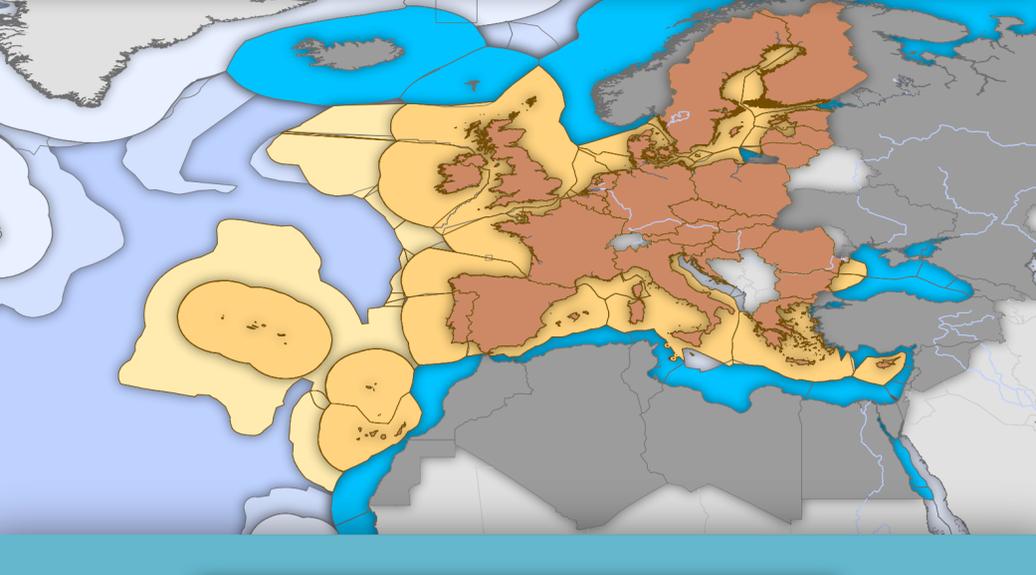


MACARONESIA MARITIME SPATIAL PLANNING: STATES, MARITIME BOUNDARIES AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

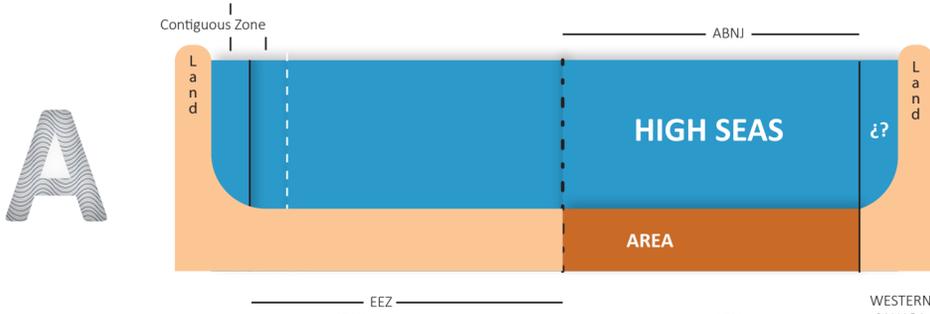
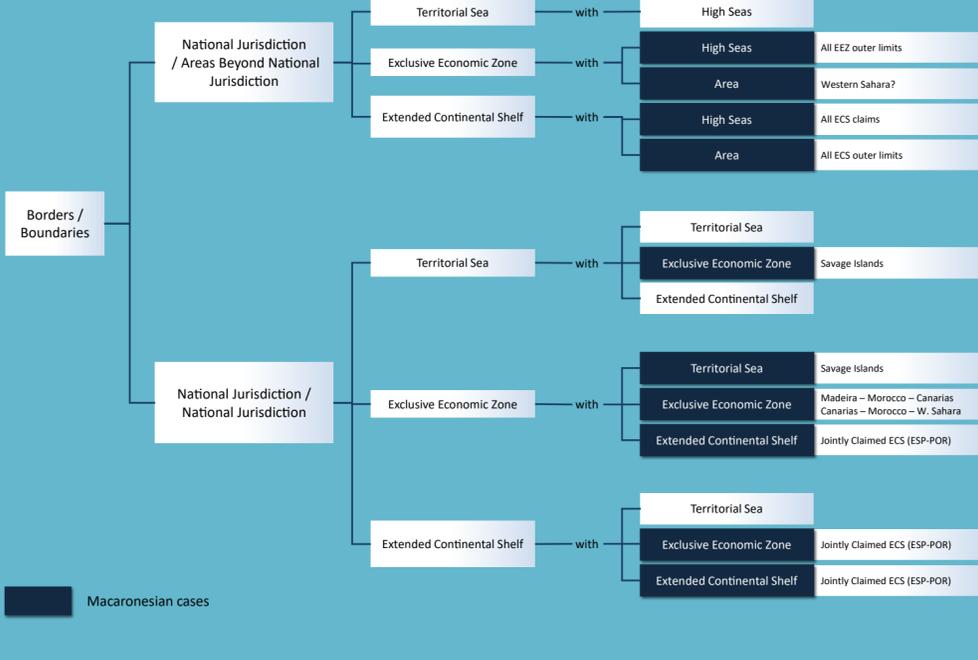
Directive 2014/89 / EU promotes cross-border cooperation (articles 1 and 6), cooperation between member states (Article 11) and cooperation with third countries (Article 12).



The need for an approach and / or a plan focused on the areas of convergence / separation of sovereignty and / or jurisdictional rights is a priority of the EC.

Cooperation between states and cross-border / transboundary cooperation are close concepts - and also complementary - although they are not sufficiently precise. In the maritime space the terms boundary / border / frontier correspond to complex concepts due to the peculiar legal regime of the different maritime jurisdictions.

In Macaronesia the contact between different maritime spaces gives rise to a wide cross-border typology.



Given the size of the scope of the plan, the border magnitudes are also exceptional.

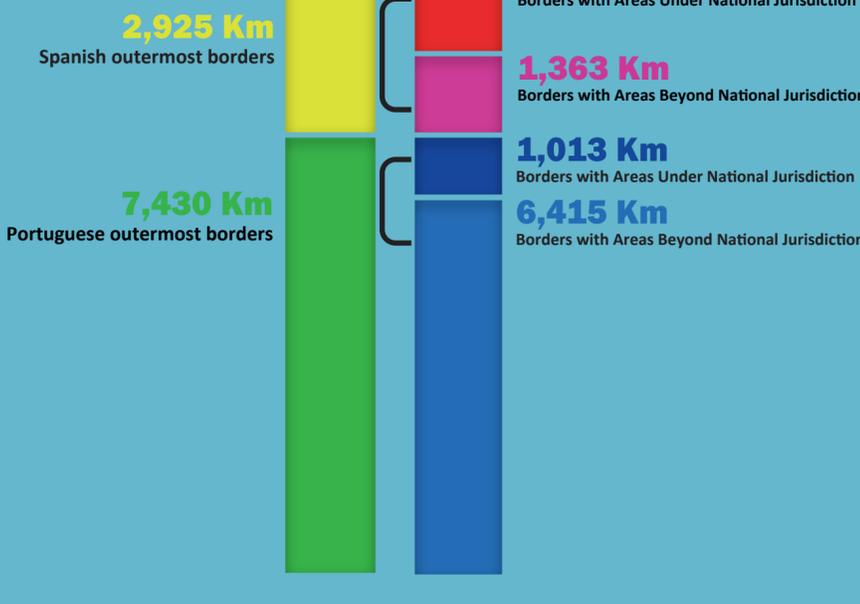
	Exclusive Economic Zones	Extended Continental Shelf	TOTAL
Azores	1,030,274 Km2	1,974,865 Km2	3,005,139 Km2
Madeira	444,530 Km2	280,855 Km2	725,385 Km2
Canary Islands	455,353 Km2	298,850 Km2	754.204 Km2
TOTAL	1,930,157 Km2	2,554,571 Km2	4,484,728 Km2

In the context of marine spatial planning, this casuistry affects the determinations that can be made in the scope of the plan, since they imply different capacities of the States according to the legal regime of the maritime space considered.

Broadly distinguish: i) contacts between Areas Under National Jurisdiction (AUNJ) and ABNJ; ii) the boundaries / borders that act as separators and the boundaries / boundaries with interactions.

International cooperation (transnational, between states: member states and third states) involves the participation of different political actors, constituting the Macaronesia a project of great complexity.

Outermost borders length



Portugal is responsible for more than 70% of the outer edge of the project area, being a large part (86%) bound with ABNJ, while Spain its contact with ABNJ does not reach 50%. That is to say, Portugal has more lengths of frontiers with ABNJ, while Spain has the longest border lengths with AUNJ.