



Ministry of the Environmental Transition

Anna Maria Maggiore

[Maggiore.annamaria@mite.gov.it](mailto:Maggiore.annamaria@mite.gov.it)

EIA/SEA expert group meeting

# ITALIAN MARITIME SPACE MANAGEMENT PLAN

# Italian Maritime Space Management Plan

 **Planner / plan preparer:**

*Ministry of Sustainable Infrastructure and Mobility*

 **Plan prepared by:**

*Technical Committee*

 **Environmental Report prepared by:**

*Sogesid S.P.A.*

## Planning Area

Three Maritime Area:

- ★ Tyrrhenian and Western Mediterranean Area;
- ★ Adriatic Area;
- ★ Ionian and Central Mediterranean Area.

## Legal Framework

- ★ Directive 2014/89/EU
- ★ Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) in the Mediterranean
- ★ Decree n.201/2016 (art. 6, comma 2)
- ★ Prime Minister decree of december 1st 2017



# Purpose and key objectives of the Italian Maritime Space Management Plan

- ★ Maritime Space Planning (MSP) is essential to achieve the sustainability objectives required by the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) and the new EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030 and to achieve social and economic sustainability in full compliance with the marine ecosystem;
- ★ MSP is vital to ensure in the long term a sustainable balance between nature and human activities such as fishing, aquaculture, maritime transport as well as those activities that are growing rapidly such as offshore wind and therefore require space;
- ★ MSP therefore has the strategic role of resolving conflicts of use for the maritime space and, where possible, creating compatible synergies between different sectors.



# Objectives of the Italian Maritime Space Management Plan

- ★ aquaculture;
- ★ fisheries;
- ★ infrastructures for the exploration, exploitation and extraction of oil, gas and other energy resources, minerals and aggregates and the production of energy from renewable sources;
- ★ maritime transport routes and traffic flows;
- ★ military training areas;
- ★ nature conservation and protected areas;
- ★ areas of extraction of raw materials;
- ★ scientific research;
- ★ routes for undersea cables and pipelines;
- ★ tourism;
- ★ undersea cultural heritage.



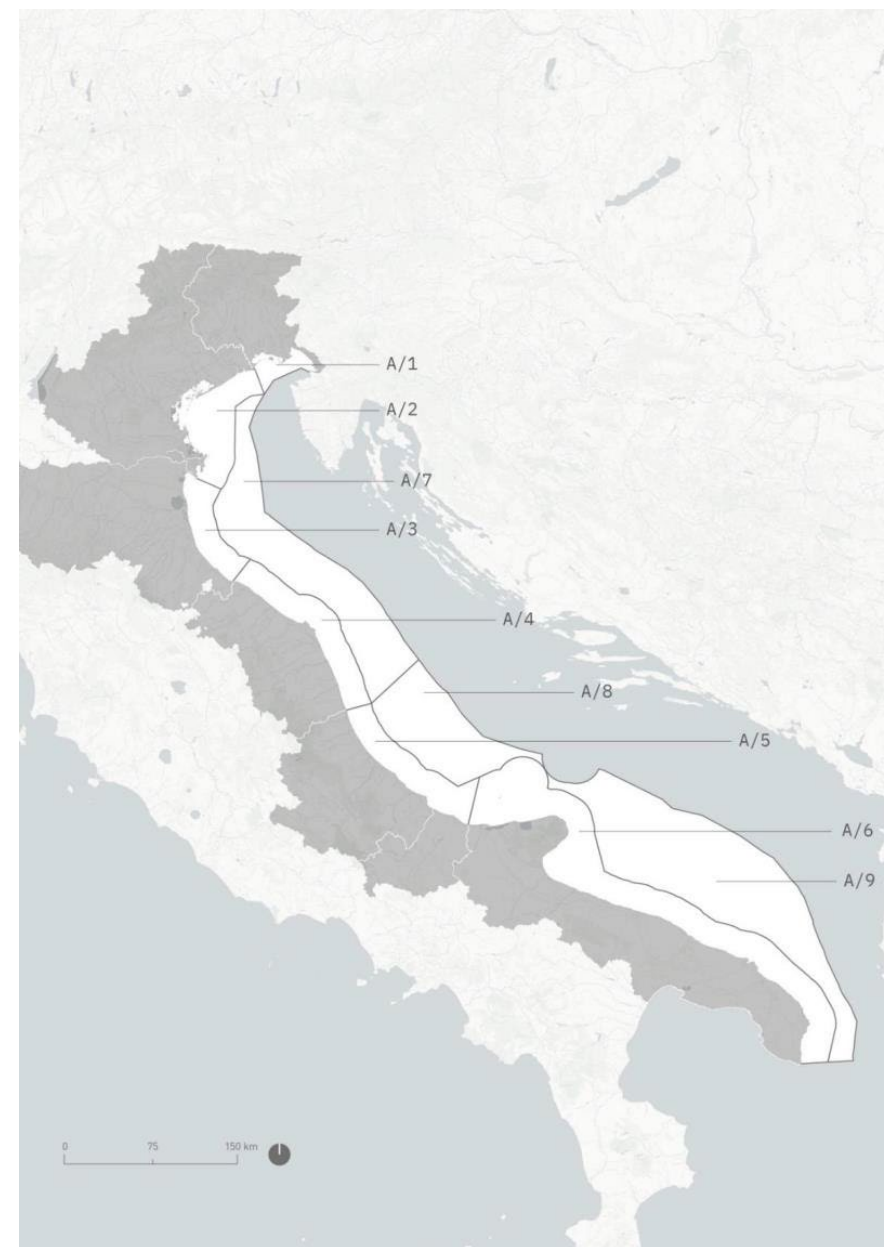






# Adriatic Area

- ★ Bounded to the east by the limits of the continental shelf already formally agreed with neighboring countries (Yugoslavia, 1969; Albania, 1992; Greece, 1977 and 2020) and to the south by the delimitation line between the marine sub-regions "Adriatic area" and " Ionian – Central Mediterranean ".
- ★ The area is divided into 9 sub-areas of which 6 within the territorial waters.
- ★ The boundaries of the sub-areas must be considered as permeable limits, from the point of view of uses, from the environmental/ecosystem point of view and from the point of view of the governance system, in order to ensure maximum consistency with respect to the planning of a large area and the surrounding sub-areas.



### TRASPORTO MARITTIMO E PORTUALITÀ

L'Adriatico italiano rappresenta una delle vie marittime più importanti per il transito di merci dall'Asia, via Suez, all'Europa grazie alla presenza di importanti porti.

Ad es. Venezia, Trieste, Ravenna, Ancona, Bari.  
Stabile aumento del trasporto container per tutti i porti considerati.

**5**  
AUTORITÀ DI SISTEMA PORTUALE

### TURISMO

Tra le più importanti destinazioni del turismo costiero nel Mediterraneo, i flussi turistici nell'area sono in costante aumento negli ultimi 20 anni, con continua crescita degli arrivi.

Presenza diffusa di porti passeggero/croceristici e porti ed approdi per il diporto.

**166**  
PORTI TURISTICI

### ENERGIA

Elevata rilevanza strategica e socio-economica dell'estrazione di idrocarburi nell'area, sia per la sua dimensione transfrontaliera e che per le sue attuali e potenziali interazioni con altri usi e con componenti ambientali.

Potenzialità per lo sviluppo delle energie rinnovabili in mare.

**4**  
ZONE MARINE APERTE ALLA RICERCA E COLTIVAZIONE DI IDROCARBURI

### SFORZO DI PESCA

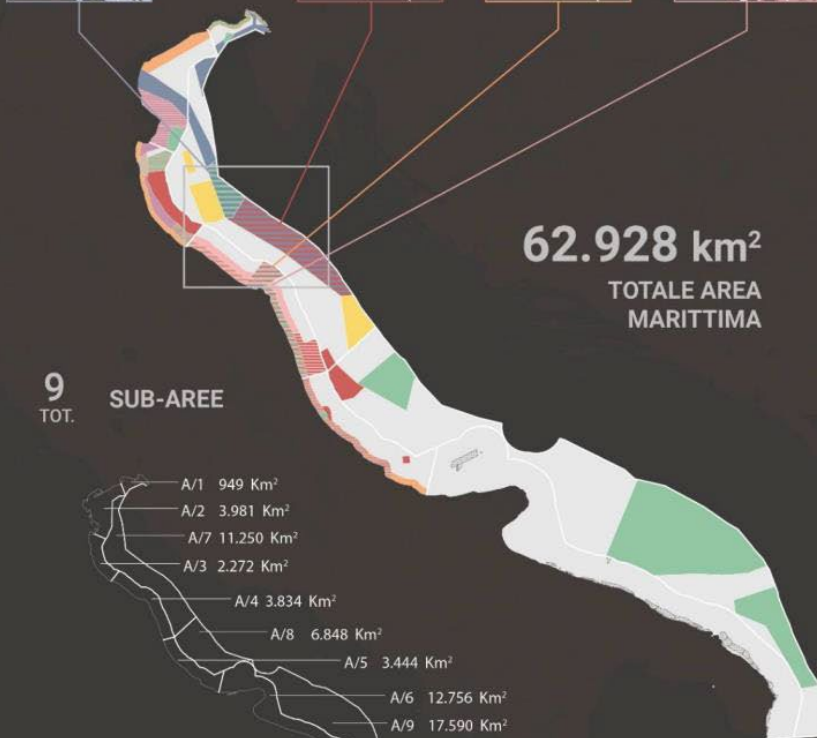
Area di importanza strategica a livello nazionale ed internazionale, con porti pescherecci tra i più rilevanti per flotta e pescato (ad es. Chioggia, San Benedetto del Tronto).

Hot-spot di biodiversità mediterranea per endemismi di specie ittiche, con presenza di importanti aree di riproduzione e crescita di specie aliatiche a elevato valore commerciale

**2**  
GSA

## METODOLOGIA DI PIANIFICAZIONE DELL'AREA MARITTIMA ADRIATICO

- GENERICO
- ENERGIA
- DIFESA
- PESCA
- ACQUACOLTURA
- TURISMO COSTIERO E MARITTIMO
- PRELIEVO SABBIE RELITTE
- PAESAGGIO E PATRIMONIO CULTURALE
- PROTEZIONE AMBIENTE E RISORSE NATURALI
- TRASPORTO MARITTIMO E PORTUALITÀ
- SICUREZZA DELLA NAVIGAZIONE E MARITTIMA E SORVEGLIANZA



**61**  
TOT.

### UNITÀ DI PIANIFICAZIONE

- USO GENERICO □
- USO PRIORITY ○
- USO LIMITATO ⬡
- USO RISERVATO ▲

### TIPO DI USO



### ISTOGRAMMA RIASSUNTIVO USI E VOCAZIONALITÀ



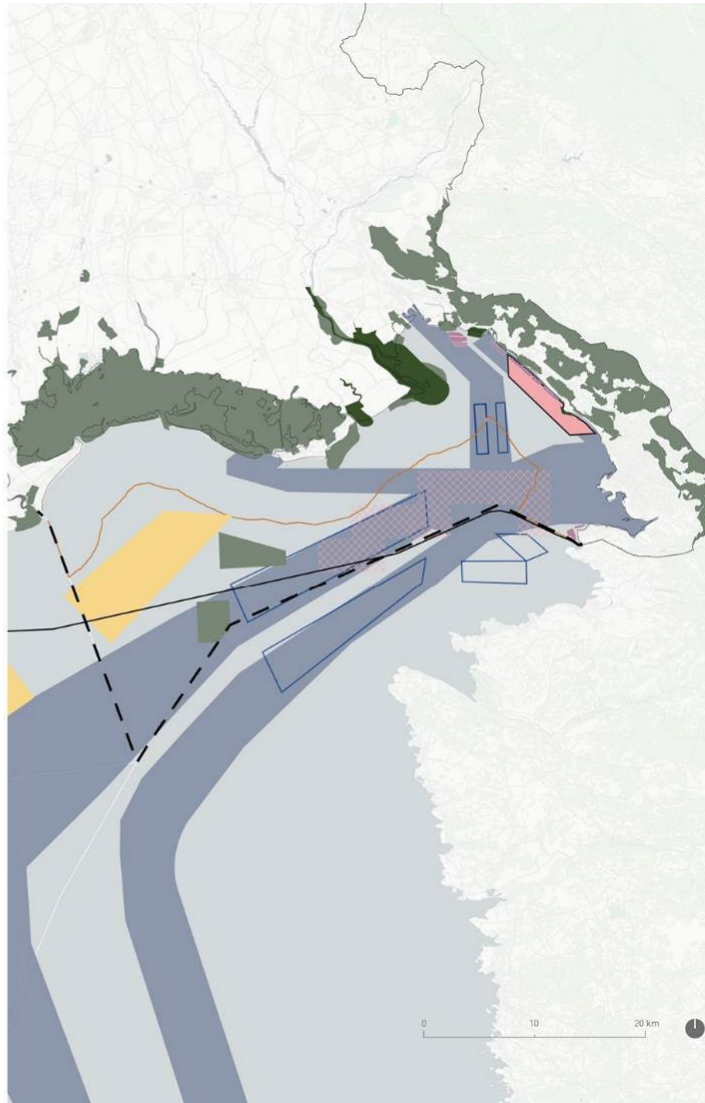
### COESISTENZE USI PRIORITY





**MAPPA  
DEGLI USI  
SUB-AREA A/1**

-  limite sub-area A/1
-  schemi di separazione traffico marittimo - TSS IMO
-  traffico marittimo semplificato elaborazione Polo Scientifico
-  linea 3 NM dalla costa elaborazione Polo Scientifico
-  aree ZTB MIPAAF
-  concessioni acquacoltura Regione FVG
-  sforzo di pesca semplificato elaborazione Polo Scientifico
-  Aree Natura 2000 Agenzia europea dell'ambiente
-  Aree Protette e Parchi naturali Nazionali EMODnet - EEA
-  depositi di sabbie CNR ISMAR
-  elettrodotti CGCCP

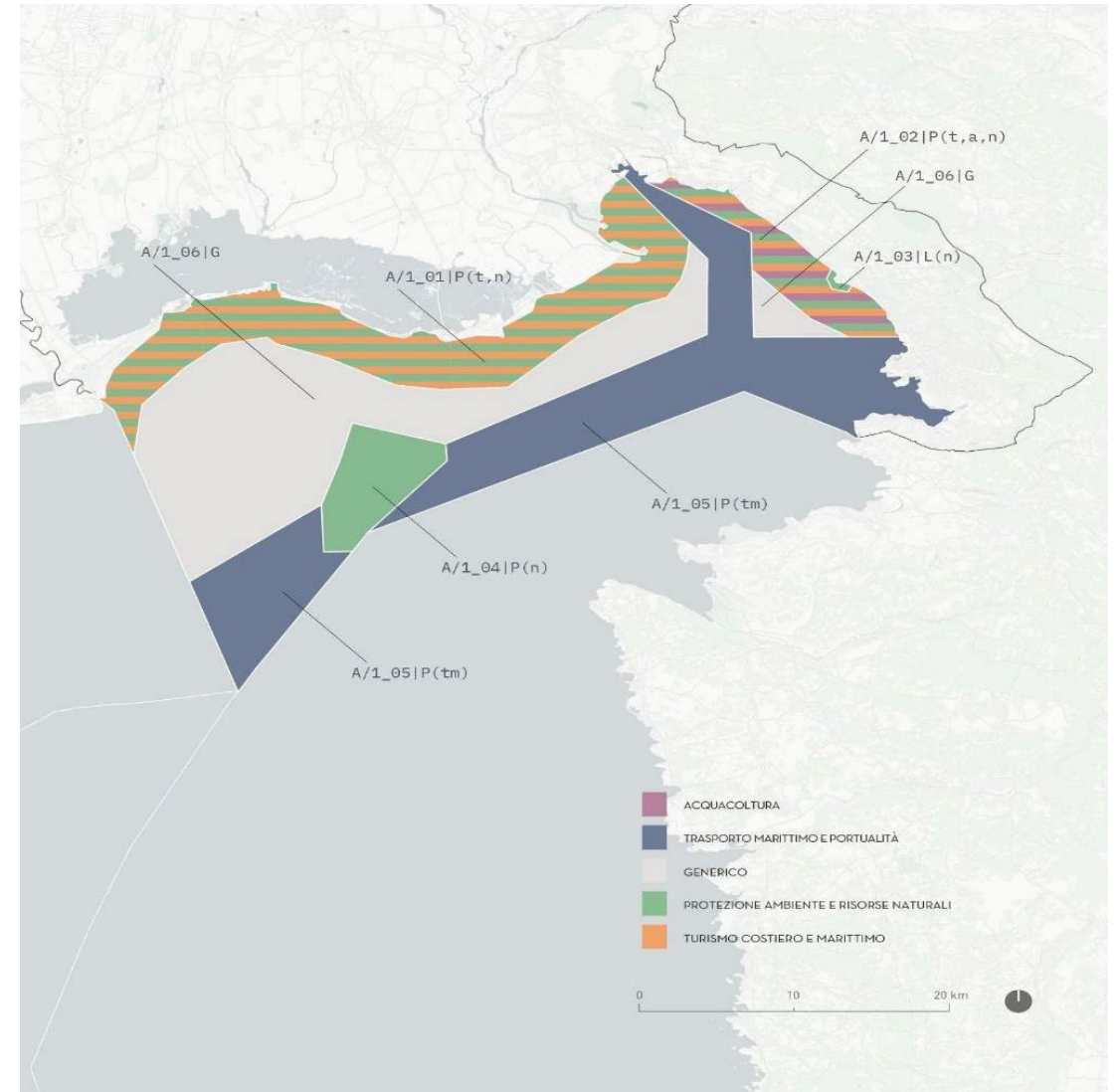


## SUB-AREA A/1 USES MAP

In the maritime area in question the main uses of the sea are: coastal tourism, maritime transport, fisheries, protection of the environment and natural resources, protection of the landscape and heritage cultural, aquaculture.

## SUB- AREA A/1 PLANNING UNIT

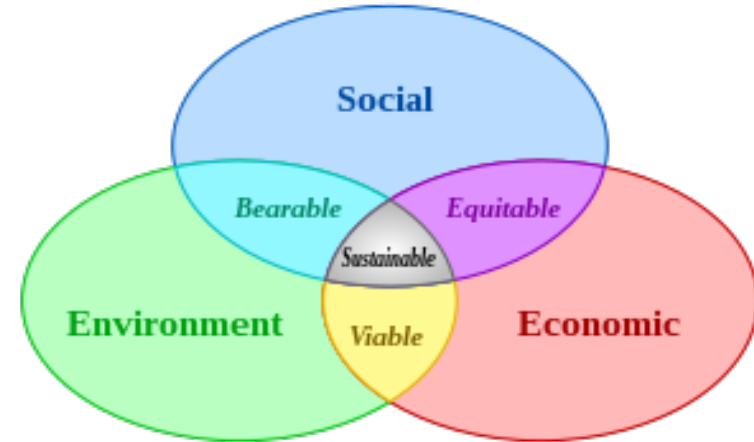
- ★ The maritime economy of the Friuli Venezia Giulia coastal is linked to a multiplicity of sectors: commercial, tourism (including cruise ship), fisheries and aquaculture.
- ★ In this context, the role of commercial ports is of great importance, the development of which is closely connected with the aspects of logistics and functional infrastructures as well as shipbuilding activities.
- ★ Another important factor for the maritime economy of the coastal system is the development of tourism, which nowadays increasingly requires a sustainable managed natural environment.





# Strategic environmental impact assessment (SEA) of the Italian Maritime Space Management Plan

- ★ In the SEA long-term sustainability and the environmental effects were the focus
- ★ The objective of the SEA is to integrate environmental aspects in the planning and decision-making that sustainable development could be promoted.



*At the moment we have just completed the scoping phase and the preparation of the environmental report is in progress*

# Cross-border consultations

Given the transboundary nature of the marine environment, Italy has decided to consult states potentially interested in the SEA process.

The states that have been involved are:

- ★ Slovenia, Croatia, Montenegro, Albania and Greece for Adriatic Area;
- ★ Tunisia, Algeria, Spain and France for Tyrrhenian and Western Mediterranean Area;
- ★ Greece, Malta, Tunisia and Libya for Ionian and Central Mediterranean Area.

Countries which have shown interest are:

**Croatia, Montenegro, Greece, Malta, Algeria, Slovenia**





# Italian observation of the Maritime Spatial Plan of Slovenia

The implementation of the Maritime Space Plan of Slovenia involves some potentially significant cross-border activities:

- ★ the development of coastal construction,
- ★ the construction of the island in Isola;
- ★ the construction of structures and infrastructures and the increase in maritime transport (Port of Koper).

increase of construction waste and  
destruction of biocoenoses

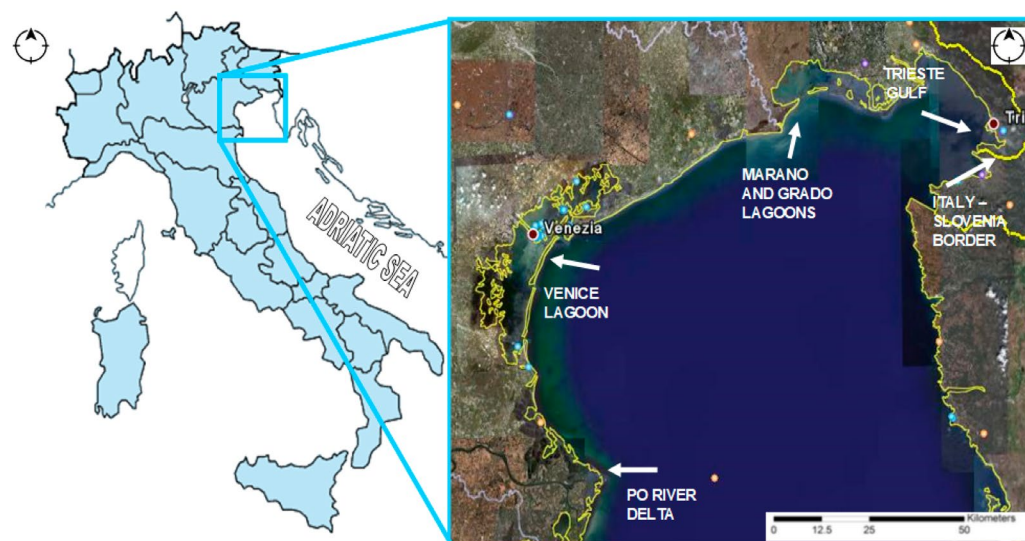


Figure: Assessment of Climate Change Impacts in the North Adriatic Coastal Area. Part I: A Multi-Model Chain for the Definition of Climate Change Hazard Scenarios



**Thank you for the attention**