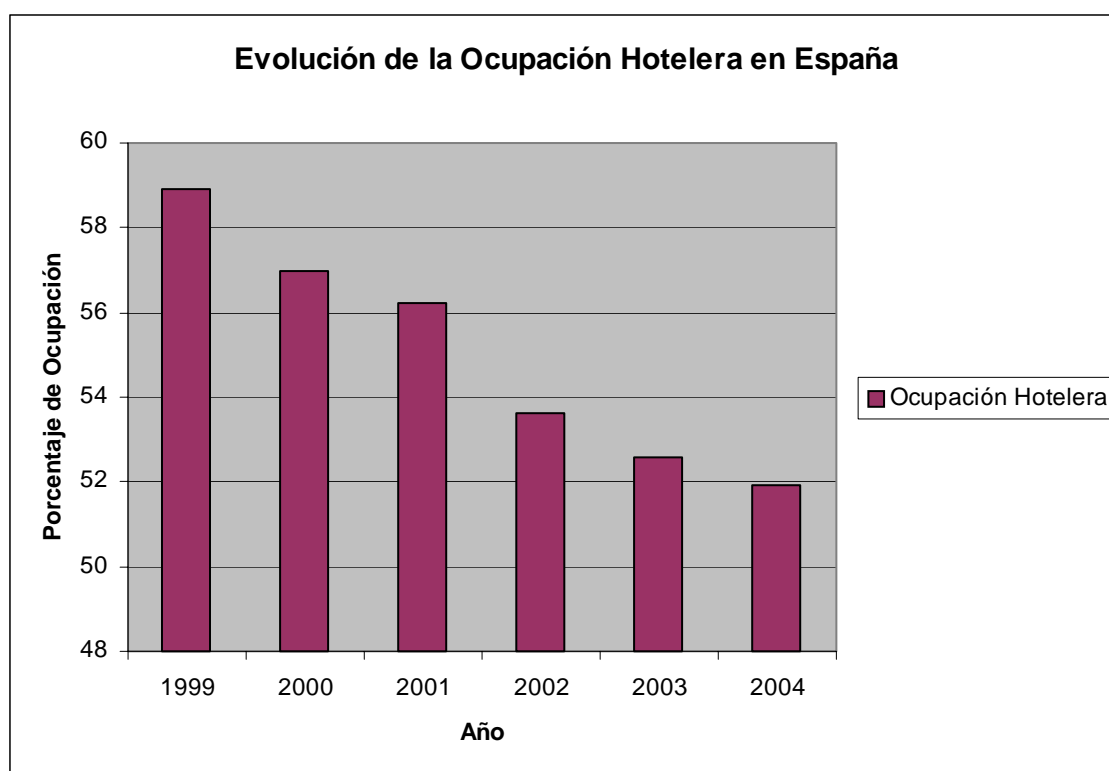
**OBJECTIVE: To promote and support a dynamic and sustainable coastal economy**

Of the 4 indicators and 9 measurements that make up this objective, information is available on the following only:

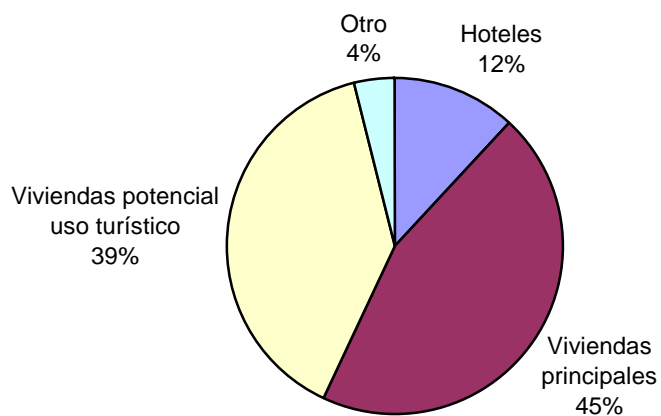
The indicator “Intensity of Tourism” comprises the following 2 measurements:

- Occupancy rate of bed places
- Number of overnight stays in tourist accommodation

Although no information is available for the occupancy rate in non-regulated tourism beds, which are very difficult to estimate, it does exist for hotel occupancy rates in all Spain’s coastal areas and for the structure of tourist beds in coastal towns in 2003.

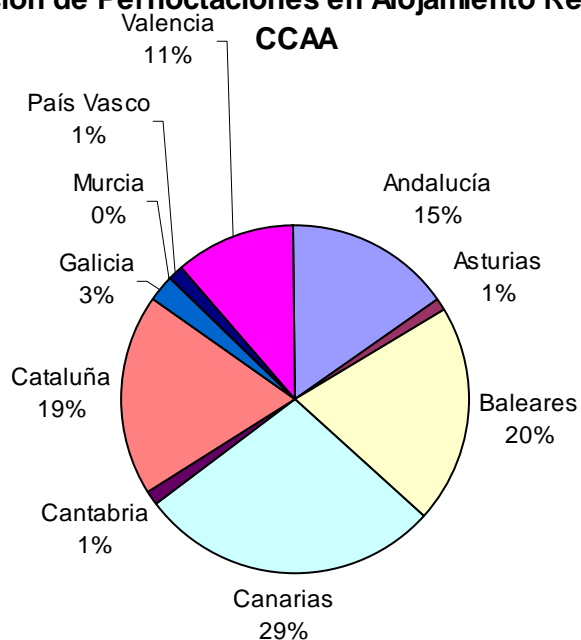


### Estructura de plazas de alojamiento en municipios costeros



The number of overnight stays in regulated accommodation was 342,315,626 in 2005, which amounts to 78% of the total number (data from the La Caixa Economic Yearbook). The distribution by region is as follows.

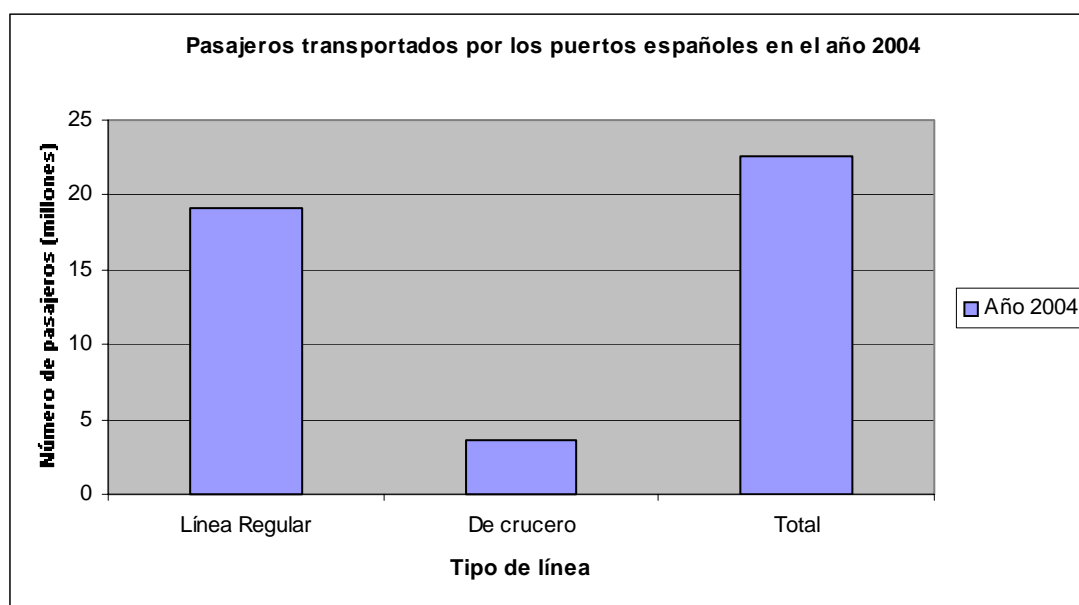
### Distribución de Pernoctaciones en Alojamiento Reglado por CCAA



For its part, the indicator “Economic Importance of Ports” is made up of the following measurements:

- Goods traffic
- Number of incoming and outgoing passengers per port
- Direct added value of ports
- Proportion of goods carried by short sea routes
- Total volume of goods handled per port

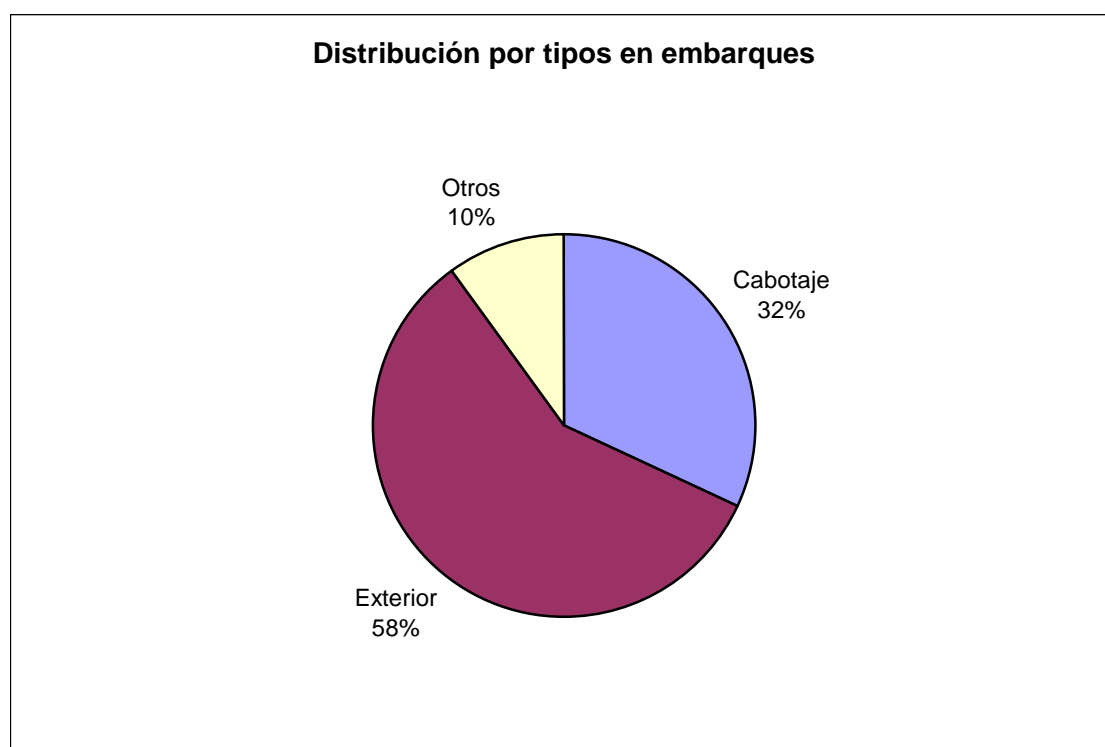
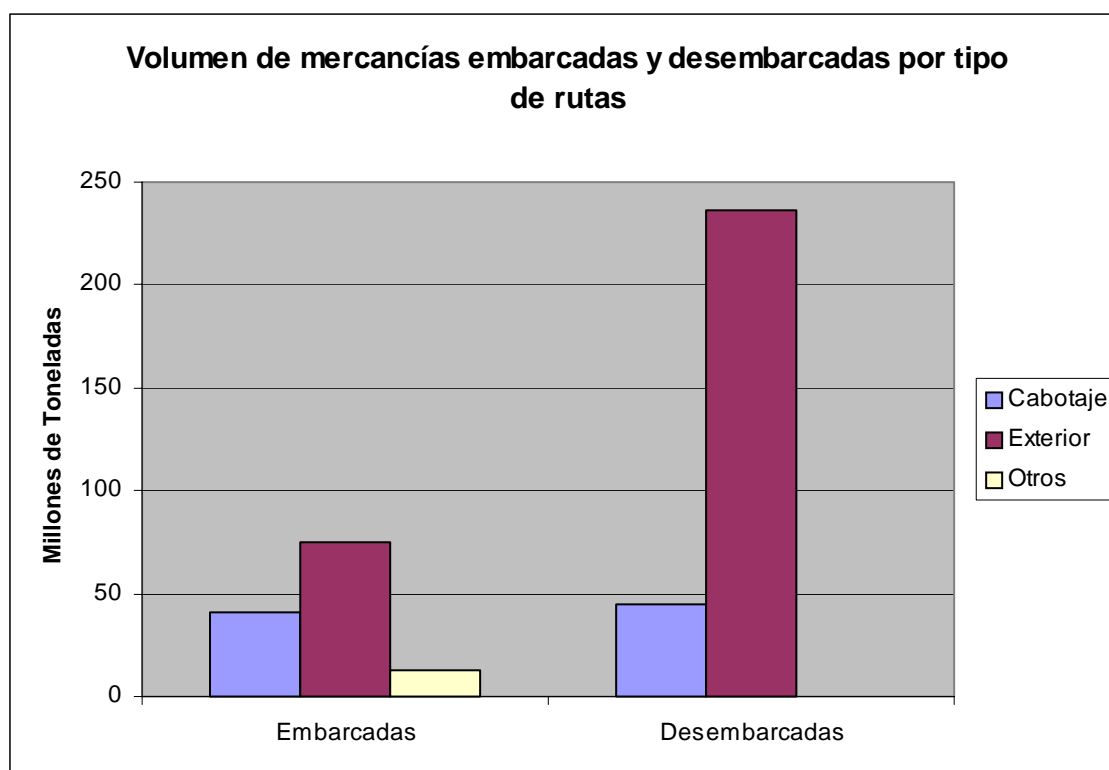
The first of the measurements depends on ship owners and shipping companies and the full information has not been obtained yet. The number of incoming and outgoing passengers is shown in the chart below, grouped by type of passenger.

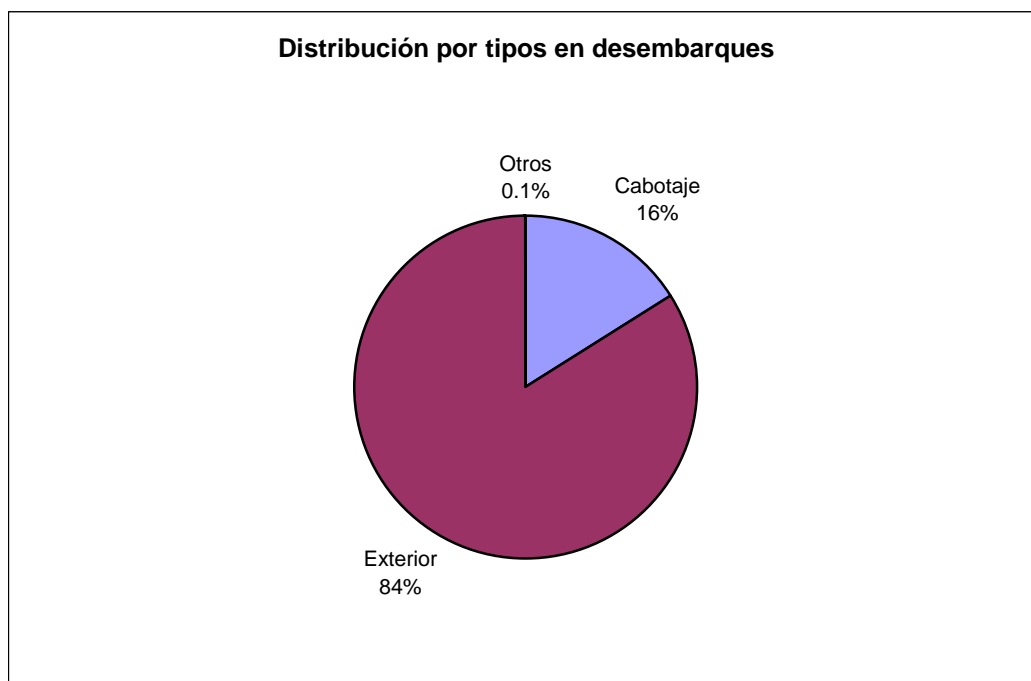


For the direct added value of ports to the economy, no single measurement has been established that could be applied uniformly throughout the country and thus facilitate comparison of different zones.

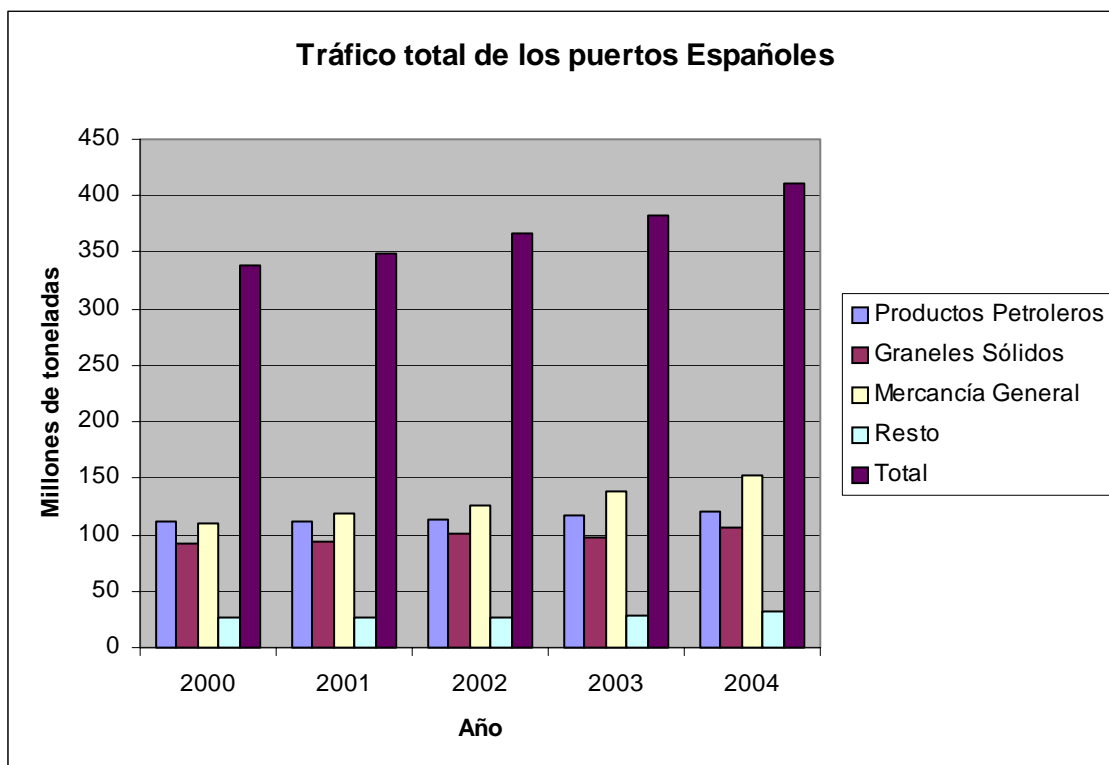
No clear definition of short sea routes has been adopted in Spain and this information does not feature in port statistics. Given below, therefore, are the figures for goods cabotage.







Lastly, the chart below illustrates the evolution of the total volume of goods traffic in Spanish ports over the past five years. As can be seen, the trend is upward, with general goods traffic rising most.



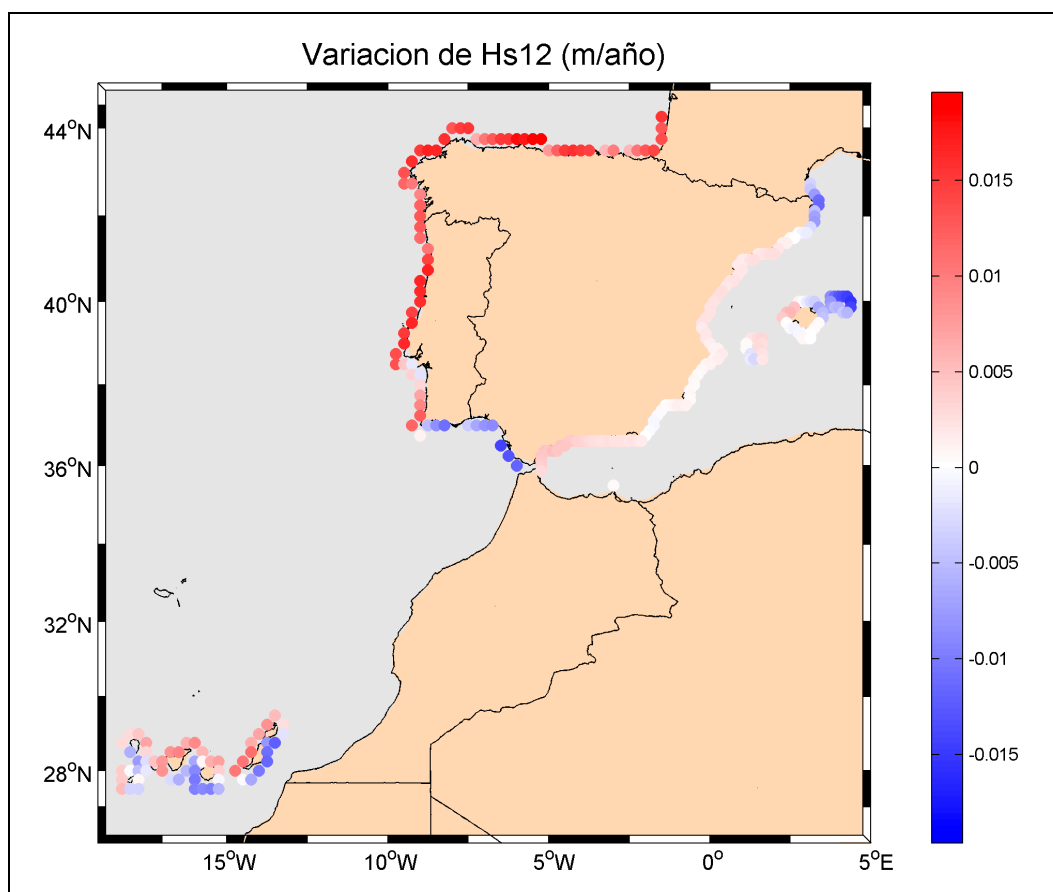
**OBJECTIVE:** To recognise the threat to coastal zones posed by climate change and ensure appropriate and ecologically responsible coastal protection

Here, several of the 8 measurements making up the 3 indicators under this objective are available.

The first indicator defined for the objective - “Sea level rise and extreme weather conditions”- comprises the following measurements:

- Number of ‘stormy days’ per year
- Rise in sea level relative to land

Although these were the measurements proposed, in the light of Spain’s experience and also the 2003 Report “Impacts of the effects of climate change on the Spanish Coast” which was commissioned by the Ministry of the Environment, it was considered more meaningful -and hence this is now proposed to the working group on indicators- to measure the variation of the Hs12 height and the average rise in sea level, given that the effect on coastal zones is direct and more readily quantifiable. For this reason, in the results two charts are included which show the expected variations for the three measurements.



The second indicator -“Coastal erosion and accretion”- comprises the following measurements:

- Percentage of accreting coast
- Percentage of eroding coast
- Percentage of stable coast
- Area and volume of sand nourishment

In order to establish these measurements, a uniform criterion has to be agreed on to determine how much seaward or landward variation of the coastline amounts to erosion or accretion. It is necessary also to establish the different origins and types of sand used for nourishment of beaches. Although several studies have been carried out on the subject, the wide range of criteria used means that they are not comparable. Hence, during the development of the Master Plan on Coastal Sustainability, which is one of the instruments for the implementation of the Spanish ICZM Strategy, comprehensive work will be carried out using common bases and criteria enabling detailed information to be collected on these aspects.

Lastly, the third indicator for this objective -“Natural, human and economic assets at risk”- comprises three measurements:

- Number of people living within an at risk zone
- Area of protected sites within an at risk zone
- Value of economic assets within an at risk zone

Given the sparse data available on these aspects, the specific definition and subsequent application will be carried out during the Master Plan.

## **Indicator of progress in the implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management**

In addition to the set of indicators for evaluating coastal zone sustainability, the working group on indicators devised an indicator to measure progress in the implementation and application of ICZM principles.

The indicator comprises a series of questions on the different stages and identifiable degrees of implementation of ICZM. The questions should be answered jointly and by consensus among various experts in coastal zone management. In Spain the replies to the set of questions emerged from the meeting of experts held in Barcelona on 17 August 2005. The meeting was attended by a representative of the working group on indicators, who led and coordinated the tasks.

The meeting fulfilled two purposes: it helped produce the response for Spain as a whole (and for the Canaries, Cantabria and Catalonia, each of whom sent a representative to the meeting) and also proved a useful contribution to the permanent task of drawing up, adapting and modifying the indicator itself.

The results of the application of the ICZM Progress Indicator for Spain, in July 2005, is shown in the following table.

	Question	2000	2005
PHASE I	1 Decisions about planning and management on the coast are governed by general legal instruments	Yes	Yes
	2 Sectoral stakeholders meet on an ad hoc basis to discuss specific coastal and marine issues	Yes	Yes
	3 There are spatial development plans which include the coastal zone but do not treat it as a distinct and separate entity	No	Yes
	4 Aspects of the coastal zone, including marine areas, are regularly monitored.	Yes	Yes
	5 Planning on the coast includes the statutory protection of natural areas.	Yes	Yes
PHASE II	6 Existing instruments are being adapted and combined to deal with coastal planning and management issues.	No	Yes
	7 Funding is available for undertaking actions on the coast.	Yes	Yes
	8 A stocktake of the coast (identifying who does what, where and how) has been carried out.	No	Yes
	9 There is a formal mechanism whereby stakeholders meet regularly to discuss a range of coastal and marine issues.	No	No
	10 Ad hoc actions on the coast are being carried out that include recognisable elements of ICZM	No	Yes
	11 A sustainable development strategy which includes specific references to coasts and seas is in place	No	Yes
PHASE III	12 Guidelines have been produced by national, regional or local governments which advise planning authorities on appropriate use of the coastal zone.	No	No
	13 All relevant parties concerned in the ICZM decision-making process have been identified and are involved.	No	No
	14 A report on the State of the Coast is drawn up periodically.	No	No
	15 There is a statutory integrated coastal zone management plan	No	No
	16 Strategic Environmental Assessments are used commonly to examine policies, strategies and plans for the coastal zone.	No	No
	17 A non-statutory coastal zone management strategy has been drawn up and an action plan is being implemented.	No	No
	18 There are open channels of communication between those responsible for the coast at all levels of government.	Yes	Yes
	19 Each administrative level has at least one member of staff whose sole responsibility is ICZM.	No	Yes
	20 Statutory development plans span the interface between land and sea.	No	No
	21 Spatial planning of sea areas is required by law.	No	No
	22 A number of properly staffed and properly funded partnerships of coastal and marine stakeholders have been set up.	No	No
	23 ICZM partnerships are consulted routinely about proposals to do with the coastal zone.	No	No
	24 Adequate mechanisms are in place to allow coastal communities to take a participative role in ICZM decisions.	No	No

## **Annex II Structure of the Stocktake**

A brief description is given here of how the national stocktaking exercise for Integrated Coastal Zone Management was conducted, along with details of how to access the main information.

As stated in the description of the methodology used for the ICZM stocktake in the “Report by Spain in fulfilment of the requirements of Chapter VI of the Recommendation of the European Parliament and Council of 30 May 2002 concerning implementation of integrated management in coastal zones in Europe”, the stocktaking exercise was based on surveys, divided into two phases. In the first, the provincial heads and heads of service of the Department of Coasts were asked to identify the most important stakeholders in their province and the region, as well the main laws affecting the coastal zone. In the second phase, all the stakeholders identified were surveyed and asked to complete and correct the list.

The first list produced differing results, not to mention some surprises. One of the surprises was the fact that most of the provincial heads and heads of service at the Department of Coasts did not include port authorities and harbourmaster’s offices in their list of stakeholders. Major differences in results were also noted: in some provinces all the fishermen’s guilds - and very little else - were identified, whereas in others the federation of guilds was mentioned directly and various companies from the industry, aquaculture and tourism fields were identified. In regions with more than one province the differences and/or overlaps between provinces were considerable. In the light of the above, it was decided to take steps to standardise matters:

- All Port Authorities and category 1 Harbourmaster’s Offices were included because of their importance and the fact that they are of equal rank nationwide.
- It was decided to work at provincial *and* regional level in regions with more than one province, given that in some cases, depending on the size of coastline, a stakeholder who is important in a given province might not be considered important at regional level.
- An effort was made to identify federations and associations representing sectors, such as fisheries or hotels/restaurants/bars, in order to find a valid interlocutor at regional or provincial level.
- In regions or provinces where a federation was identified, the survey was not sent to individual firms of guilds, in order not to make it too large. Where such a body was not identified, the other stakeholders were asked to confirm whether one existed and to provide contact details.

This approach meant that the number of institutions consulted increased greatly. In order to achieve the required level of detail in the provinces, all the provincial offices of regional ministries considered most important for ICZM were consulted. In these same regions only the central services of ministries which were viewed as less important for ICZM, even if they had competences for some of the sectors indicated in the Recommendation, were consulted.

Consequently, the table in which the coastal stakeholders are listed contains a mix ranging from local companies and NGOs to regional ministries, central government departments, and NGOs and business associations at national level. The table contains

all the boxes needed to answer the questions contained in the survey. However, in many cases most of the relevant boxes went unfilled because the stakeholders either did not answer the questions or because they were added as stakeholders after the second phase and therefore did not receive the survey.

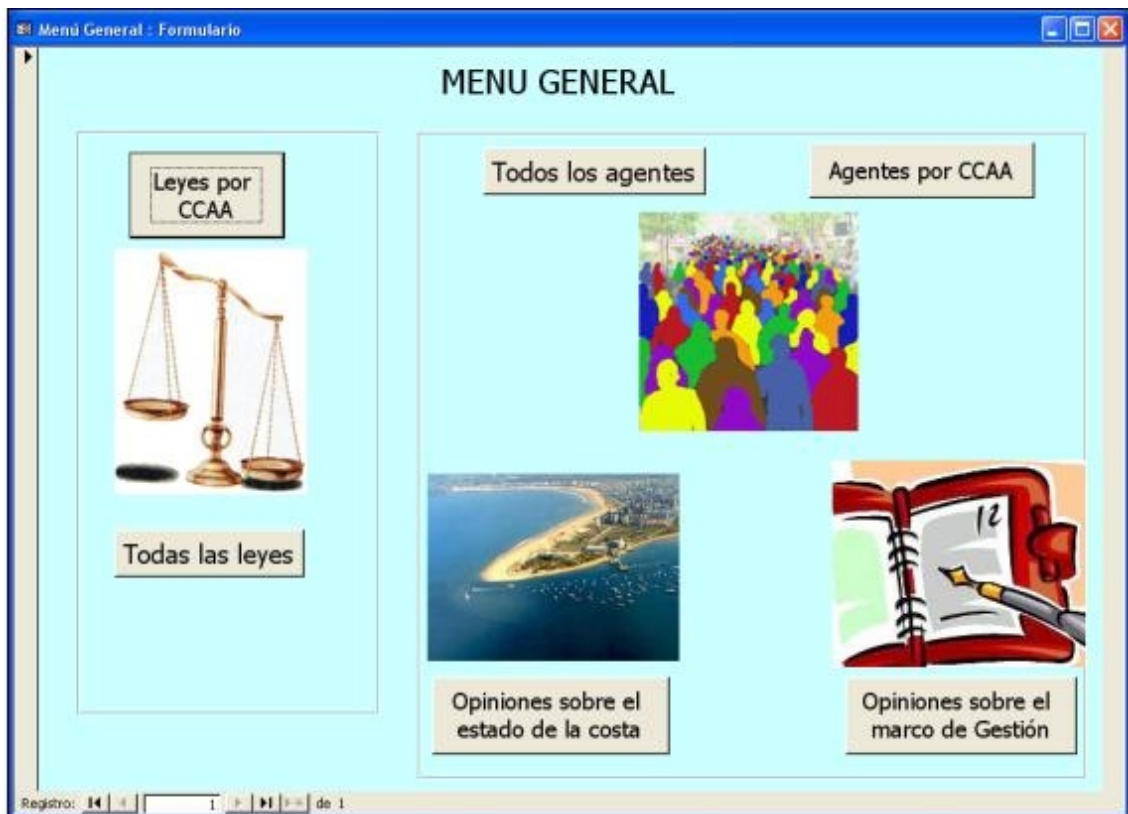
The data base is designed for easy use. Some of the interfaces a user will encounter and the information available in each are given below. When the data base is accessed, the following front page appears:



Picture 1: front page

Clicking on 'Enter' enables the data base to be accessed and produces the screen shown in picture 2 below:





Picture 2: data base menu.

A summary of all the information collated on coastal stakeholders in Spain can be accessed from this menu. To access the laws considered most important for ICZM by stakeholders, simply click on the button 'Regional Laws' and the following screen appears:



Picture 3: access screen for the main laws identified in the different regions

This screen shows the laws identified for each region, along with generally applicable legislation (National or Community). To return to the main menu simply click on Back. Clicking on one of the names of the regions or on Community or National takes you to the next table, in which the full contents of the laws and a short summary can be found.

Picture 4: Content of table of Laws



Estado : Formulario

Código Agente: Observaciones: AVALL Usnes

Importancia relativa de los distintos sectores atendiendo a:

	Presión Ambiental:	Relevancia Social:
Pesca y acuicultura:	6	5
Transporte:	3	3
Energía:	6	3
Protección de Especies y Habitat:	1	4
Patrimonio Histórico:	3	2
Turismo y Ocio:	1	1
Industria y Minería:	6	3
Agricultura:	7	4

Principales problemas de la zona Costera, ordenados de 1 a 11:

Disminución Stock Pesquero:	6
Contaminación de las aguas:	10
Degradación Patrimonio:	2
Desempleo:	6
Erosión costera:	11
Ocupación de la zona costera:	1
Vertidos de aguas residuales:	6
Eutrofización:	6
Pérdida de Hábitats costeros:	1
Falta de conocimiento:	8
Conflictos de competencias:	6

Actitud Ambiental:

La política ambiental e AVALL consiste en exigir el cumplimiento de las leyes urbanísticas y de protección ambiental, que son precisamente las que más se incumplen en esta región.

Registro: 1 de 70

Picture 6: form with replies to questions on the state of the coast

Marco de Gestión : Formulario

Código del Agente:  Observaciones:

Acuerdo Total con lista propuesta ☐

Comentarios a la lista propuesta:

Leyes principales:

Existencia de estrategia de Gestión Costera:

Participación en la estrategia de Gestión Costera:

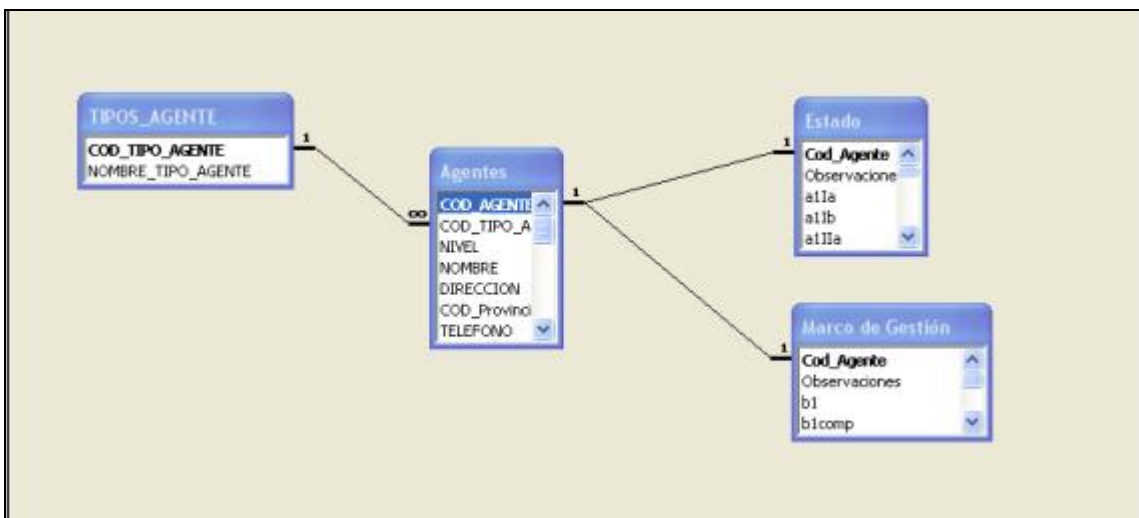
Grado de Afección de las Iniciativas Europeas:

Principales barreras para aplicación iniciativas europeas:

Registro: 1 de 80

Picture 7: form with replies to questions on the management framework

The picture below shows how the various tables are inter-related.



The tables for state, management framework and ICZM progress are linked to the stakeholders table and indicate the replies given by each stakeholder to the different questions.

## Contents of Tables

In this section the contents of the different tables of the National Stocktake are described and explained.

### “STAKEHOLDERS” Table

- COD\_AGENTE: is a numerical box, which is a table key and can be used to link this and the other tables.
- COD\_TIPO\_AGENTE: describes the type of stakeholder and differentiates between executive institutions (IE), research institutions (II), business organisations (OE) and NGOs (ON).
- NIVEL: this gives the level or scope of the stakeholder (local, provincial, regional or national).
- NOMBRE: the name of the stakeholder.
- DIRECCIÓN: postal address of the stakeholder.
- COD\_Provincia: gives, where applicable, the initial letters of the stakeholder's province.
- TELEFONO: contact telephone number for the stakeholder.
- FAX: fax number for the stakeholder.
- PAG\_WEB: stakeholder web site.
- E-mail: e-mail contact address.
- AÑO\_FUNDACIÓN\_O: gives the year in which the stakeholder was founded/created.
- Encuestado: Yes or No here indicates whether the stakeholder was sent the survey.
- Respuesta: Yes or No here indicates whether, having been sent the survey, the stakeholder responded..
- Comunidad Autónoma: the stakeholder's region.
- Observaciones: any information of note concerning the stakeholder's replies is given here.
- LEY-I: gives details of the law under which the entity or body was created.
- EXISTENCIA\_REDES\_I: this box gives the stakeholder's reply to the question on whether information and follow-up networks exist for its activity.
- PROYECTOS\_EXTERNOS: this box gives the stakeholder's reply to the question concerning participation in supra-regional organisations or projects..
- ESTRATEGIA\_I: this box gives the stakeholder's reply to the question on whether it has developed its own strategy defining medium and long term objectives.
- ENTIDAD\_JURÍDICA: gives details of the stakeholder's legal entity.
- MAX\_DIRIGENTE: gives the name or position of the person in charge.
- PERSONAL: gives the number of staff.
- PRESUPUESTO: gives the stakeholder's budget for the last year.
- Responde: indicates the post held within the stakeholder by the respondent.
- PRINCIPALES\_INTERESES\_ACTIVIDADES: gives the stakeholder's reply to the question on its specific interests concerning coastal issues.

### “STATE”

This tables gives the replies to the following questions:

a) **Information on the state of the coast.**

All fields whose name begins with a1.. refer to the numerical answers by respondents to the following question:

a.1 “List the following sectors from most (1) to least (8) important according to the pressure they place on and their importance for the coastal zone”

SECTOR	PRESSURE	SOCIAL IMPORTANCE
I. FISHING AND AQUACULTURE		
<b>II. TRANSPORT</b>		
III. ENERGY		
IV. PROTECTION OF SPECIES AND HABITATS		
<b>V. HISTORICAL HERITAGE</b>		
VI. TOURISM AND RECREATION		
VII. INDUSTRY AND MINING		
VIII. AGRICULTURE		

A Roman numeral is placed next to each sector in the table, suffixed by an “a” in the Pressure column and a “b” for social importance.

The fields beginning with a2.. refer to replies given to the following question:

a.2 List from most (1) to least (11) important the following problems for coastal zones in your region.

PROBLEM	RANK
DWINDLING FISH STOCKS	
<b>CHEMICAL POLLUTION OF WATERS</b>	
DEGRADATION OF HISTORICAL HERITAGE	
UNEMPLOYMENT	
COASTAL EROSION	
<b>OCCUPATION OF THE COASTAL ZONE</b>	
WASTE WATER DISCHARGES	
EUTROPHISATION	
LOSS OF COASTAL HABITATS	
LACK OF KNOWLEDGE OF COAST	
CONFLICTING COMPETENCES	

A Roman numeral is placed after a2. for each of the problems listed.

Field a.3 gives the replies to the following question:

a.3 What environmental policy is implemented by your entity? ¿Are courses or participation in training in environmental /sustainable development issues promoted? (are such courses organised or is attendance encouraged? are publications on environmental issues and sustainable development distributed or received...?)

Filed a.4 gives the replies to the following question:

a.4 Are any problems encountered in the coastal zone which have not been included in the lists given in a.1 and a.2 of the survey?

### **“LAWS” TABLE**

This table lists the laws mentioned as being important for ICZM by the stakeholders.  
The fields are as follows:

- NOMBRE: the name of the piece of legislation and its reference
- Año: the year of adoption
- Nivel: the legislation is classified into Community (European legislation), national (applicable throughout Spain), regional (applicable to the region concerned) and provincial (applicable to one province only).
- PDF: full version of the legislation in pdf format.
- Resumen: a brief summary of the aim of the legislation
- Autonomía: the region to which it applies (in the case of a regional law)
- Provincia: the province to which it applies (in the case of a provincial law)
- Sector: indicates the sector to which the legislation applies

### **TABLE “MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK”**

This table gives the replies to the following section

#### **b. Information on the coastal zone legislative, planning and management framework**

- COD\_STAKEHOLDER: gives the stakeholder’s code number, which can be consulted in the list of stakeholders.
- Observaciones: gives the name of the stakeholder so that -if only this table is consulted- it is possible to see, without referring to the list of individual codes, which stakeholder has submitted the replies.
- b1, b2, b3, b4, b5 and b6 give the replies to the questions beginning with the same letter/number, as follows.

b.1 The following stakeholders have been identified in the coastal zone, Do you agree with the list? Please indicate any that are surplus or which have not been included.

b.2. Which laws are directly applicable to the general activities of your institution with respect to the coast?



b.3 Is there a coastal management strategy at regional level? (Spatial Plan, Sectoral Plan, Strategies...)

b.4. If Yes, is your institution involved in the preparation and delivery of the strategy? To what extent?

b.5 What has been the effect of Community legislation and initiatives on coastal zone management within the field of activity of your institution?

HIGH                                      MEDIUM                      ☐                      LOW                                      ☐

b.6 What are the main barriers and obstacles to implementation of Community legislation in coastal zones, in your area of competence?

## Annex III Contents of the Stocktake

### Community legislation

Name	Year
Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)	1979
Directive 76/464/EEC	1976
Bathing Water Directive 76/160/EEC	1976
Treaty of Amsterdam	1997
Council Directive of 27 June 1985 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment	1985
Council Directive 97/11/EC of 3 March 1997 amending Directive 85/337/EEC on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment	1997
Espoo Convention	1991
Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	2000
Recommendation 2002/413/EC on Implementation of Integrated Coastal Management	2002
Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora	1992
Council Directive 91/492/EEC of 15 July 1991 laying down the health conditions for the production and the placing on the market of live bivalve molluscs	1991
Council Directive 75/440/EEC of 16 June 1975 concerning the quality required of surface water intended for the abstraction of drinking water	1975
Council Directive 78/659/EEC of 18 July 1978 on the quality of fresh waters needing protection or improvement in order to support fish life	1978
Directive 79/379/EEC of 23 September 1979 on the quality of water for breeding molluscs	1979
Council Directive 80/778/EEC of 15 July 1980 relating to the quality of water intended for human consumption	1980
Council Directive 96/61/EC of 24 September 1996 concerning integrated pollution prevention and control	1996
Council Directive 97/62/EC of 27 October 1997 adapting to technical and scientific progress Directive 92/43/EEC	1997
Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2003 on public access to environmental information	2003
Directive 2001/42/EEC of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment	2001
Directive 2003/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 providing for public participation in respect of the drawing up of certain plans and programmes	2003
Commission Decision 2004/813/EC of 7 December 2004 adopting, pursuant to Council Directive 92/43/EEC, the list of sites of Community importance for the Atlantic biogeographical region	2004

## National Legislation

Name	Year
Law 6/2001 on Environmental Impact	2001
Law 3/2001, of 26 March 2001, on Maritime Fisheries	2001
Law 6/1998, of 13 April 1998, on land and valuations	1998
Royal Decree Law 9/2000 of 6 October 2000	2000
General Communications Law	1999
Law 10/1998, of 21 April 1998, on Waste. Official State Journal No. 96, 22 April 1998	1998
Hunting Law 1/1970, of 4 April 1970	1970
Coasts Law 22/1988, of 28 July 1988	1988
Royal Decree 1474/1989, of 1 December 1989, approving the General Regulations for the Implementation of the Coasts Law 22/1988.	1989
Law 38/1995, of 12 December 1995, on access to information concerning the environment	1995
Law 27/1992, de 24 November 1992, on State Ports and the Merchant Navy, amended by Law 62/1997, of 26 December 1997	1992
Law 48/2003, of 26 November 2003, on the economic regime and services provided by ports of general interest	2003
Law 33/2003, of 3 November 2003, on the Assets of Public Administrations	2003
Local Government Law 7/1985, of 2 April 1985	1985
Royal Decree 1302/1986, of 28 June 1986, on Environmental Impact Assessment	1986
Law 4/1989, of 27 March 1989, on the conservation of natural areas and of wild flora and fauna	1989
Spanish Historical Heritage Law	1985
Royal Legislative Decree 1/2001, of 20 July 2001, approving the revised text of the Water Law	1985
1988 Royal Decree 1131, of 30 September 1988, adopting the regulations for implementation of RD 1302 on Environmental Impact Assessment	1988
1999 Law 4, of 13 January 1999, amending Law 30/1992 on the legal regime of local administrations and the common administrative procedure	1999
Law on Land Transport Planning	1987
Law 19/1995 of 4 July 1995 on the modernisation of farm holdings	1995
Law 30/1992, of 26 November on the legal regime of Public Administrations	1992
Law 16/2002, of 1 July 2002, on Integrated Pollution Control and Prevention	2002
Law 21/1992, of 16 July 1992, "Industry Law". (OSJ 23.07.1992)	1992
Law 34/1998, of 7 October 1998, governing the hydrocarbon sector	1998
Law 54/1997, of 27 November, on the Electricity Sector	1997
Law 22/1973, of 21 July 1973, on Mines	1973
Law 54/1980, of 5 November 1980, amending Law 22/1973, of 21 July 1973, on Mines	1980
Decree 506/1971, of 25 March 1971 approving the regulations for implementation of the Hunting Law of 4 April 1970	1971
Law 23/1984, of 25 June 1984, on marine cultivation (OSJ 153, 27 June 1984)	1984
Royal Decree 435/20004 regulating the List of Wetlands	2004

National Contingencies Plan 23/02/2001 WTO	2002
Royal Decree 121/2004 on the identification of fisheries products	2004
Law 43/2003 on Mountain Areas	2003
Royal Decree 439/1990 –List of Endangered Species	1990
Royal Decree 9/2002 concerning measures applicable to vessels carrying hazardous goods	2002
Royal Decree 1381/2002 concerning port reception of ships' waste	2002

## Regional Laws

Name	Year	Region
Decree 334/94 on coastal rights of way and discharges on the coast	1994	Andalusia
Law 8/1988, of 2 November 1988, on Marinas in the region of Andalusia	1988	Andalusia
Law 12/1999, of 15 December 1999, on Tourism	1999	Andalusia
Law 7/2002, of 17 December 2002, on Urban Planning in Andalusia	2002	Andalusia
Law 2/1989, of 18 July 1989, on Protected Natural Areas	1989	Andalusia
Law 7/1994, of 18 May 1994, on Environmental Protection	1994	Andalusia
Regulations governing Archaeological Activities, 2003.	2003	Andalusia
Decree 292/1995, regulating Environmental Impact Assessment	1995	Andalusia
Law 12/1984: designation of the Odiel Marshlands as a Reserve	1984	Andalusia
Andalusian Historical Heritage Law	1991	Andalusia
Decree 98/2004 approving the list of Wetlands in Andalusia	2004	Andalusia
Heritage Protection and Promotion Regulations, 1995	1995	Andalusia
Decree 153/1996, of 26 January 1996: regulations governing environmental reporting	1996	Andalusia
Decree 94/2003 of 8 April 2003: regulations governing environmental impact assessment	2003	Andalusia
Law on Natural Park Management Boards	1995	Andalusia
Decree 2412/1969 of 16 October 1969 creating the Doñana National Park	1969	Andalusia
Law 91/1978 governing the Doñana National Park	1978	Andalusia
Resolution of 6 February 2004 extending the Doñana National Park	2004	Andalusia
Andalusia Regional Planning Law	1994	Andalusia
Law for planning, promotion and control of sea fishing, shell-fishing and aquaculture	2002	Andalusia
Fauna and Flora	2003	Andalusia
Law approving the Use and Management Plan for the Odiel Park		Andalusia
Principality of Asturias Law 5/2002, of 3 June 2002, on industrial waste discharges in public sewage systems	2002	Asturias
Legislative Decree 1/2004, of 22 April 2004, approving the revised text of existing regional and town planning provisions	2004	Asturias
Law 2/1993, of 29 October 1993, on sea fishing in interior waters and the use of marine resources, amended by Law 15/2002	1993	Asturias

Principality of Asturias Law 6/2002, of 18 June 2002, on the protection of aquatic ecosystems and regulation of fishing in continental waters	2002	Asturias
Law 5/1991, of 5 April 1991, on the protection of natural areas	1991	Asturias
Decree 107/1993, of 16 December 1993, approving sub-regional regulations for planning on the coastal strip	1993	Asturias
Law 1/94, of 21 February 1994, on Water Supply and Sanitation in the Principality of Asturias	1994	Asturias
Law 10/2005 on Ports in the Balearic Islands	2005	Balearics
Balearic Islands' Tourism Law, Law 2/1999, of 24 March 1999 (OJBI 41, 1 April)	1999	Balearics
Decree regulating minimum safety and protection measures for beaches and bathing areas in the Balearic Islands	2005	Balearics
Law 12/1998, of 21 December 1998, on the Historical Heritage of the Balearic Islands	1998	Balearics
Law 1/1991, of 30 January 1991, on Natural Areas and the Planning Regime for Special Protection Areas in the Balearic Islands	1991	Balearics
Law governing the conservation of environmentally-important species	2005	Balearics
Law 14/1991, of 29 April 1991, creating the Cabrera Archipelago Maritime-Terrestrial National Park.	1991	Balearics
Decree 50/1998 approving the Balearic Islands' Civil Protection Plan	1998	Balearics
Law 1/1984, of 14 March 1984, concerning planning and protection of natural areas of special interest (OJBI no. 7, 09.05.84)	1984	Balearics
Law 2/1998, of 13 March, on arrangements applicable to emergencies in the Balearic Islands	1998	Balearics
Canary Islands Tourism Law 2003	2003	Canaries
Fisheries Law 17/2003, 10 April 2003	2003	Canaries
Decree 182/2004 approving the regulations for Fisheries Law 17/2003	2004	Canaries
Revised text of Regional Planning and Natural Areas Law 1/2000	2000	Canaries
Law 11/1990 on Preventing Ecological Impacts	1990	Canaries
Law 7/1998, of 5 June 1998, on craft industries in Cantabria	1998	Cantabria
Decree 140/03 on marine cultivation in Cantabria	2003	Cantabria
Cantabrian Law 2/2002, of 29 April 2002, on sanitation and wastewater treatment	2002	Cantabria
Decree 48/1999 on discharges into the sea	1999	Cantabria
Law 2/01 on regional and land planning	2001	Cantabria
Decree 50/91 on environmental impact assessment	1991	Cantabria
Decree 38/99, amending Decree 50/91 on Environmental Impact Assessment	1999	Cantabria
Law 6/1992, of 27 March 1992, designating the Marshlands of Santoña and Noja a Natural Reserve	1992	Cantabria
Cantabrian Ports Law 5/2004	2004	Cantabria
Law 4/1988, of 26 October 1988, designating "Oyambre" as a Natural Park	1988	Cantabria
Decree 104/2004, of 21 October 2004, amending Decree 48/1999, of 29 April 1999, on discharges into the sea on the Cantabrian coast	2004	Cantabria

Decree 41/1987, of 10 June 1987, approving the Use and Management Plan for the Dunas de Liencres Natural Park.	1987	Cantabria
Decree 101/1986, of 9 December, designating the Dunas de Liencres (Piélagos) a Natural Park	1986	Cantabria
Law 11/1998 on Cantabrian Cultural Heritage	1998	Cantabria
Cantabrian Tourism Law 5/1999, of 24 March 1999	1999	Cantabria
Coastal Planning Law 2/2004, of 27 September 2004	2004	Cantabria
Decree 178/2003, of 9 October, establishing the regulations governing shell-fishing in the region of Cantabria (OJC 205, 24 October 2003)	2003	Cantabria
1997 D34/97 approving the Natural Resources Management Plan for Santoña, Victoria and Joyel	1997	Cantabria
Catalan Urban Planning Law 2/2002	2002	Catalonia
Law 8/2005 on Landscape Protection, Management and Planning	2005	Catalonia
Law 4/1998 on the protection of Cabo de Creus	1998	Catalonia
Decree 328/1992 by the Catalan regional government concerning the Species of Natural Interest Plan	1992	Catalonia
Law 12/85 on Protected Natural Areas in Catalonia	1985	Catalonia
Law 8/2005 on Landscape Protection, Planning and Management	2005	Catalonia
Catalan Legislative Decree on wastewater, 2003	2003	Catalonia
Law 19/1990 on the conservation of sea bed flora and fauna of the Medas Islands	1990	Catalonia
Law 21/1983 designating Aiguamolls del Ampordà as natural areas and zoological and botanical reserves	1983	Catalonia
Catalan Ports Law 5/1988, of 17 April 1988	1988	Catalonia
Decree 258/2002, of 21 October, approving the regulations for the Catalan Ports Law 51/1998, of 17 April	2002	Catalonia
Law 15/2004 of 29 December 2004, amending Law 9/2002 of 30 December 2002 concerning town planning and environmental protection in Galicia	2004	Galicia
Decree 82/1989, of 11 May 1989, regulating the category of natural areas benefiting from general protection	1989	Galicia
Decree 327/1991, of 4 October 1991, concerning Environmental Effects Assessment in Galicia (OJG 15-10-1991, no. 199)	1991	Galicia
Decree 442/1990, of 13 September 1990, on Environmental Impact Assessment in Galicia (OJG 25-9-1990, no. 188)	1990	Galicia
Law 1/1995, of 2 January 1995, on environmental protection in Galicia (OJG 10-2-1995, no. 29)	1995	Galicia
Law 8/2001, of 2 August 2001, on the protection of the water quality in the Rías of Galicia and regulation of the public urban wastewater treatment service	2001	Galicia
Law on River Fishing in Galicia	1992	Galicia
Galician Fisheries Law 6/1993	1993	Galicia
Law 9/2001 on Nature Conservation in Galicia	2001	Galicia
Galician Tourism law 9/1997	1997	Galicia
Law 15/2002 concerning the creation of the 'Islas Atlánticas' National Parks	2002	Galicia
Law 8/2004, of 30 July 2004, concerning sea fishing: protection, control, infringements and sanctions	2004	Galicia
Law 6/2005, of 1 July 2005, amending Law 3/1996, of 16 May 1996, governing Ports in the region of Murcia	2005	Murcia

Legislative Decree 1/2005 approving the revised text of the Land Law (Murcia)	2005	Murcia
Law 3/1987, of 23 April 1987, concerning the protection and harmonisation of uses of the Mar Menor	1987	Murcia
Regional Law 4/1992, of 30 July 1992, governing Land Planning and Protection in Murcia	1992	Murcia
Law 3/1996, of 16 May 1996, on the Ports of the region of Murcia	1996	Murcia
Law 3/2000, of 12 July 2000, on Sanitation and Wastewater Treatment in the region of Murcia, and on the Introduction of a Sanitation Charge	2000	Murcia
Law 1/1995, of 8 March, on Environmental Protection in the region of Murcia	1995	Murcia
Decree 33/2003 creating the Basque Country Water Council	2003	Basque Country
Regional Planning Law 4/1990	1990	Basque Country
Law 5/1989 governing the Protection and Planning in the Urdaibai Biosphere Reserve	1989	Basque Country
Decree 168/2004, of 7 September 2004, designating sensitive zones in intracommunity basins and maritime waters of the Basque Country	2004	Basque Country
Decree 415/1998, of 22 December 1998, approving sectoral planning provisions for River and Stream Banks on the Cantabrian coast of the Basque Country	1998	Basque Country
General Environmental Protection Law 3/1998, of 27 February 1998	1998	Basque Country
Decree 196/1997, of 29 August 1997, on licensing of discharges on coastal rights of way	1997	Basque Country
Law regulating town planning activities	1994	Valencia
Law 10/2004 on non-building land in Valencia	2004	Valencia
Use and Management Plan for the Albufera Natural Park	2004	Valencia
Regional Tourism Law 3/1998, of 21 May 1998	1998	Valencia
Spatial Planning and Landscape Protection Law	2004	Valencia

## National Stakeholders

LEVEL	NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
<b>Executive Institutions</b>			
National	Dirección General de Calidad Ambiental		
National	Dirección General de Carreteras	Paseo de la Castellana, 67. Nuevos Ministerios Madrid	
National	Dirección General de Pesca	c/ José Ortega y Gasset 57, 28006 Madrid	91 347 6010/11/13/14/15/16
National	Dirección General de Turismo		
National	Puertos del Estado	Avenida del Partenón 10	915245500
National	Organismo Parques Nacionales	Gran Vía de San Francisco, nº4 28015 Madrid	915964956
National	Dirección General para la Biodiversidad	Gran Vía de San Francisco 4 28005 Madrid	915964829
National	Dirección General de la Marina Mercante	Ruiz de Alarcón, 1 Madrid	915979273
National	Federación Nacional de Municipios y Provincias		
<b>Research Institutions</b>			
National	Instituto Español de Oceanografía		
National	CEDES		
National	Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas	c/ Serrano 113 28006 Madrid	915855271
<b>Businesses</b>			
National	SEA Sociedad Española de Acuicultura	CIFAP - Apartado de Correos 16 11500 - El Puerto de Santa María (Cádiz)	
National	Federación Nacional de Cofradías de Pescadores	C/ Comandante Zorita 12, Escalera 4, 1o D 28020 Madrid	91 533 38 84/ 91 534 54 84
National	Federación Española de Hostelería	Camino de las Huertas, nº 18 - 1ª Planta 28223 Pozuelo de Alarcón Madrid	913 529 156
National	Federación Española de Puertos Deportivos		
National	Asociación Nacional de Fabricantes de Conservas de Pescados y Mariscos	Marcosende Vigo	986467071
National	CEOE Nacional	Diego de León 50 28006 Madrid	915663400
<b>NGOs</b>			



National	SEO-BIRDLIFE	c/ Melquiades Biencinto 34 28053 Madrid	
National	GREENPEACE	C/ Tambre, 21, 2ª 28002 Madrid	
National	WWF ADENA	Gran Vía de San Francisco nº8, Escalera D, 28005 Madrid	913540578
National	OCEANA	Leganitos 47 - 6º 28013 Madrid, Spain	911 440 880
National	Sociedad Española de Cetáceos (SEC)	c/ Nalón 16. E-28240 Hoyo de Manzanares, Madrid	91 446 02 57
National	Amigos de la Tierra	C/ Tambre, 21, 2ª 28002 Madrid	913 06 99 00

## Stakeholders – Andalusia

LEVEL	NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
<b>Executive Institutions</b>			
Provincial	Patronato Provincial de Turismo de Huelva	Fernando el Católico 18 21003 Huelva	959257467
Provincial	Dirección Provincial de la Consejería de Medio Ambiente de Huelva	C/ Sanlúcar de Barrameda, 3. 21071 Huelva (Delegación Provincial); Carretera del Dique Juan Carlos I, km. 3 (Paraje Natural Marismas del Odiel)	959 500 236
State Peripheral	Capitanía Marítima de Sevilla	Avda. de la Raza, s/n 41012 Sevilla	95 429 82 71
Provincial	Delegación provincial de Huelva de la Consejería de Obras Públicas y Transportes	C/ Jesús de Nazareno 21, 21001 Huelva	959002000
Regional	Consejería de Cultura de Andalucía	Palacio de Altamira C/ Santa María la Blanca, 1 41004	955.03.60.00
Regional	Consejería de Medio Ambiente de Andalucía	Avda. Manuel Siurot, 50. Casa Sudheim. 41071 Sevilla	955.00.34.00
Regional	Consejería de Salud de Andalucía	Avda de la Innovación s/n Edif. Arena 1 41020 Sevilla	955.00.63.00
Provincial	Delegación Provincial en Cádiz de la Consejería de Turismo, Comercio y Deporte de la Junta de Andalucía	c/ Jacintos, 4 - Edificio Tamarindos	956 008450
State Peripheral	Autoridad Portuaria de la Bahía de Algeciras	Avda, de la Hispanidad, s/n, 11207 Algeciras (Cádiz)	956585400
Provincial	Consejería de Medio Ambiente.	Calle Marqués de la Ensenada, 1, 18004 Granada	958 026000

	Delegación de Granada		
Provincial	Delegación Provincial en Málaga de la Consejería de Turismo, Comercio y Deporte de Andalucía	Avda. de la Aurora 47. Edf. Servicios Múltiples 29071 Málaga	951038200
State Peripheral	Capitanía Marítima de Algeciras	Muelle Isla Verde, Recinto Portuario s/n 11207 Algeciras	956 60 41 51
Regional	Consejería de Obras Públicas y Transportes de Andalucía	C/ Tabladilla, s/n 41701 Sevilla	955.05.80.00
Regional	Consejería de Innovación, Ciencia y Empresa	Avda. de Hytasa, 14 41071	902.50.15.50
State Peripheral	Autoridad Portuaria de Huelva	Avda. Real Sociedad Colombina Onubense, s/n 21071 Huelva	959493100
State Peripheral	Autoridad Portuaria de la Bahía de Cádiz	Plaza de España, 17, apto. 125 11006 Cádiz	956240400
State Peripheral	Autoridad Portuaria de Sevilla	Avda. Molini, s/n 41012 Sevilla	954247300
State Peripheral	Autoridad Portuaria de Málaga	Muelle de Canovas, s/n 29071 Málaga	952125000
Regional	Consejería de Agricultura y Pesca de Andalucía	C/ Tabladilla, s/n 41071 Sevilla	955.032.000
State Peripheral	Capitanía Marítima de Cádiz	Muelle Alfonso XIII, S/N 11006 Cádiz	956 22 16 74
Regional	Delegación Provincial de Almería de la Consejería de Cultura	Paseo de la Caridad, 125 (Finca Sta. Isabel) 04071 Almería	950-01-11-01
State Peripheral	Capitanía Marítima de Almería	Muelle de Levante, S/N 04002 Almería	950 27 12 48
State Peripheral	Capitanía Marítima de Huelva	Sanlúcar de Barrameda, 9 21071 Huelva	959 54 17 04
State Peripheral	Autoridad Portuaria de Almería Motril	Muelle de Levante 4001 Almería	950236033
State Peripheral	Capitanía Marítima de Málaga	Estación Marítima, s/n 2ª Planta 29071 Málaga	95 260 14 78
Provincial	Delegación Provincial en Granada de la Consejería de Agricultura y Pesca	C/ Gran Vía de Colón, nº 48. 18001 Granada	958025100
Regional	Consejería de Empleo de Andalucía	Avenida de Hytasa, 14 41006	955.04.85.00
State Peripheral	Capitanía Marítima de Motril	Muelle de Poniente, s/n 18613 Motril (Granada)	958 60 10 87
Regional	Consejería de Turismo, Comercio y Deporte	Edificio Torre Triana C/ Juan Antonio de Vizarrón s/n Isla de la Cartuja 41092 Sevilla	955 06 51 00

<b>Research Institutions</b>			
Regional	Instituto del Agua – Junta de Andalucía	C/. Carlos III, s/n. Edificio de la Prensa. Isla de la Cartuja 41092 Sevilla	955-06-54-00
	PEMARES	Aguas del Pino. Cartaya	959399104
	Universidad de Sevilla	San Fernando, 4 41004 Sevilla	954557069
Provincial	Instituto Andaluz de Ciencia de la Tierra Facultad de Ciencias. Universidad de Granada	Campus de Fuentenueva, s/n 18002 Granada	958 243 158
Regional	Centro Andaluz de Medio Ambiente (CEAMA)	Av. Del Mediterráneo, s/n (Junto Parque de las Ciencias) 18006 Granada	958-243-344
Provincial	Universidad de Granada Departamento de Ingeniería Civil, Área de Ingeniería Hidráulica	ETS de Ingenieros de Caminos, Canales y Puertos Campus de Fuentenueva. C/ Severo Ochoa, s/n 18071 Granada	958 249449
	Fundación Centro de Estudios Marinos	Puerto de El Terrón, s/n. 21440 Lepe	959383187
Provincial	Aula del Mar de Cabo de Gata	Carretera El Faro s/n	649-04-35-89
Provincial	Grupo de Investigación Paralelo 37 de la Universidad de Almería	Carretera de Sacramento s/n, La Cañada de San Urbano. 04120 Almería	950-01-53-88
Provincial	Instituto del Agua. Universidad de Granada	Ramón y Cajal, 4. 18071 Granada	958.248016
Regional	Centro Oceanográfico de Málaga	Puerto Pesquero s/n Apdo 285 29640 Fuengirola (Málaga) 33212 Gijón (Asturias)	952 476 955
Regional	Delegación del CSIC de Andalucía	Alfonso XIII, 16, 41002 Sevilla	954501120
Regional	Instituto Andaluz de Ciencias de la Tierra	Avda. Fuentenueva s/n, 18002 Granada	958243158
	Universidad de Huelva	Dr. Cantero Cuadrado, 6	959018102
Regional	Instituto de Ciencias Marinas de Andalucía	Campus Río San Pedro s/n, 11510. Puerto Real. Cádiz	956832612
Regional	Centro Andaluz Superior de Estudios Marinos (CASEM)	Campus Río San Pedro s/n, 11510 Puerto Real, Cádiz	956015546
<b>Businesses</b>			
Local	Piscifactoria Aguadulce	Plaza de la Constitución nº5, 4740 Roquetas de	950-32-04-04

		Mar	
Local	Cofradía de Pescadores de Isla Cristina	Avda. F. Silva Muñoz, s/n 21410 Isla Cristina	959331100 - 959331466
Regional	AESMA. Asociación de Empresas del Sector Medioambiental de Andalucía	Alcalde Isacio Contreras, 6, 41003 Sevilla	954415117
Regional	APREAN	Sierra de Gialda, 4, 29016. Málaga	952060385
Regional	Federación andaluza de Hostelería	Torrijos, 10, 14003 Córdoba	957484648
Regional	Federación Andaluza de Cofradías de Pescadores	Prolongación Muelle Pesquero 261-262. 11201 Algeciras, Cádiz	956587402
	Grupo Hoteles Playa	Avda. Playa Serena s/n	950-62-70-10
Local	Acuisleta	C/ Real nº 101-1º 4002. Isleta del Moro, Níjar	950-24-13-57
Regional	ASEMA Asociación de Empresas de Acuicultura Marina de Andalucía	Ed. Melkart Md. 22, 11011 Cádiz	956205685
Local	ADRAPEC	Muelle Pesquero nº 11-12, 4770 Adra	950-56-08-57
Local	Azucarera Montero	Melcochera, S/N 18610 Lobres (Salobreña) (Granada)	958831502
Regional	Empresa Pública de Puertos de Andalucía	Avda. República Argentina 43, 41071 Sevilla	955-00-72-00
Local	HOLCIM	Rambla Olivera s/n Carboneras 04140 Almeria	950-45-41-50
Local	ENDESA Generación s.a. en Carboneras	Carboneras s/n	950-00-80-10
Local	DSM Deretil	Villaricos, s/n Cuevas del Almanzora 4618 Almeria	950-46-72-75
Regional	Federación Andaluza de Asociaciones Pesqueras FAAPE	Muelle Pesquero Prolongación 272, 11201 Cádiz	956 630132
Local	Torras Papel Motril	Camino de la Vía s/nº E 18600 Motril - Granada	93 482 10 00
Local	CARMAR, cultivos marinos	Carretera Faro Mesa Roldán, 4140.	950-13-00-87
Provincial	Asociación de Industrias Químicas Básicas	Avda. Tomás Domínguez 3, 3ª planta (Edificio CCEAA) 21.001 - Huelva	959 20 83 11
Provincial	GIAHSA Mancomunidad Aguas Costas de Huelva	Carretera A-492, km-4	959492100

Provincial	Asociaciones de chiringuiteros	Almonte	959400402
	Capital Energy	Cardenal Marcelo Spinola, 4 1ºB; Edif.. D-2.- 28016 Madrid	913838286
Regional	PROMOTUR	Jacinto Benavente, 4. 29300 Marbella	952765419
Regional	Empresa de Gestión Medioambiental EGMASA	Johan Gutemberg s/n, Isla de la Cartuja 41092 Sevilla	902525100
Local	Asociación de Chiringuitos de la Costa Tropical	Avenida de Salobreña, 17 18600 Motril	
Provincial	Federación de empresas de hostelería y turismo de Granada.	C/ Rey Abu Said, 9 bajo 18006 Granada	958 126390 – 958 126391
Local	Asociación de hoteleros de la Costa Tropical	Hotel Victoria Playa C/ Amelia Sánchez Alcazar s/n. 18690 Almuñecar	661917739
Provincial	Federación Onubense de Empresarios	Avda. Tomás D. Ortiz, 3. Huelva	959208300
Local	Cofradía de Pescadores de Punta Umbría	Ancha 91. Punta Umbría	959311992
Provincial	Mancomunidad de Municipios de la Costa Tropical	Plaza de España s/n 18600 Motril (Granada)	958 838308 - 958 838323
Local	Marina del Mediterráneo Este.	Puerto Deportivo Marina del Este. 18690 Almuñecar (Granada)	958 640801 – 958 827240
Provincial	COAG Granada	Avda. Rodríguez Acosta 3, 1º C. 18600 Motril (Granada)	958 825799/60
Local	Piscifactoría de Carchuna. Proman S.L.	C/ Sederos, 2 bajo – 18005 Granada	
Local	Azucarera Guadalfeo	La Caleta nº1, 18680 Salobreña. (Granada).	958 617008 -958 611073
Provincial	Cofradía de Pescadores de Motril	Plaza Estrella de mar, nº 7, 18613 Motril (Granada)	958 601314- 958 611204
Local	Asociación de hosteleros de Motril y comarca ADEHOS.	Avenida de Salobreña, 17 18600 Motril	958 833846
<b>NGOs</b>			
Regional	AGADEN. Asociación Gaditana para la defensa de la naturaleza.	Plaza de san Martín, 3, 11005 Cádiz	956262724
Provincial	Ecologistas en Acción Huelva	Apartado de correos 1012 21080 Huelva	959 22 31 72

Provincial	Verdemar (Ecologistas en Acción en Cádiz)	Apartado nº 142 11510 Puerto Real (Cádiz)	956 83 77 02
Provincial	Ecologistas en Acción de Sevilla	Parque San Jerónimo s/n, Sevilla	954903984
Regional	Federación Andaluza de Pesca Deportiva	Avda. Francisco Montenegro s/n. Huelva	959261448
Provincial	Ecologistas en Acción	C/ Tórtola 32, 1º A 18014 Granada	958 273507
	Grupo Ecologista Mediterráneo	C/ capitán García Andújar 2º-1º Almería	950-24-33-38
	Grupo Ecologista Cóndor	C/ La Curva 5-2º 04007 Almería	950-25-53-78
Provincial	Ecologistas en Acción de Almería	Aptdo. De Correos nº15 04770 Adra	950-40-33-86
Provincial	BUXUS Motril. Granada	Apartado de Correos nº 237. 18600 Motril	

## Stakeholders - Asturias

LEVEL	NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
<b>Executive Institutions</b>			
Regional	Consejería de Educación y Ciencia de Asturias	Plaza de España, 5 - 33007 Oviedo	985108601
Regional	Consejería de Medio Rural y Pesca de Asturias	Coronel Aranda, 2, 3ª planta - 33005 Oviedo	985105803
Regional	Consejería de Industria y Empleo de Asturias	Plaza de España, 1, 2ª planta - 33007 Oviedo	985108240
Regional	Consejería de Cultura, Comunicación Social y Turismo de Asturias	Sol, 8 - 33009 Oviedo	985106710
Regional	Consejería de Medio Ambiente, Ordenación del Territorio e Infraestructuras de Asturias	Coronel Aranda, 2, 4ª Planta - 33005 Oviedo	985105802
State Peripheral	Autoridad Portuaria de Avilés	c/ Muelle 8 33402 Avilés	985541111
State Peripheral	Capitanía Marítima de Avilés	Travesía de la Industria, 100. 33400 Avilés	98 552 58 64
State Peripheral	Capitanía Marítima de Gijón	Puerto de El Musel, s/n 33290 Gijón	98 530 00 85
State Peripheral	Autoridad Portuaria de Gijón	Claudio alvargonzález 32. 33201 Gijón	985 179600
<b>Research Institutions</b>			
Regional	INDUROT (Universidad de Oviedo)	Campus de Mieres, 33600 Mieres	985458118
Regional	Departamento de Geología (Universidad de Oviedo)	Jesús Arias de Velasco, s/n 33005 Oviedo	985103144
Regional	Departamento de Geografía de la Universidad de Oviedo	Campus del Milán Edificio Departamental, 1ª Planta C/ Teniente Alfonso Martínez s/n - 33011 - Oviedo	985104416

Regional	Centro de Experimentación Pesquera		
Regional	Centro Oceanográfico de Gijón	Avenida Príncipe de Asturias, 70 bis	985 30 86 72
Regional	Departamento de Biología de Organismos y Sistemas de la Universidad de Oviedo	c/ Catedrático Rodrigo Uría, s/n - 33006 Oviedo	985104790
<b>Businesses</b>			
	Lonja Gijón Musel	Edificio Lonja del Pescado Muelles del Rendiello, El Musel, s/n –33290 Gijón	985317042
Regional	Asociación de Explotaciones Forestales, Aserraderos y Almacenistas de Maderas de Asturias (ASMADERA)	Cardenal Cienfuegos, nº 2 Esc 1, 1º C - 33007 Oviedo	985273464
Regional	Confederación Asturiana de la Construcción (CAC)	Doctor Alfredo Martínez, 6, 3º - 33005 Oviedo	985966251
Regional	Asociación Empresarial de Hostelería del Principado de Asturias	Alonso Quitanilla, 3 - 1º F - 33002 Oviedo	985 223813
Regional	Federación Asturiana de Empresarios (FADE)	Pintor Luis Fernández, 2 - 33005 Oviedo	985232105
Regional	Federación de Cofradías de Pescadores del Principado de Asturias	El Muelle – Tazones (Asturias) 33315	985897005
Regional	Asociación de Mayoristas de Pescados del Principado de Asturias (AMPPA)	Avda. de Viella, 55 (Bajo comercial) 33420 Lugones	985267975
Regional	Asociación de Empresarios de Camping de Asturias	Avda. de Torrelavega, nº 14-bajo - 33010 Oviedo	985221107
Regional	Federación de Empresarios del Metal y Afines de Asturias FEMETAL	arqués de San Esteban, 1-7ª C.P: 33206 - Gijón - Asturias	985 35 65 46
Regional	ASAJA Asturias	Pl. Primo de Rivera 1, Oficina 32. 33001 Oviedo	985 29 64 72
Regional	UCA UPA Asturias	Marqués Santa Cruz 6, Principal 33007 Oviedo	985 226 711
Regional	COAG Asturias	Gascona, 19 33011 Oviedo	985 20 52 54
Regional	Unión de Empresarios de Turismo Activo y Casas Vacacionales	Cardenal Iganzo , 2 33500 Llanes - ASTURIAS	985 861380
Regional	Asociación Regional de Casas de Aldea	Nueve de Mayo, 14 - 1º dcha Oviedo	985 227 067
Regional	Asociación Forestal de Propietarios de Montes del Principado de Asturias "El Bosque"	C/ Dr. Alfredo Martínez,nº 6-2º 33005 OVIEDO	98/5232105
Regional	Asociación de Turismo Activo y Albergues de Asturias (ATAYA)	Pérez de la Sala, 23-entlo Oviedo	985 966 282
Regional	Unión Hotelera del Principado de Asturias (UHPA)	Avda. Hnos. Pidal, 32 - 1º - 33005 Oviedo	985230533
Local	Cámara Oficial de Comercio, industria y navegación de	Carretera Piles al Infanzón,652- 33203 Gijón	985.180.180

	Gijón		
<b>NGOs</b>			
Local	Asociación "Amigos del Paisaje de Villaviciosa" (CUBERA)	El Carmen, 17, bajo – 33300 - Villaviciosa	687492572
Local	Agrupación de Vecinos y Amigos de Llanes (AVALL)	Apartado de Correos, 81 – 33500 Llanes (Asturias)	650734618 y 629759871
Regional	Agrupación de Colectivos Asturianos		
Regional	Ecologistas en Acción	C/ San Ignacio 8 bajo 33205 Xixón	985337618
Regional	Coordinadora Ecologista de Asturias	Padre Teral, 26-Q. 33403. Avilés. Asturias	985577587
Regional	Coordinadora Ornitológica D'Asturies	Avda. de Las Segadas, nº 22-5º-b – 33006 Oviedo	985565435
Regional	GREEN. Grupo de Recuperación y Estudio de los Espacios Naturales	Apartado 22 CP:33430/Candás.Asturies	636411073
Regional	Asociación Asturiana de Amigos de la Naturaleza	Uría 16, 33003 Oviedo	
Regional	Colectiu Ecoloxista de Avilés		985.54.23.18
Regional	Colectivo Ecologista de Asturias	Apartado de Correos 85, Avilés (Asturias)	649567915
Regional	CEPESMA. Coordinadora para el estudio y protección de las especies marinas	Aula del Mar Luarca	985 640 447 - 689 570 708
Regional	Los verdes de Asturias	Apdo. 316 - 33280 Gijón	(98) 5090704
Regional	Asociación para la Defensa del Patrimonio Cultural de Asturias	Uría 16, 33003 Oviedo	

## Stakeholders – Balearic Islands

LEVEL	NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
<b>Executive Institutions</b>			
Regional	Consejería de Agricultura y Pesca de Baleares	C/ Eusebi Estada, 145, 07009 Palma de Mallorca	971176100
Regional	Consejería de Obras Públicas, Vivienda y Transporte	C/ Jeroni Pou, 2 A – 07006 Palma de Mallorca	971784066
Regional	Consejería de Medio Ambiente	Avda. Gabriel Alomar i Villalonga, 33- 07006 Palma de Mallorca	971176800
Regional	Consejería de Turismo	C/Montenegro, 15 – 07012 Palma de Mallorca	971176191
Regional	Consejería de Interior. Dirección General de Emergencias	C/Francisco Salvá, s/n. Es Pinaret. Es Pont d'Inca. 07007 Marratxí	971176400



Regional	Consejería de Educación y Cultura	C/Capitán Salom, 29- 07004 Palma de Mallorca	971176500
Regional	Consejería de Industria y Energía	Camí de Son Rapinya, 12 – 07013 Palma de Mallorca	971784268
State Peripheral	Autoridad Portuaria de Baleares	Muelle Viejo, 1 7012 Palma de Mallorca	971715100
State Peripheral	Capitanía Marítima de Palma de Mallorca	Muelle Viejo, 1 07012 Palma de Mallorca	971 71 13 71
Provincial	Consejo Insular de Mallorca	Paula Reial, 1 CP : 07001-Palma de Mallorca	971 173 500
Provincial	Consejo Insular de Menorca	Pl. Biosfera, 5 - 07703 Mahón	902 35 60 50
Provincial	Consejo Insular de Ibiza	Av. d'Espanya 49 07800 Ibiza	971 19 59 00
<b>Research Institutions</b>			
Regional	Instituto Mediterráneo de Estudios Avanzados (IMEDEA)	C/ Miguel Marqués, 21- 07190 Esporles. Mallorca	971611715
Regional	Universidad de les Illes Balears	Carretera de Valldemossa, Km. 7,5	971173000
<b>Businesses</b>			
Regional	Federación de Cofradías de Baleares	Casa del Mar. C/ Moll Vell, 15. 07012 Palma de Mallorca	
Regional	Confederación de Asociaciones Empresariales de Baleares (AFEDECO)	C/ Valldargent, 35- 07013 Palma de Mallorca	971457666
Regional	Confederación de Asociaciones Empresariales de Baleares (CAEB)	C/Aragón nº 215 -2º. 07008 - Palma de Mallorca.	971 70 60 14
Local	Asociación de Hoteleros de Playa de Palma	C/ Marbella, 39- 7810 Palma de Mallorca	971267654
Provincial	Asociación Provincial de Empresarios de Actividades Marítimas (APEAM)	Muelle Viejo, 6, 1- 07012 Palma de Mallorca	971727986
Provincial	Asociación Hotelera de Menorca	C/ Artrutx, 10, esc E 2ª- 07714 Mahón . Menorca.	971 36 10 03
Provincial	Federación Empresarial Hotelera de Mallorca	C/ Aragón, 215- 3º- 07008 Palma de Mallorca	971706007
<b>NGOs</b>			
Regional	Grupo Balear de Ornitología y Defensa de la Naturaleza. (GOB)	C/ Manuel Sanchos Guarner, 10, - 07004 Palma de Mallorca	971496060

## Stakeholders – Canary Islands

LEVEL	NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
<b>Executive Institutions</b>			
Regional	Consejería de Infraestructuras, Transporte y Vivienda de Canarias	Avda. de Anaga, nº 35-Planta 10.- 38071 S/C Tenerife	922/47.50.00

Regional	Consejería de Turismo de Canarias	c/ La Marina, nº 57.- 38071 S/C Tenerife	922/47.35.00
Regional	Consejería de Medio Ambiente y Ordenación Territorial de Canarias	Edf. Salesianos-c/ Galcerán.- 38071 S/C Tenerife	922/47.37.00
Regional	Consejería de Industria, Comercio y Nuevas Tecnologías de Canarias	Avd. Anaga, nº 35 – Planta 8.- 38071 S/C Tenerife	922/47.50.00
Regional	Consejería de Agricultura, Ganadería, Pesca y Alimentación de Canarias	Avd. José Manuel Guimerá, nº 8 – Múltiples II – Planta 4ª.- 38071 S/C Tenerife	922/47.65.00
Regional	Consejería de Empleo y Asuntos Sociales de Canarias	Leoncio Rodríguez 7. Edificio el Cabo 5ª. 38071 Santa cruz de Tenerife	922477000
Regional	Consejería de Educación, Cultura y Deportes de Canarias	Avd. Anaga, nº 35.- 38071 S/C Tenerife	922/47.50.00
Regional	Cabildo Insular de la Gomera	Calle Real, 4 38800 San Sebastián de La Gomera	922 14 15 12 - 922 87 02 81
State Peripheral	Capitanía Marítima de Santa Cruz de Tenerife	Vía de Servicio Paso Alto, 4 38011 Santa Cruz de Tenerife	922 59 73 64
State Peripheral	Capitanía Marítima de Las Palmas	Edificio de la Autoridad Portuaria. Explanada de Tomás Quevedo, s/n 1ª planta. Puerto de la Luz 35008 Las Palmas de Gran Canaria	928 46 82 62
State Peripheral	Autoridad Portuaria de Santa Cruz de Tenerife	Avda. de Anaga, 47 38001 Santa Cruz de Tenerife	922605400
State Peripheral	Autoridad Portuaria de Las Palmas	Explanada Tomás Quevedo, s/n 35008 Las Palmas de Gran Canaria	928300400
Provincial	Cabildo Insular de Tenerife	Calle Bravo Murillo, s/n, 38.003 Santa Cruz de Tenerife	922 239 787
Provincial	Cabildo Insular de Lanzarote	Avenida Fred Olsen, S/N, 35500 Arrecife	928810100
Provincial	Cabildo Insular de Fuerteventura	C/ Rosario 7 - 35600 Puerto del Rosario	928 86 23 00
Provincial	Cabildo Insular de La Palma	C/ Trasera Doctor Morera Bravo s/n. 38730. Villa de Mazo	922 428 252 / 922 428 465
Provincial	Cabildo Insular del Hierro	C/ Doctor Quintero, nº 11	922 55-00-78
Provincial	Cabildo Insular de Gran Canaria	C/ Profesor Agustín Millares Carló s/n C.P.: 35003 - Las Palmas de Gran Canaria	928 21 92 29
<b>Research Institutions</b>			
	Facultad de Biología. Universidad de la Laguna	Avda. Francisco Sánchez, s/n.- 38206 – La Laguna	922/31.83.31
	Instituto Español de Oceanografía en Tenerife	Ctra. San Andrés, nº 45.- 38120 S/C Tenerife	922/54.94.00
	Universidad de la Laguna	C/ Molinos de Agua s/n 38207 La Laguna, Tenerife	922319451

	Universidad de las Palmas de Gran Canaria	Juan de Quesada nº 30 35001 Las Palmas de Gran Canaria	928451000
Regional	Instituto Canario de Ciencias Marinas (ICCM)	Carretera de Taliarte s/n. Apdo. 56 Telde 35200 Gran Canaria	928132900
<b>Businesses</b>			
	Cámara de Comercio de Tenerife	Plaza de la Candelaria nº6. 38003 - Santa Cruz de Tenerife	922 100 400
	Cámara de Comercio de Las Palmas	C/León y Castillo, 24 35003 Las Palmas de Gran Canaria	928391045
Regional	Confederación Canaria de Empresarios	León y Castillo 54. 2ª Planta 35003 Las Palmas de Gran Canaria	928383500
Regional	Confederación de Cofradías de Gran Canaria		
<b>NGOs</b>			
	Colectivo ecologista Turcón. Ecologistas en Acción	c/ Reyes Católicos, 9 bajo 35200 Telde Apartado de correos 134 35080 Telde (Gran Canaria)	928691826
	Asociación Ecologista Patinegro	C/ Juan de Austria, 13 Arinaga - Agüimes - CP: 35118	
	ATAN	Apto de Correos nº 1015.- 38080 S/C Tenerife	922279392
Regional	Asociación Canaria para la Defensa de la Naturaleza (ASCAN)	Calle General Vives 70, 2ª planta 35007 Las Palmas de Gran Canaria	928-262466
Regional	BEN-MAGEC	Avd. Trinidad, Polígono Padre Anchita, Bloque, nº 15 Bajo.- La Laguna; Senador Castillo Olivares 31 Las Palmas de Gran Canaria	922/31.54.75 928362233

## Stakeholders – Cantabria

LEVEL	NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
<b>Executive Institutions</b>			
	Dirección Territorial del Ministerio de Fomento en Cantabria		
	Junta Rectora de la Reserva Natural de las Marismas de Santoña y Noja		
	D. Territorial del Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentación	Plaza de Atarazanas, 2. 39002 Santander	942 21 21 62.
Regional	Dirección General de Urbanismo y Ordenación del Territorio de Cantabria	Vargas 53, 8ª planta. 39010	942 20 79 71
Regional	Dirección General de Cultura de Cantabria	Pasaje de Peña, 2. 1ª Planta. 39008	942 20 74 20/1

Regional	Dirección General de Industria de Cantabria	Castelar, 1 - 5º derecha. 39004	942 31 80 60/1
Regional	Dirección General de Medio Ambiente de Cantabria	Lealtad, 24. 39002	942 20 23 23
Regional	Ente Público Puertos de Cantabria		
Regional	Dirección General de Desarrollo Rural de Cantabria	Gutierrez Solana, s/n (Edificio Europa). 39011	942 20 78 39/7
Regional	Dirección General de Ganadería de Cantabria	Gutierrez Solana, s/n (Edificio Europa). 39011	942 20 78 40
Regional	Dirección General de Montes y Conservación de la Naturaleza de Cantabria	Rodríguez, 5 - 1º. 39002	942 20 75 93
Regional	Dirección General de Pesca y Alimentación de Cantabria	Gutierrez Solana, s/n (Edificio Europa). 39011	942 20 78 41/8
Regional	Dirección General de Puertos y Costas de Cantabria	Juan de Herrera, 4 - 5º. 39002	942 36 73 80
Regional	Dirección General de Transportes y Comunicaciones de Cantabria	Cádiz, 2 - 1º. 39002	942 36 74 12
Regional	Confederación Hidrográfica del Norte. Oficina regional de Cantabria	Juan de Herrera, 1 39002 SANTANDER (CANTABRIA)	942212308
Regional	Dirección General de Obras Hidráulicas y Ciclo Integrated del Agua de Cantabria	Lealtad, 24 - 39002	942 20 23 56
Regional	Dirección General de Turismo de Cantabria	Pasaje de Peña, 2. 1ª Planta. 39008	942 20 82 65
Regional	Dirección General de Administración Local de Cantabria	Castelar, 5 - 39004 Santander	942 20 83 72
Regional	Dirección General de Vivienda y Arquitectura de Cantabria	Vargas 53 - 8ª Planta. 39010	942 20 83 25
State Peripheral	Autoridad Portuaria de Santander	Paseo Pereda, 33 Santander 39004	942203600
State Peripheral	Capitanía Marítima de Santander	Carlos Haya, 23 39009 Santander	
State Peripheral	Demarcación de Costas en Cantabria	C/ Vargas, nº 52	
<b>Research Institutions</b>			
Regional	Centro Oceanográfico del Instituto Español de Oceanografía de Cantabria	Promontorio San Martín s/n 39004	942 291 060
Regional	Centro de Investigación del Medio Ambiente	Pso. Rochefort Sur-Mar s/n 39300 Torrelavega	
Regional	Universidad de Cantabria	Avda. de Los Castros s/n 39005	
<b>Businesses</b>			
Regional	Cámara de Comercio de Cantabria	Plaza Velarde, 5. 39001 Santander (Cantabria).	942 318 000942 314 310
Regional	Asociación Constructores y Contratistas de Cantabria	Plaza de Rubén Darío, s/n. 39005 Santander	
Regional	Promotores del Consejo de la Anchoa del Cantábrico		

Regional	Confederación de Organizaciones Empresariales de Cantabria (CEOE)	Rualasal 8, planta 6 – 39001 Santander	942 365 365
Regional	Federación de Cofradías de Pescadores de Cantabria		
Regional	Foro de empresarios de Cantabria		
Regional	Asociación de Empresarios de Hostelería de Cantabria	Castelar, 5. 39004 Santander	942 21 60 54
Local	Puerto de Requejada	39312.Requejada	942 82 40 89
Local	TINAMENOR, S.A.	Marisma de Pesues, 7 39548 Cantabria (Pesues (Val de San Vicente))	942718020
Local	Derivados del flúor	39708 ONTON - Cantabria - ESPAÑA	942 87 94 00
Local	Ostranor	Pº de la Barquera, s/n 39540 Cantabria (San Vicente de la Barquera)	942700985
Local	SOLVAY	Avenida Solvay S/N - AP.2 39300 Torrelavega Cantabria	942-83-70-00
Local	SNIACE	Carretera de Ganzo s/n. 39300 Torrelavega (Cantabria).	942 83 54 00
Local	Rodecan	Fonfria, s/n 39527 Cantabria (Ruiloba)	942720753
<b>NGOs</b>			
	Amigos de la Tierra		
Regional	Delegación Territorial de Cantabria de SEO/BirdLife	Ruamayor 4-5º izda. 39008 Santander	942 223351
Regional	Cantabria Nuestra	Paseo de Pereda 19, 39004 Santander	942 21 54 61
Regional	Fundación Naturaleza y hombre	C/ 18 de Julio, nº 25 – Entlo. 39610, El Astillero (Cantabria)	942 559119
Regional	Federación de Municipios de Cantabria	Pintor Escudero Espronceda, 14 bajo 39300 Torrelavega	942 881 680
Regional	Asociación para la defensa recursos naturales de Cantabria ARCA	Calle Fernández Isla nº 11 1º. 39008	942 362966
Regional	ACEM. Asociación Científica de Estudios Marinos	C/Canalejas nº 55 - 4ºF; C.P: 39004	942-290100
Regional	ONCE en Cantabria	Burgos, 3 39008 Santander	942240111
Regional	Ecologistas en Acción Cantabria	APDO. 2, 39080 Santander	942240217
Local	LEADER Saja Nansa	Roiz valdáliga 39593	942 709360

## Stakeholders Catalonia

LEVEL	NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
<b>Executive Institutions</b>			
Regional	Departamento de Trabajo e Industria de Cataluña	C/. Sepúlveda, 148-150. 08011-Barcelona	93.228.57.57

Regional	Agencia Catalana del Agua	C/ Provença, 204-208 08036 Barcelona	93 567 28 00
Regional	Departamento de Interior de Cataluña	Via Laietana, 69 08003 Barcelona	93 484 00 00
Regional	Servicios Territoriales de Gerona del Departamento de MEDI AMBIENT I HABITATGE	Ultonia, 10-12 17002 Gerona	972223035
Regional	Departamento de Educación de Cataluña	Vía Augusta, 202-226. 08021-Barcelona	93.400.69.00
Regional	Departamento de Universidades, Investigación y Sociedad de la Información	Vía Laietana, 33, 6º 2a 08003 Barcelona	93 552 67 00
Regional	Departamento de Comercio, Turismo y Consumo de Cataluña	Paseo de Gracia, 105. 08008-Barcelona	93.484.95.00
Regional	Departamento de Cultura de Cataluña	Rambla de Santa Mónica, 8. 08002-Barcelona	93.316.27.00
Regional	Departamento de Medio Ambiente y Vivienda de Cataluña.	Avda. Diagonal, 523-525. 08029-Barcelona	93.444.50.00
Regional	Departamento de Agricultura, Ramadería y Pesca de Cataluña	Gran Via de les Corts Catalanes, 612-614. 08007-BARCELONA	93.304.67.00
Regional	Departamento de Política Territorial y Obras Públicas de Cataluña	Avda. de Josep Tarradellas, 2-6. 08029-Barcelona	93.495.80.00
State Peripheral	Capitanía Marítima de Palamós	Puerto, s/n 17230 Palamos (Gerona)	972 31 40 70
State Peripheral	Autoridad Portuaria de Barcelona	Puerta de la Paz, 1 8001 Barcelona	934431300
State Peripheral	Capitanía Marítima de Barcelona	Ctra. De Circunvalación, tramo 4º, 08040 Barcelona	932235394
State Peripheral	Capitanía Marítima de Tarragona		
State Peripheral	Autoridad Portuaria de Tarragona	Arranque Rompeolas, s/n 43004 Tarragona	977259400
Provincial	Departamento de Agricultura, Ganadería y Pesca. Servicio Territorial de Barcelona	Av. Meridiana, 38 08018 Barcelona	934092090
Provincial	Diputación de Gerona	Pujada de Sant Martí, 5 17004 Girona	972.18.50.00
Provincial	Diputación de Barcelona	Rambla de Catalunya, 126 08008 Barcelona	934 022 222
Provincial	Diputación de Tarragona	Passeig de Sant Antoni 100, 43003 Tarragona	977 29 66 00
<b>Research Institutions</b>			
	Universidad Rovira y Virgili	Carrer de l'Escorxador, s/n 43003 Tarragona	977 55 8009
	Centro de Acuicultura IRTA	Ctra. Poble Nou, s/n Km 5,5 43540 Sant Carles de la Rapita	977 74 54 27
	Centro de Estudios Avanzados de Blanes	Accés a la Cala Sant Francesc, 14, 17300 Blanes	972336101
	Universitat de Girona	Campus de Montilivi, 17071 Gerona	972418153

Regional	Institut Ciències del Mar, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas	Paseo Marítimo, 37-49. 08003-Barcelona	93.230.95.00
Regional	Universidad de Barcelona-Facultad de Geología	Martí i Franqués, s/n. 08028-Barcelona	93.402.13.67
Regional	Laboratorio de Ingeniería Marítima (UPC)	Jordi Girona, 1-3. Edificio D-1 08034-Barcelona	93.401.64.68
Regional	Consorci El Far	Escar 6,8 08039 Barcelona	932 21 74 57
<b>Businesses</b>			
Regional	Fundación MAR		
Regional	Federación Gremios de Constructores de Obras de Cataluña	Avda. Estanislao Figueras, 17 - bajos 43002-Tarragona	977.22.78.59
Regional	Associació Catalana de Ports Sportius i Turístics	Hotels d'Entitats Pons d'Icart, s/n 43001 Tarragona	934151301/ 934153301
Regional	ADIN. Associació de Industries, Comerç i Serveis Nàutics	Avda. Reina M <sup>a</sup> . Cristina, s/n. 08004-Barcelona	93.233.24.32
Regional	Associació Catalana de Agències de Viatge	Avda. Roma, 13-15, ent <sup>o</sup> . 2 esc. B. 08029-Barcelona	93.321.97.29
Regional	PIMEC	Viladomat, 174 · 08015 Barcelona	93 496 45 00
Regional	Federación Catalana de Cofradías de Pescadores		
Local	Cofradía de Pescadores de Vilanova	Zona Servicio del Puertos, s/n	93.815.02.50
Local	Cultivos Marinos del Maresme	Mariano Cubí, 28, 1 <sup>o</sup> . 1 <sup>a</sup> . 08006-Barcelona	93.415.81.00
Local	Ecología Marina – ECOMAR	Muelle Comercial, s/n. Vilanova	93.590.28.69
Local	DEPURBAIX. Depuradora del Baix Llobregat	Plaça Francesc Masiá 7, 6 <sup>o</sup> B 08029 Barcelona	93 363 73 00
Local	Técnica de Endesa Generación em Barcelona	Avda. de la Borbolla 5, Sevilla	95 441 7311
Local	Cofradía de Pescadores de Arenys de Mar	Apartado de Correos n <sup>o</sup> . 43	93.792.15.83
Local	Cofradía de Pescadores de Barcelona	Muelle Pesquero, s/n. 08019-Barcelona	93.221.77.45
Provincial	Comunidad Regantes Canal derecha Ebro	Passeig del Canal, s/n Amposta	977700081
Provincial	Patronato de turismo Gerona Costa Brava	Av. Sant Francesc, 19, 17001 Gerona	972208401
Provincial	Federación d'hostaleria de les Comarques de Girona	c/ Nou, 7, 17001 Gerona	972224344
Provincial	Comunidad Regantes Sindicato Agrícola de l'Ebre	Santa Ana, 3 - 43500 Tortosa (Tarragona)	977-441281
Provincial	Asociación Hostelería de Tarragona	C/ Església, 9 - Edifici Marítim Platja - Local 13 43840 SALOU	977385057
Provincial	Asociación Empresarial Química de Tarragona	Av. del Marqués de Montoliu, 2 – Entlo 43002 Tarragona	977252308
Provincial	Confederación Empresarial de la Provincia de Tarragona (CEPTA)	Avda. roma 7, 6 <sup>a</sup> Planta 43005 Tarragona	977 211 966

Provincial	Gremi d'Hotelers de Barcelona		
Provincial	Asociación Nuclear Ascó-Vandellos II	Apdo de Correos 27 43890 L'Hospitalet de l'Infant	977-818800
Provincial	Federació Territorial de Confraries de Pescadors de Girona	Moll pesquer s/n, 17490 LLANÇÀ	972380362
<b>NGOs</b>			
	Amics de la Mar	c/ Lorenzana, 38	972203785
Regional	GEPEC	C. Vilar, 5 - 43201 Reus	977342604
Regional	CRAM. Fundació per a la Conservació i Recuperació d'Animals Marins	Camí Ral, 239 08330 Premià de Mar	937 52 45 81
Regional	Fundació Territori i Paisatge	C/ Provença, 261-265, 2on. Barcelona, Catalunya	93484.73.67
Regional	MEDITERRANEA	C/Francolí 56-58 43066 Tarragona	977551300
Regional	Fundació Natura	Rambla de Catalunya, 121, 6è 9a 08008 Barcelona	93 237 38 02
Regional	DEPANA	Hotels d'Entitats Pons d'Icart, s/n 43001 Tarragona	977-227176
Regional	Grup Ecologista de les Terres de l'Ebre – Ecologistas en Acció	Can Basté pg. Fabra i Puig, 274 08031 Barcelona	934296518
Regional	Asociación Nereo	Mas d'en Pinc 17255 Begur Girona	972 624 146
Regional	IAEDEN Institució Altempordanesa per a la Defensa de la Natura	Ap. Correus 245 17600 Figueres	972 67 05 31
Regional	Salvem L'Empordà	C/ Sant Vicenç, 30 17600 Figueres	972 670 531
Local	Associació d'amics de la UNESCO de Palafrugell	c/ Cavallers, 32, 17200 Palafrugell	972303262
Local	Asociación Medioambiental La Sinia	Avellaners 111, I - 43893 Altafulla (Tarragona)	977652212
Local	GORG	C/ Esglesia nº 17	977803373
Local	Coordinadora Salvem El Crit	Progrés n.13, 17200 Palafrugell.	635649718
Provincial	Associació de Naturalistes de Girona	c/ de les Monges, 20, 17007 Gerona	972223638
Provincial	ESCURÇÓ	Passatge Sant Ramón, s/n 08840 Viladecans Barcelona	936590852; 977837361

## Stakeholders – Galicia

LEVEL	NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
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### Executive Institutions



Regional	Consejería de Política Territorial, Obras Públicas y Transportes de Galicia	Edificios Administrativos de San Caetano 15704 Santiago de Compostela	981 545 400
Regional	Puertos de Galicia		
Regional	Consejería de Turismo y Deporte de Galicia	Edificios Administrativos de San Caetano 15704 Santiago de Compostela	981 545400
Regional	Consejería de Educación y Ordenación Universitaria de Galicia	Edificio Administrativo San Caetano, s/n 15781 - Santiago de Compostela	981 54 44 16 - 981 54 44 17
Regional	Consejería de Trabajo de Galicia	San Caetano s/n - Santiago de Compostela	981.547.323/322
Regional	Consejería del Medio Rural de Galicia	Edificios Administrativos de San Caetano 15704 Santiago de Compostela	981 544 722
Regional	Consejería de Innovación e Industria de Galicia	Edificio administrativo de San Caetano s/n. 15781-Santiago de Compostela	981-545532
Regional	Consejería de Pesca y Asuntos Marítimos de Galicia	Edificios Administrativos de San Caetano 15704 Santiago de Compostela	981 545 400
Regional	Vicepresidencia de Igualdad y Bienestar de Galicia		981.544.619
Regional	Consejería de Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible	Edificios Administrativos de San Lázaro s/n 15781 Santiago de Compostela	981 541 768
State Peripheral	Capitanía Marítima de La Coruña	Dique Barrié de la Maza s/n 15001 La Coruña	981 22 04 55
State Peripheral	Capitanía Marítima de Vigo	Muelle Trasatlánticos. Estación Marítima, ala sur, 1º planta 36201 Vigo	986 43 28 66
State Peripheral	Parque Nacional de las Islas Atlánticas	Lourizón Pontevedra (Provisional)	986 805469
State Peripheral	Capitanía Marítima de Ferrol	Muelle Comercial, s/n 15401 Ferrol (La Coruña)	981 36 40 55
State Peripheral	Capitanía Marítima de Villagarcía	Rua Vía de Enlace,26 36600 Villagarcía de Arosa (Pontevedra)	986 56 58 93
State Peripheral	Capitanía Marítima de Burela	Plaza de la Mariña, 13 27880 Burela, (Lugo)	982 58 61 00
State Peripheral	Autoridad Portuaria de Vilagarcía de Arousa	Muelle de Pasajeros, 5 36600 Villagarcía de Arosa (Pontevedra)	986565133
State Peripheral	Autoridad Portuaria de La Coruña	Avda. de la Marina, 3 15001 La Coruña	981219621
State Peripheral	Autoridad Portuaria de Ferrol-San Cibrao	Muelle de Curuxeiras, s/n 15401 Ferrol	981338000
State Peripheral	Autoridad Portuaria de Vigo	Plaza de la Estrella nº1. 36201 Vigo, Pontevedra	986268000
State Peripheral	Autoridad Portuaria de Marín y Ría de Vigo	Avda. de las Corbeceiras, s/n 36002 Marín	986855200

Provincial	Delegación Territorial en la Coruña de la Consejería del Medio Rural	Praza Luis Seoane s/n 3ª-4ª y 6ª	981-184501
Provincial	Diputación Provincial de Pontevedra	Pazo Deputación Provincial. Avda. Montero Ríos, s/n. - 36071 Pontevedra	986 804100
Provincial	Diputación Provincial de La Coruña	Alferez Provisional nº 2 15071 A Coruña	981 183300
Provincial	Diputación Provincial de Lugo	C/ San Marcos nº 8 27001 Lugo	982 260 000
Provincial	Delegación Provincial de Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible de Pontevedra	Rua Nova de Abaixo nº2 36071. Pontevedra	
<b>Research Institutions</b>			
	Instituto Español de Oceanografía en Vigo	Cabo Estai Canid 36200 Vigo	986 492111
	Universidad de A Coruña		981 16 70 00
	Universidad de Vigo. Facultad de Ciencias del Mar	Campus Universitario Lagoas-Marcosende 36310 Vigo	986812550
	Centro Tecnológico del Mar. Fundación CETMAR	Eduardo Cabello s/n. 36208 Bouzas (Vigo)	986 247047
Regional	Instituto de Acuicultura de la Universidad de Santiago de Compostela	Institutos Universitarios. Bloque - C 15782 Santiago de Compostela	981 56 31 00
Regional	Instituto Tecnológico para el control de medio marino de Galicia	Peiró de Vilaxoan 36611 Vilagarcía de Arousa	986-512320
Regional	Estación de Biología Marina de Graña	A Graña, 1-4 15590 Ferrol	981 33 33 71
Regional	Centro de Investigaciones Submarinas	Vía Nobel, 9 15890 Santiago de Compostela	981-552705
Regional	Centro de Investigaciones Mariñas	Pedras de Corón, s/n Vilanova	986-512320
Regional	Universidad de Santiago de Compostela	Colexio de San Xerome Praza do Obradoiro, s/n 15782 Santiago de Compostela	981 56 31 00
Regional	Adelga (Axencia para o desenvolvemento do litoral)		
<b>Businesses</b>			
	Federación de Empresarios de Hostelería	García Barbón 90 36201 Vigo	986 432400
	Agrupación de Parquistas de Carril	Alameda de Carril Vaillagarcía de Arosa	986 50 80 77
	Asociación de empresarios de Hostelería	San Vicente del Mar O Grove	986 738061
Regional	Federación de Cofradías de Galicia	Rúa Palmeiras, Nave 84 A-1, Novo Milladoiro 15895 Ames (Coruña)	
Regional	Organización de productores de mejillón de Galicia	Avda. da Mariña s/n Villagarcía de Arosa	986 501338
Regional	Consejo Regulador del Mejillón de Galicia	Avda. da Mariña,25 36600 Vilagarcía de Arousa	986 507 416

Regional	Asociación Galega de Mariscadores	Heraclio Botana 2, Vigo	986 24 06 25
Local	Cooperativa de Armadores de Pesca del Puerto de Vigo	Puerto pesquero ~ Edif. Cooperativa de Armadores Apdo. 1.078 Vigo	986 43 38 44
Provincial	Asociación de empresas consignatarias y estibadoras de buques de la provincia de Pontevedra	Muelle Transatlánticos s/n 36202 Vigo	986 43 35 13
Provincial	Cámara Oficial de Industria, Comercio y Navegación de Vigo	República Argentina, 18 A, 36201 Vigo	986 43 25 33
Provincial	Asociación de empresarios de la pequeña y mediana empresa de Pontevedra	Virgen del Camino 2 Pontevedra	986 866376
Provincial	Confederación de Empresarios de Pontevedra	García Barbón 104 1º, 36201 Vigo	986 223058
Provincial	Consortio Zona Franca de Vigo	Área Portuaria de Bouzas s/n 36208 Vigo	986 269 700
Provincial	Confederación de Empresarios de La Coruña	Plaza Luis Seoane, 1 15008 La Coruña	981-132598 – 981-173139
Provincial	Federación Provincial de Cofradías de Pontevedra	Rua do Peirao s/n 36690 Arcade (Soutomaior)	986 670 103
<b>NGOs</b>			
	Ecoloxistas do Salnés	Portonovo Sanxenxo	986747501
	Asociación Naturalista do Baixo Miño	Calvario 44 Apartado 59 36780 A Guarda	986 611799
	Grupo Ecoloxista Luita Verde	Abelenda 85 Moaña. Apdo de Correos 155 Cangas	986327045
	Federación de asociaciones de vecinos Eduardo Chao	Princesa 7	986 223077
Regional	Sociedade Galega de Historia Natural	Aptdo. Correos 356 15480 Ferrol	981 352820
Regional	ADEGA	Plaza Camilo Díaz Valiño.15-2º A 15704 Santiago	981-570099
Regional	Hábitat. Grupo Naturalista	Apartado de Correos 805. E-15080 A Coruña	
Regional	Federación Ecoloxista Galega	FEG. Apartado de correos 949. 15780 Santiago	
Regional	Federación Galega de Pesca	Doutor Gasalla, 29 27004 LUGO	982216221 - 607881916
Regional	Coordinadora para el Estudio dos Mamíferos Mariños CEMMA	P.O.Box 165 36380 Gondomar (Pontevedra).	981360804
Local	Plataforma en Defensa de la ría de Arosa	Doctor Tourón 44 Villagarcía de Arosa	986510474
Local	Asociación po la defensa da ría	San Julián 1 Aptdo. Correos 414 36080 PONTEVEDRA	986-847485
Provincial	Grupo ERVA	Lavadores Vigo	986 417346

## Stakeholders Murcia

LEVEL	NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
<b>Executive Institutions</b>			
Regional	Consejería de Industria y Medio Ambiente de Murcia	San Cristóbal, nº 6. 30001 Murcia	968 36 61 33/34
Regional	Consejería de Agricultura y Agua de Murcia	Plaza Juan XXIII, s/n. 30071 Murcia (Consejería); C/ Campos, 4, Edificio FORO, 30201 Cartagena –Murcia (Servicio de Pesca y Acuicultura)	968 36 27 28 / 968 36 28 50
Regional	Consejería de Educación y Cultura de Murcia	Avenida de La Fama, 15. 30071 Murcia	968 27 96 15
Regional	Consejería de Trabajo y Política Social de Murcia	Avenida de La Fama, 3. 30071 Murcia	968 36 26 42 / 43
Regional	Consejería de Obras Públicas, Vivienda y Transporte de Murcia	Plaza Santoña, s/n Polígono la Fama. 30071 Murcia	968 36 23 60 / 61
Regional	Consejería de Turismo, Comercio y Consumo de Murcia	Palacio González Campuzano. Plaza del Romea, 4. 30071 Murcia	968 27 77 77 / 968 27 76 66
Regional	Consejería de Presidencia de Murcia	C/ Acisclo Díaz, s/n , 30071 Murcia	968 36 26 14
State Peripheral	Autoridad Portuaria de Cartagena	Plaza Héroes de Cavite, s/n 30290 Cartagena	968325800
State Peripheral	Capitanía Marítima de Cartagena	Pez Espada, 1 30202 Cartagena	968 52 19 16
<b>Research Institutions</b>			
	CEBAS Centro de Edafología y Biología Aplicada del Segura del CSIC	Campus de Espinardo, 30100 Murcia	968 396200
	Facultad de Biología, Universidad de Murcia	Campus de Espinardo 30071 Murcia	968 3649781
	Centro Oceanográfico de Murcia del IEO	Magallanes nº 2, San Pedro del Pinatar (Murcia)	968 180 500
<b>Businesses</b>			
Regional	Cámara Oficial de Comercio, Industria y Navegación de Murcia	Plaza de San Bartolomé, 3. 30004 Murcia	968 22 94 00
Regional	Confederación Regional de Organizaciones Empresariales de Murcia (CROEM)	Calle Acisclo Díaz, 5C-2º. 30005 Murcia	968 29 34 00 / 968 29 38 00 / 968 29 38 11
Regional	Asociación de Productores-Exportadores de Frutas y Hortalizas de la Región de Murcia. PROEXPORT	Ronda de Levante, 1- Entlo.. 30008 Murcia	968 271 779
Regional	Federación Regional de Cofradías de Pescadores de	Plaza de España, 1, 2º. 30201 Cartagena	968 52 16 35

	Murcia		
<b>NGOs</b>			
	Asociación de Naturalistas del Sureste (ANSE)	C/Ricardo Gil, 25-3º, 30002 Murcia	968 21 98 62
Regional	Ecologistas en Acción de Murcia	C/ José García Martínez 2 30005 Murcia	968281532 - 629850658

### Stakeholders Basque Country

LEVEL	NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
<b>Executive Institutions</b>			
	Patronato de la Reserva de la Biosfera de Urdaibai	Palacio Udetxea (Gernika)	94.625.71.25
Regional	Departamento de Medio Ambiente y Ordenación del Territorio del País Vasco	C/ Donostia-San Sebastián, 1 01010 Vitoria-Gasteiz (Álava)	
Regional	Departamento de Transportes y Obras Públicas del País Vasco	C/ Donostia-San Sebastián, 1 01010 Vitoria-Gasteiz (Álava)	945019711
Regional	Departamento de Sanidad del País Vasco	C/ Donostia-San Sebastián, 1º-4ª Planta 01010 Vitoria-Gasteiz (Álava)	945019279
Regional	Departamento de Educación, Universidad e Investigación	c/ Donostia-San Sebastián, 1 – 01010 Vitoria-Gasteiz	945 018182
Regional	Departamento de Industria, Comercio y turismo del País Vasco	C/ Donostia-San Sebastián, 1 01010 Vitoria-Gasteiz (Álava)	945018202
Regional	Departamento de Cultura del País Vasco	C/ Donostia-San Sebastián, 1 01010 Vitoria-Gasteiz (Álava)	945019461
Regional	Departamento de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentación del País Vasco	C/ Donostia-San Sebastián, 1 01010 Vitoria-Gasteiz (Álava)	945019692
Regional	Departamento de Justicia, Empleo y Seguridad Social del País Vasco	C/ Donostia-San Sebastián, 1 01010 Vitoria-Gasteiz (Álava)	945019081
State Peripheral	Capitanía Marítima de Bilbao	Ibáñez de Bilbao, 24 (Bilbao)	94.424.14.16
State Peripheral	Autoridad Portuaria de Bilbao	Campo de Volantín, 37 (48007 Bilbao)	94.487.12.00
State Peripheral	Autoridad Portuaria de Pasajes	Pasajes Ancho, s/n 20110 Pasajes (Guipúzcoa)	943351844
State Peripheral	Capitanía Marítima de Pasajes	Pasajes-Puerto. Zona Portuaria 20110 Pasajes (Guipúzcoa)	943 35 26 16
Provincial	Diputación Provincial de Vizcaya		
Provincial	Diputación Provincial de Guipúzcoa		943 112111

<b>Research Institutions</b>			
	Fundación AZTI	Herrera Kaia – Portu Aldea s/n 20110 Pasaia	943004800
Regional	Sociedad de Ciencias Aranzadi		943.466.142
Regional	Universidad del País Vasco	Barrio Sarriena s/n 48940 Lejona (Bizkaia)	94.601.20.00
Regional	Universidad de Deusto	Ada. de las Universidades, 24 (Bilbao)	94.413.90.00
<b>Businesses</b>			
Regional	Federación Asturiana de Comercio (FAC)	Cardenal Cienfuegos, 2, bajo - 33007 Oviedo	985240138
Regional	Federación de Asociaciones de Náutica y Pesca Recreativa (FASNAPER)	Edificio de la Cruz Roja en el Muelle de Arriluze, 1, 1º dcha dcha de Getxo (Bizkaia)	944 914 170
Regional	Confederación Empresarial Vasca – Confebask	C/ Gran Vía, 45 - 2ª planta - 48011 Bilbao	94 402 13 31
Local	Ur 2000		942276661
Local	Hegaluze. Servicios Marinos		666 791 021 / 677 256 092
Local	Laida Kanoak	Laida hondartza. Ibarrangelu - 48311. Bizkaia	946 27 65 15
Local	Astilleros de Murueta	Apdo. de Correos 75 Gernika	94.625.20.00
Local	Planta Petrolera "La Gaviota" de Repsol en Bermeo		
Local	Grupo de Pesca Beletxe	Puerto de Ea (Ea, Vizcaya)	94.421.58.44
Local	Asociación Náutica Proa	Playa de Plencia (Plencia, Vizcaya)	
Local	Aixerreku Guías de la Naturaleza	Apdo correos 234 48300 Gernika-Lumo	94.687.02.44
Provincial	ADEGI Asociación de Empresarios de Guipúzcoa	Pº Mikeletegi, 52 – 20009 San Sebastián	943 30 90 30
Provincial	Asociación de empresarios de hostelería de Guipúzcoa	c/ Infanta Beatriz, 18 San Sebastián	943 316040
Provincial	Cofradía de Pescadores de Guipúzcoa	Miraconcha 9, 20007 San Sebastián	943 451 782
Provincial	Asociación de Armadores de altura de Guipúzcoa	Esnabide s/n Pasaia (Guipúzcoa)	943 399129
Provincial	Asociación de Armadores de bajura de Guipúzcoa	Catalina de Erauso, 21	943 459723
<b>NGOs</b>			
	Mutriku Natur Taldea		
Regional	Ekologistak Martxan. Ecologistas en Acción del País Vasco	CRAJ (Palacio Txuri Urdin) San Sebastián y Calle Pelota, Nº 5 Bilbao	900110111/ 944790119
Regional	Eguzki	Calle Pelota, 5 (48005 Bilbao)	94.415.66.58
Regional	Lurra		
Regional	Federación Vasca de Actividades Subacuáticas		

Local	Reserva de la Biosfera de Urdaibai	Palacio Udetxea (Gernika) Apartado 172	94.625.71.25
Local	Urdaibaiko Galtzagorriak		
Local	Sociedad Ornitológica Lanius	General Salzar, 4 (48012 Bilbao)	
Local	Taller de Ecología de Gernika	Rafaela Ibarra, 4-1º Izda (Bilbao)	
Local	Txipio bai	Calle Gaminiz, 4 (48630 Gorliz)	
Provincial	Fundación Oceanográfica de Guipúzcoa	Plaza Carlos Blasco de Imaz, 1 20003 Donostia- San Sebastián (Gipuzkoa)	943 440099
Provincial	Federación Guipuzcoana de Surf	Pº de Anoeta, 1 - 20010	943.47.52.07
Provincial	Lur Maitea	Calle Mikel Zárata, 1 Entreplanta (48150 Sondika)	

## Stakeholders Valencia

LEVEL	NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
<b>Executive Institutions</b>			
Regional	Consejería de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentación de Valencia	C/. Amadeo de Saboya, 2 C.P. 46010 Valencia	96-386-70-98
Regional	Consejería de Turismo de Valencia	Avda. Aragón, 30 plantas 8ª y 9ª C.P. 46021 Valencia	96-398-60-00
Regional	Consejería de Economía Hacienda y Empleo de Valencia	C/. Palau, 14 C.P. 46003 Valencia	96-386-62-00
Regional	Consejería de Territorio y Vivienda de Valencia	C/. Francisco Cubells, 7 C.P. 46011 Valencia	96-386-63-50
Regional	Consejería de Infraestructuras y Transporte de Valencia	Avda. Blasco Ibáñez, 50 C.P. 46010 Valencia	96-386-64-00
Regional	Consejería de Cultura, Educación y Deporte de Valencia	Avda. Campanar, 32 C.P. 46015 Valencia	96-386-65-00
Regional	Consejería de Empresa, Universidad y Ciencia de Valencia	C/. Colón 32 C.P. 46004 Valencia	96-386-68-05
State Peripheral	Autoridad Portuaria de Valencia	Muelle del Turia, s/n 46024 Valencia	963939500
State Peripheral	Autoridad Portuaria de Alicante	Muelle de Poniente, 11 3001 Alicante	965130095
State Peripheral	Capitanía Marítima de Alicante	Muelle de Poniente s/n 03001 Alicante	96 592 37 70
State Peripheral	Capitanía Marítima de Valencia	Acceso Sur, s/n. Puerto de Valencia 46024 Valencia	96 367 86 77
State Peripheral	Autoridad Portuaria de Castellón	Muelle Serrano Lloberes 12100 GRAO CASTELLÓN	964.28.11.40
State Peripheral	Capitanía Marítima de Castellón	Avda. Interior, s/n 12100 Castellón	964 7373700
<b>Research Institutions</b>			
	Universidad Politécnica de Valencia	Camino de Vera, s/nº C.P. 46022 Valencia	96-387-70-07/00
	Universidad Católica San Vicente Mártir	Guillen de Castro, 106 - 46003 Valencia	96-363-74-12 - 902-300-099

	Facultad de Geografía de Valencia		
Regional	Instituto de Ecología Litoral	C/ Jacinto Benavente, 21. 03560 El Campello. Alicante	965 65 76 90
Regional	Universidad Jaime I de Castellón	Av. de Vicent Sos Baynat, s/n. 12071 Castelló de la Plana	964 72 80 00
Regional	Facultad de Biología de la Universidad de Valencia	Facultat de Ciències Biològiques Universitat de València Dr. Moliner, 50 46100 Burjassot	963864100
<b>Businesses</b>			
Regional	Asociación Naviera Valenciana	C/ Dr. Lluch, 2 - 2 46011 Valencia	96 324 50 84 / 96 324 50 85
Regional	Federación Valenciana de Empresarios Transportistas	Av. Barón de Cárcer, 17-2º 46001 Valencia	963 52 2176
Regional	Confederación Empresarial Valenciana (CEV)	Plaza Conde de Carlet nº3. 46003 Valencia	96 315.57.20
Local	Asociación Profesional de Hostelería Playa Malvarrosa (APHOLEMA)	Paseo Marítimo de la Malvarrosa. Módulo 1, 46011-Valencia	96 355 02 92
Local	Actual Inversiones	C/ Sínia nº 13 / 46730 - Grau de Gandía (Valencia)	96 284 80 41
Local	Asociación Profesional de Empresarios de Hostelería y Balnearios de la playa de las Arenas de Valencia	Av. Neptuno, 16, 46011-Valencia	96 371 36 33
Local	Acuicultura del Mediterráneo	Recinto Portuario/Zona de Relleno 3/46520 - Puerto de Sagunto (Valencia)	96 269 92 00
Local	Cultipeix, SL (GRUP 5)	Luis Cendoya. Nº 6. 1º 46520 Puerto de Sagunto. Valencia	962699484
Local	Cultivos Marinos Costa Blanca	Recinto Portuario/Zona de Relleno 3/46520 - Puerto de Sagunto (Valencia)	96 269 92 00
Local	Granja Marina Safor	Moll Fruiter-Accés Sud s/n - 46730 - Grau de Gandía (Valencia)	655992332
Local	Piscícola de Sagunto	C/ General Marvá nº 15, Entlo. / 03005 - Alicante	
Provincial	Federación Provincial de Cofradías de Valencia	PuertoPesquero,sln 46400 Cullera (Valencia)	9617201 01
Provincial	Cámara de Comercio, Industria y Navegación de Valencia	Poeta Querol, 15 - 46002 Valencia	963 103 900
Provincial	Federación Provincial de Cofradías de Alicante	Casa del Mar, 3 03001 Alicante	965928730
Provincial	Federación Provincial de Cofradías de Castellón	Buena Vista, 24 -12100 Castellón	964282392
Provincial	Asociación de Transitarios, Expedidores Internacionales y Asimilados	C/ Dr. J.J. Dómine, 18 pta. 43 piso 6º 46004 Valencia	963245067
<b>NGOs</b>			
Regional	Centre d'Aqüicultura Experimental	Apartado de Correos 5217 E 46080	962690854
Regional	Acció Ecologista AGRÓ en el Camp de Morvedre	San José nº 11 Sagunto Puerto	962690854



Regional	Asociación de Vecinos del Litoral Español	Mayor, 62 bajo 46132 Museros	
Regional	Ecologistas en Acción del País Valenciá	C/ Tabarca 12 entresuelo 03012 Alacant	965 25 52 70
Regional	GECEN. Valencia	apdo de Correos 12447 46080 Valencia	963776900