

#### A- General overview

### i. Morphological structure of the Atlantic coastline (data)

1.1. Length of coastline in km	2.587 (Statistics Portugal)
1.2. Total area of the coastal zone in km <sup>2</sup> (within a range of 10 km from the coast).	37.542,6 (Eurostat)
1.3. No. of inhabited islands (if any).	11

ii. Population and related social conditions for the Atlantic maritime areas (data)

2.1. Total country population (Eurostat).	10.487.289 (2013 - Eurostat)
2.2. No. inhabitants living in the Atlantic coastal area.	8.716.686 (2013 - Eurostat)
2.3. Total employment of population aged 20-64 living in Atlantic area (last three	In 1000 persons:
years – Eurostat).	4.513,5 (2013, Eurostat)
	4.634,7 (2012, Eurostat)
	4.837,0 (2011, Eurostat)
2.4. Female employment rate, persons aged 20-64	62,4 % (2013, Eurostat)
2.5. Older persons employment rate, persons aged 55-64	46,7 % (2013, Eurostat)
2.6. Total unemployment of population aged 20-64 living in Atlantic area (last three	Ages 25-64 (in 100 persons):
years – Eurostat).	703,5 (2013, Statistics Portugal)
	672,1 (2012, Statistics Portugal)
	553,1 (2011, Statistics Portugal)
2.7. Youth unemployment rate, persons aged 15-24	38,1 % (2013, Eurostat)

## iii. Economic role of Atlantic maritime areas over the national total (data)

3.1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita in the Atlantic coastal areas (in euros)	GDP in Purchasing Power Standard per inhabitant (N. B. values for		
(if available from the last three years).	Portugal, as all NUTS II regions are Atlantic):		













	19.400 (2013, Eurostat)
	19.400 (2012, Eurostat)
	19.300 (2011, Eurostat)
3.2. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita in the country (in euros) (if available	GDP in Purchasing Power Standard per inhabitant
from the last three years).	19.400 (2013, Eurostat)
	19.400 (2012, Eurostat)
	19.300 (2011, Eurostat)
3.3. Gross Value added (GVA) (in euros) in the last three years (if available) in the Atlantic coastal areas.	In €M - current 2006 prices (N. B. values for Portugal, as all NUTS II regions are Atlantic):
	144.396,000 (2012, Statistics Portugal)
	149.391,580 (2011, Statistics Portugal)
	151.426,449 (2010, Statistics Portugal)
3.4. Gross Value added (GVA) (in euros) in the last three years (if available) in the	In €M - current 2006 prices:
country.	144.396,000 (2012, Statistics Portugal)
	149.391,580 (2011, Statistics Portugal)
	151.426,449 (2010, Statistics Portugal)













# iv. GVA – Details by NACE activities (data)

Sector	GVA of coastal regions (billion EUR)	Share in the national GVA for the sector
	(N.B. values for Portugal, as all NUTS II regions are	
	Atlantic)	
Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fishing (A)	1.133,25 (2012, Statistics Portugal, includes companies	1,5%
	only)	
Manufacturing (C)	16.048,96 (2012, Statistics Portugal, includes	21,1%
	companies only)	
Construction (F)	6.032,76 (2012, Statistics Portugal, includes companies	7,9%
	only)	
Wholesale and retail trade; transport; accommodation	28.066,76 (2012, Statistics Portugal, includes	36,9%
and food service activities; information and	companies only)	
communication (G-J)		

### v. Employment – Details by NACE activities (data)

Sector	Employment of coastal regions (thousand) (N.B. values for Portugal, as all NUTS II regions are Atlantic)	Share in the national employment for the sector
Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fishing (A)	106,17 (2012, Statistics Portugal, includes companies only)	3,0%
Manufacturing (C)	646,43 (2012, Statistics Portugal, includes companies only)	18,4%
Construction (F)	344,19 (2012, Statistics Portugal, includes companies only)	9,8%
Wholesale and retail trade; transport; accommodation and food service activities; information and communication (G-J)	1.258,61(2012, Statistics Portugal, includes companies only)	35,8%

























# B – Marine and maritime economic activities (MEAs)

#### Overview of relevant maritime economic activities in PORTUGAL at NUTS-0 level

Maritime economic activity		Gross Value Added (EUR, billion)	Employment (*1000)	Number of enterprises	Other indicators	Source & Reference year
0. Other secto	ors					
0.1	Shipbuilding (excl. leisure boats) and ship repair	Shipbuilding	Shipbuilding 1.417 (2012) Repair 1.609 (2012) N.B. actual number – not in *1000	Shipbuilding 83 (2012) Repair 211 (2012)	Shipbuilding Turnover € 76.245.173 in 2012 Repair Turnover € 136.823.707 in 2012	Statistics Portugal
0.2	Water projects	€ 64.854.595 (2012)  N.B. Value for companies registered under hydraulic engineering.  N.B. actual number – not in billion	1.325 (2012) N.B. Value for companies registered under hydraulic engineering. N.B. actual number – not in *1000	48 (2012) N.B. Value for companies registered under hydraulic engineering.	Turnover € 235.925.378 in 2012 N.B. Value for companies registered under hydraulic engineering.	Statistics Portugal
1. Maritime tr	ansport					
1.1 1.2	Deep-sea shipping Short-sea shipping (incl. Ro-Ro)	€ 33.876.645 N.B. Includes all maritime shipping N.B. actual number – not in billion	569 N.B. Includes all maritime shipping N.B. actual number – not in *1000	50 N.B. Includes all maritime shipping	Turnover € 304.262.999 in 2012 N.B. Includes all maritime shipping	Statistics Portugal
1.3	Passenger ferry	€ 3.954.523 (2012)	360 (2012)	122 (2012)	Turnover €	Statistics Portugal













Maritime economic activity		Gross Value Added	Employment (*1000)	Number of	Other indicators	Source & Reference
		(EUR, billion)		enterprises		year
	services	N.B. actual number –	N.B. actual number –		10.201.717 in 2012	
		not in billion	not in *1000			
1.4	Inland waterway	€ 16.741.625 (2012)	594 (2012)	43 (2012)	Turnover €	Statistics Portugal
	transport	N.B. actual number –	N.B. actual number –		33.618.849 in 2012	
		not in billion	not in *1000			
2. Food, nutrition	, health and ecosystem services					
2.1	Fish for human	€ 156.583.629 (2012)	10. 796 (2012)	4.005 (2012)	Turnover €	Statistics Portugal
	consumption	N.B. Includes all	N.B. Includes all		434.368.957 in 2012	_
	·	fisheries companies	fisheries companies		N.B. Includes all	
		N.B. actual number –	N.B. actual number –		fisheries companies	
		not in billion	not in *1000			
2.2	Fish for animal feeding	€ 137.177.698	3.172 (2012)	113 (2012)	Turnover €	Statistics Portugal
		N.B. Includes all	N.B. Includes all	N.B. Includes all	1.472.047.838 in	
		animal feed	animal feed	animal feed	2012	
		N.B. actual number –	N.B. actual number –		N.B. Includes all	
		not in billion	not in *1000		animal feed	
2.3	Marine aquaculture	€ 754.172 (2012)	814 (2012)	472 (2012)	Turnover €	Statistics Portugal
		N.B. actual number –	N.B. actual number –		33.417.033 in 2012	
		not in billion	not in *1000			
2.4	Blue biotechnology	N/A – the sector is not	N/A – the sector is	N/A – the sector is	N/A – the sector is	N/A
		recognized as such	not recognized as	not recognized as	not recognized as	
		yet.	such yet.	such yet.	such yet.	
2.5	Agriculture on saline	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	soils					

3. Energy and raw materials













Maritime econo	omic activity	Gross Value Added	Employment (*1000)	Number of	Other indicators	Source & Reference
		(EUR, billion)		enterprises		year
3.1	Offshore oil and gas	0 (Extraction) Oil refining € 293.016.425 (2012)	0 (Extraction) Oil refining 1.861 (2012)	0 (Extraction) Oil refining 15 (2012)	0 (Extraction) Oil refining Turnover	Statistics Portugal
		Gas production  € 4.575.633 (2012)	Gas production 24 (2012)	Gas production 4 (2012)	€10.413.346.456 in 2012	
		N.B. actual number – not in billion	N.B. actual number – not in *1000		Gas production Turnover €10.195.127 in 2012	
3.2	Offshore wind	€ 2.304.742.873 (2012)	4.333 (2012) N.B. This refers to all	776 (2012) N.B. This refers to	Turnover € 687.6515.359 in	Statistics Portugal
3.3	Ocean renewable energy	N.B. This refers to all forms of electricity production. Energy from offshore wind and ocean renewable is practically inexistent.  N.B. actual number – not in billion	forms of electricity production. Energy from offshore wind and ocean renewable is practically inexistent.  N.B. actual number – not in *1000	all forms of electricity production. Energy from offshore wind and ocean renewable is practically inexistent.	N.B. This refers to all forms of electricity production. Energy from offshore wind and ocean renewable is practically inexistent.	
3.4	Carbon capture and storage	0	0	0	0	0
3.5	Aggregates mining (sand, gravel, etc.)	€ 70.282.944 N.B. Comprising mining not only in maritime areas. N.B. actual number – not in billion	2.690 (2012)  N.B. Comprising mining not only in maritime areas.  N.B. actual number – not in *1000	367 (2012) N.B. Comprising mining not only in maritime areas.	Turnover € 227.392.703 in 2012. N.B. Comprising mining not only in maritime areas.	Statistics Portugal













Maritime economic activity		Gross Value Added (EUR, billion)	Employment (*1000)	Number of enterprises	Other indicators	Source & Reference year
3.6	Marine minerals mining	N/A	N/A	32 (2012) N.B. Comprising mining not only in maritime areas.	N/A	Statistics Portugal
3.7	Securing fresh water supply (desalination)	0	0	0	0	0
4. Leisure, work	king and living					
4.1	Coastal tourism					
4.2	Yachting and marinas	€ 37.372.227  N.B. The value includes recreational ports and marinas, bullfighting activities, and the organization of other leisure activities.  N.B. actual number — not in billion	€ 4.015 (2012)  N.B. The value includes recreational ports and marinas, bullfighting activities, and the organization of other leisure activities.  N.B. actual number – not in *1000	2.366 (2012) N.B. The value includes recreational ports and marinas, bullfighting activities, and the organization of other leisure activities.	Turnover € 129.107.929 in 2012 N.B. The value includes recreational ports and marinas, bullfighting activities, and the organization of other leisure activities.	Statistics Portugal
4.3	Cruise tourism	Included in the values for 1.3 Passenger ferry services.	Included in the values for 1.3 Passenger ferry services.	Included in the values for 1.3 Passenger ferry services.	Included in the values for 1.3 Passenger ferry services.	Statistics Portugal
5. Coastal prote	ection			•		
5.1 – 5.2	Coastal protection against flooding and	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A













Maritime economic activity		Gross Value Added (EUR, billion)	Employment (*1000)	Number of enterprises	Other indicators	Source & Reference year
	erosion					
5.3	Protection of habitats	NA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A













# Breakdown of maritime economic activities in the Atlantic NUTS2 regions of Portugal.

Maritime economic activity		Overview	Socio-economic indicators	Source & Reference year (ex. Eurostat 2010)
0. Other sectors				
0.1	Shipbuilding (excl. leisure boats) and ship repair	Shipbuilding activities are mainly concentrated in Lisboa and Norte, with some expression in the Algarve. There are shipyards with relevant capacity, however they are exposed to competition with countries with lower labour costs. The competitive advantages of portuguese shipbuilding and ship repair industries lay on location, weather conditions and skilled labour. they are strategic sectors in Portugal, providing employment and generating wealth in a wide range of industries.	Portugal is a country of international significance in this sector, with one of the leading shipyards in Europe and the third in the world in some market segments. The turnover of the 50 largest companies (employing about 3.100 workers) reached approximately €M 250 in 2010.	Estratégia nacional para o Mar 2013-2020 (Direcção-Geral de Política do Mar, 2014)  Blue growth for Portugal (COTEC 2011)  HELM - PwC economy of the Sea Barometer (PwC Portugal, 2013)
0.2	Water projects	N/A	N/A	N/A
1. Maritime transport				
1.1	Deep-sea shipping Short-sea shipping (incl. Ro-Ro)	Portugal is strategically positioned on the Atlantic coast of the Iberian Peninsula,	For 2013, in the main ports of the country 1.425.198 containers	Estratégia nacional para o Mar 2013-2020 (Direcção-Geral de Política do Mar, 2014)
		at the intersection of the main equatorial and southern routes	(2.190.495 TEU) were moved and 10.262 ships	Blue growth for Portugal (COTEC













Maritime economic a	activity	Overview	Socio-economic indicators	Source & Reference year (ex. Eurostat 2010)
		of maritime traffic. The Port of Sines is one of the few deep water ports in Europe, and one of the few ports along the Atlantic and Iberian coasts. The main ports are: Viana do Castelo; Douro e Leixões; Aveiro;, Figueira da Foz; Lisboa; Setúbal; Sines.	(164.019.422 GT) were recorded. The fleet of merchant ships registered and controlled in Portugal in 2011 totaled 37 vessels and 176.143 GT.	2011) Instituto Portuário e dos Transportes Marítimos, IP. www.imarpor.pt
1.3	Passenger ferry services	N/A	Number of passengers (sea and river): 28.534	Instituto da Mobilidade e Transportes, IP (www.imtt.pt)
1.4	Inland waterway transport		(2010); 31.850 (2011); 27.923 (2012). In M passengers.	
2. Food, nutrition, he	ealth and ecosystem services			
2.1	Fish for human consumption	Fishing and related activities such as processing and commerce of the fish, is a sector with large tradition and significant social relevance, which nonetheless exceed its expression at the level of the main national macroeconomic	In 2013 there were 8.233 registered fishing vessels (99.929,40 GT). Total landings reached 148.875,6 tons in 2013 (29% in Centro; 19% in Lisboa; 19% in Norte, 15% in the Algarve), worth	Direcção-Geral de Recursos Naturais, Segurança e Serviços Marítimos (http://www.dgrm.min- agricultura.pt) Statistics Portugal (www.ine.pt) Estratégia nacional para o Mar
		aggregates. Portugal imports more than a half of all the fish it consumes. Nonetheless, Portugal is the largest per	235.223,4 € thousand.	2013-2020 (Direcção-Geral de Política do Mar, 2014) HELM - PwC economy of the Sea













Maritime economic a	ctivity	Overview	Socio-economic indicators	Source & Reference year (ex. Eurostat 2010)
		capita consumer of fish in the EU, and is in the top three countries with the highest fish consumption per capita in the world.		Barometer (PwC Portugal, 2013)
2.2	Fish for animal feeding	There are three companies processing fish for animal feeding, mainly for aquaculture, and for export markets.	N/A	N/A
2.3	Marine aquaculture	Portugal has favorable natural conditions to develop aquaculture activities. The production of fish is still underdeveloped, representing less than 10% of fish catches. Recently initiatives have been launched to promote the production of shellfish (e.g. oysters and mussels) offshore.	Total production area was 1247 ha in 2012. Total production in 2012: €M 53.659 (47% in Centro and 45% in the Algarve).	Statistics Portugal (www.ine.pt)
2.4	Blue biotechnology	The sector is still taking off, led by research made in public institutions and by researchers who spin-off to star their companies. There is much scientific knowledge accumulated in this area that now begins to produce	N/A	N/A













Maritime economic a	activity	Overview	Socio-economic indicators	Source & Reference year (ex. Eurostat 2010)
		marketable results.		
2.5	Agriculture on saline soils	A few scattered and very small- scale initiatives for the production of salicornia in Lisboa and Centro.	N/A	N/A
3. Energy and raw ma	aterials			
3.1	Offshore oil and gas	The prospect of conventional energy resources, particularly oil, has increased significantly. Potential for economic exploitation of methane hydrates throughout the offshore area South and Southwest of mainland Portugal has been confirmed.	N/A	Estratégia nacional para o Mar 2013-2020 (Direcção-Geral de Política do Mar, 2014).
3.2	Offshore wind	The renewable energy sector represents about 3% of GDP,	Several wind and wave energy pilot projects have	Blue growth for Portugal (COTEC 2011)
3.3	Ocean renewable energy	yet fundamentally on land. Portugal has potential and ideal conditions for the development of energy sources in the maritime space, but there is not yet a sector dedicated to the exploration of offshore renewable energy.	been implemented in Norte and Azores regions. In 2012 an offshore wind project of 27 MW, was approved. There are also two wave energy plants production in Pico Island (Azores) and Peniche (Centro).	Estratégia nacional para o Mar 2013-2020 (Direcção-Geral de Política do Mar, 2014)
3.4	Carbon capture and storage	Nonexistent.	N/A	N/A













Maritime economic	activity	Overview	Socio-economic indicators	Source & Reference year (ex. Eurostat 2010)	
3.5	Aggregates mining (sand, gravel, etc.)	This activity focuses mainly on dredging, essential for the operation and security of Ports and waterways (coastal and inland), obtaining materials for construction, and creation and maintenance of infrastructures.	The turnover of companies registered under extraction of gravel, sand and crushed stone (NACE) accounted for € 223,404,081 in 2011.	Estatísticas da Produção Industrial 2011 (Statistics Portugal, 2012).  Estudo da Evolução de uma Área de Extracção de Areias na Margem Algarvia (Daniela Maria e Silva Gonçalves, Universidade de Aveiro, 2009).	
3.6	Marine minerals mining	The potential in metallic mineral ores includes zinc, copper, cobalt, gold, silver and manganese. However this potential needs confirmation through further research studies and prospecting.	N/A	Estratégia nacional para o Mar 2013-2020 (Direcção-Geral de Política do Mar, 2014)	
3.7	Securing fresh water supply (desalination)	Nonexistent.	N/A	N/A	
4. Leisure, working	and living				
4.1	Coastal tourism	The sun and sea tourism is the main tourist product of Portugal. In addition to typical leisure activities associated with the beach, the main sports in this category are sailing, windsurfing, rowing and canoeing, surfing and diving. The internationalization of	There are more than 160 surf schools, some 4.000 surfboards are traded over a year, in a sector which is estimated to represent approximately €M 100 annually. There are over 600 companies registered as	Estratégia nacional para o Mar 2013-2020 (Direcção-Geral de Política do Mar, 2014) Blue growth for Portugal (COTEC 2011)	













Maritime economic activity		Overview	Socio-economic indicators	Source & Reference year (ex. Eurostat 2010)
		sporting activities, such as surfing are examples of new activities in this area: Peniche was ranked as the "Wave Capital", the of Ericeira was classified as "World Surfing Reserve", the "Wave of Nazaré" and the recognition of Azores as a new global destination.	maritime tour-operators.	
4.2	Yachting and marinas	Nautical tourism is one of the	Portugal has over 30	10 produtos estratégicos para o
4.3	Cruise tourism	10 strategic tourist products for Portugal. Recreational boating and cruises are sectors with high growth potential in the short term. There are recreational ports and marinas all along the coast, and cruise tourism has experienced high growth in recent years, especially in the Lisbon region.	marinas / recreational ports and over 13,000 berths - the Algarve (31%) and Lisbon (21%) are the major sites. Portugal was the 6th European destination most visited by cruise passengers in 2012 (1.2 million passengers), placing it 11th in the ranking of European countries with the greatest direct impact of the cruise industry (€ 207 million in 2012), according to the ECC (European Cruise Council).	desenvolvimento do turismo em Portugal - Turismo Náutico (Turismo de Portugal, 2006)  http://expresso.sapo.pt/portugal-ja-e-o-6-destino-europeu-em-cruzeiros=f841011













Maritime economic activ	rity	Overview	Socio-economic indicators	Source & Reference year (ex. Eurostat 2010)
5. Coastal protection		•	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
5.1 – 5.2	Coastal protection against flooding and erosion	Meteorological conditions and orographic and geological features have contributed to the occurrence of floods in the basins of major rivers and small and medium scale flooding. Regarding erosion, Portugal is exposed to possible rise in sea level, and as such subject to overtopping and coastal erosion, with consequent destruction of beaches and dune systems. Solutions to these problems have mostly reactive in nature, although plans and studies exist to prevent these situations form	N/A	Plano Nacional de Emergência de Protecção Civil (Autoridade Nacional de protecção Civil, ?) Plano de Acção de Protecção e Valorização do Litoral 2012-2015 (Agência Portuguesa do Ambiente, 2012)
5.3	Protection of habitats	occurring.  The existence of an extensive and fragile seafront, which is densely populated for the most part, has contributed to the occurrence of negative environmental impacts.	N/A	N/A













Description of the most relevant marine and maritime economic activities (selected on the basis of their potential in terms of employment growth, sustainability, competitiveness.

According to the National Strategy for the Sea 2013-2020 (Estratégia Nacional para o Mar 2013-2020):

- Fishing catching levels have remained constant over the last few years, essentially due to the renovation and increased efficiency of the fleet, although the number of registered fisherman and fishing vessels have decreased.
- Aquaculture Increasing internal demand for fish and shellfish, together with the improvement in technologies and accumulated scientific knowledge may contribute to the further development of aquaculture, and particularly the production of mollusks.
- Blue biotechnology commercial exploitation of resources, such as the utilization of marine organisms in bioproducts with industrial, pharmaceutical, medical, cosmetic and technologic applications is expected, given the significant support to R&D activities in this domain over the last years.
- Renewable energies increased investment in offshore wind energy is expected.
- Ports, transports and logistics commercial shipping has progressed significantly over the last years, through increasing availability of infrastructures and capacity to attain specific traffic requisites, such as import/export and transshipment of containers or oil products, natural gas and coal.
- Leisure and tourism Recreational boating and cruise tourism are expected to increase in the short term. Coupled with the traditional and consolidated sun and se tourism, other nautic5al sports activities are increasing.
- Shipbuilding and ship repair restructuring of shipyards in undergoing. The tradition of the country, together with internationally recognized knowledge and competences in these areas are expected to contribute to reverse the downturn of this industry in the last years.
- Marine activities is regulated at the national level by the Lei de Bases do Ordenamento do Espaço Marítimo (Lei n.º 17/2014) https://dre.pt/pdf1sdip/2014/04/07100/0235802362.pdf

C. List of existing clusters operating in areas of relevance for the Atlantic Plan.













Name of the	Responsible	Contact details of person of	Source of	Name of	National	Maritime	Objective (max 150	Geographic
cluster	body	contact (name, family	funding	Members	/	sector(-s)	words)	area
		name, telephone, mobile			Regional	concerned		covered
		phone, email, website,			level			
		postal address)						
Pólo de		Zona Industrial, Rua da	-	-	National	Tooling	To allow	Portugal
Competitividade e		Bélgica, Lote 18					Engineering and	
Tecnologia	Portuguese	PO BOX 78					Tooling Industry in	
Engineering &	Tooling Network	2431-903 Marinha Grande					the upcoming 10	
Tooling		Portugal					years to be	
		Tel.: +351 244.570420 Email:					recognized	
							worldwide as one of the most	
		info@toolingportugal.com Email Director: direccao-						
		geral@toolingportugal.com					advanced area under the	
		geral@toolingportugal.com					technological point	
		www. toolingportugal.com					of view and of	
		www. toomigportugal.com					added value in the	
							design and	
							mouldmaking,	
							special tools and	
							high precision	
							metal parts.	
							'	
Pólo de	*	http://aipqr.pt	-	-	National	Offshore oil	Create a worldwide	Portugal
Competitividade e	-					and gas	reference Center	
Tecnologia das							for Competitiveness	
Indústrias de	' '						and Technology in	
Refinação,	Química e						Refining,	













Name of the cluster	Responsible body	Contact details of person of contact (name, family name, telephone, mobile phone, email, website, postal address)	Source of funding	Name of Members	National / Regional level	Maritime sector(-s) concerned	Objective (max 150 words)	Geographic area covered
Petroquímica e Química Industrial	Refinação						Petrochemical and Chemical industries.	
Pólo das Tecnologias de Produção - Produtech	PRODUTECH — Production Technologies Association	Produtech - Production Technologies Cluster  Rua dos Plátanos, nº 197 4100-414 Porto Portugal  Tel: (+351) 226 166 897 Fax: (+351) 226 166 899 Email:geral@produtech.org www.produtech.org	-	-	National	Manufacturing Technologies	Network of manufacturing technology providers capable of responding to both competitiveness and sustainability challenges and to the manufacturing industry's requirements with innovative, flexible, integrated and competitive solutions.	Portugal
Pólo de Competitividade e Tecnologia da Energia	Association PCTE - Competitiveness and Technology Cluster for Energy (ENmergyIN)	Largo Dr. Justino Freire, nº 4 2560-636 Torres Vedras Portugal  Tel: (+351) 261 316 482 Email. geral@energyin.pt	-	-	National	Renewable energies	Cooperate with companies linked to the energy sector, including equipment manufacturers, service providers,	Portugal













Name of the cluster	Responsible body	Contact details of person of contact (name, family name, telephone, mobile phone, email, website, postal address)	Source of funding	Name of Members	National / Regional level	Maritime sector(-s) concerned	Objective (max 150 words)	Geographic area covered
		www.energyin.pt					and entities of the research institutions, aiming at stimulating the creation of partnerships and enhance their competitiveness in the global market(with emphasis on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency).	
Pólo de Competitividade e tecnologia Agro- Industrial. Alimentos, saúde e Sustentabilidade	PortugalFoods	Tecmaia Rua Eng.º Frederico Ulrich, 2650 4470-605 Moreira da Maia Portugal  Tel: (+351) 220 966 021 Fax: (+351) 220 966 733 Email: geral@portugalfoods.org	-	-	National	Fish for human consumption	To reinforce the competitiveness of the agrofood companies of the sector by increasing its technological index, promoting production, transfer, application and increased knowledge geared	Portugal













Name of the cluster	Responsible body	Contact details of person of contact (name, family name, telephone, mobile phone, email, website, postal address)	Source of funding	Name of Members	National / Regional level	Maritime sector(-s) concerned	Objective (max 150 words)	Geographic area covered
		www.portugalfoods.org					toward innovation and promoting internationalization of sector companies through their increased capacity for internationalization, identifying and capturing opportunities.	
Pólo de Competitividade e Tecnologia do Turismo	Polo de Competitividade e Tecnologia - Turismo 2015	Escola de Hotelaria e Turismo de Coimbra Quinta da Boavista 3030-076 Coimbra Portugal  Tel.: (+351) 239 007 048 Fax: (+351) 239 708 359  geral@turismo2015.pt www. turismo2015.pt	-	-	National	Coastal tourism, Yatching and Marinas	-	Portugal
Pólo de Competitividade e Tecnologia das	Associação TICE.PT – Associação para	Campus Universitário de Santiago (IT) 3810-193 Aveiro	-	-	National	ICT, electronics	To build a platform for the main ICT and Electronics	Portugal













Name of the cluster	Responsible body	Contact details of person of contact (name, family name, telephone, mobile phone, email, website, postal address)	Source of funding	Name of Members	National / Regional level	Maritime sector(-s) concerned	Objective (max 150 words)	Geographic area covered
Tecnologias de informação, Comunicação e Electrónica - TICE.PT	o Pólo de Tecnologias de Informação, Comunicação e Electrónica	Tel: +351 234 247 443					actors involved in innovation, R&D, knowledge transfer, training, development, production and marketing of products.	
Pólo de Competitividade e Tecnologia da saúde - Health Cluster Portugal	Health Cluster Portugal	Rua Eng.º Frederico Ulrich, 2650 4470-605 Maia PORTUGAL  Phone: +351 220 968 183  E-mail: info@healthportugal.com  www.healthportugal.com			National	Blue biotech	The promotion and implementation of initiatives and activities leading to the consolidation of a national cluster for competitiveness, innovation and technology, with an international outlook and, as such, taking into account high standards of quality and professionalism, to	Portugal













Name of the cluster	Responsible body	Contact details of person of contact (name, family name, telephone, mobile phone, email, website, postal address)	Source of funding	Name of Members	National / Regional level	Maritime sector(-s) concerned	Objective (max 150 words)	Geographic area covered
							promote and foster cooperation between companies, organizations, universities and public entities, with a view to increase business volume, exports and qualified employment, in the economic areas related to health and to the improvement of health care.	
Cluster do Conhecimento e da economia do Mar		UPTEC – Polo do Mar, Av. da Liberdade s/n 4450 – 718 Leça da Palmeira  Tel: (+351) 220120764 Email: geral@oceano21.org Site: www.oceano21.org	_	-	National	Marine economy	To boost the Sea Knowledge and Economy Cluster by promoting cooperation among scientific institutions, enterprises and	Portugal













Name	of	the	Responsible	Contact details of person of	Source of	Name of	National	Maritime	Objective (max 150	Geographic
cluster			body	contact (name, family	funding	Members	/	sector(-s)	words)	area
				name, telephone, mobile			Regional	concerned		covered
				phone, email, website,			level			
				postal address)						
									associations related	
									to the many	
									branches and	
									activities, whose	
									the final functional	
									area is the Sea.	

# D. List of maritime strategies at regional and national level, as well as those under preparation.

Title of the	Responsible	National /	Maritime	Publishing	URL	Objective	Beneficiaries	Source	of	Budge	Geographic	Population
official	body	Regional	strategy	date		(max 150		funding		t	area covered	interested
document		level	concerned			words)						
National	Ministry of	National	Natural	February	http://	Reassert	-	-		-	Portugal	10.000.000
strategy for	Agriculture		Resources,	2014	www.d	the						
the Sea	and Sea		Infrastructur		gpm.m	national						
2013-2020			es, uses and		am.gov.	maritime						
(Estratégia			activities;		pt/Page	identity;						
Nacional			Governance.		s/ENM_	realize						
para o Mar					2013_2	the						
2013-2020)					020.asp	economi						
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						potential					
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Plano	Ministry of	National	Transports	April 2014	http://	Promotin	-	-	-	Portugal	10.000.000











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Estratégico	Econnomy				www.p	g 					
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						policy;					
National	Ministry of	National	Fisheries /	July 2007	http://	Promote	_	_	_	Portugal	10.000.000
Strategic	Agriculture	1 tational	Aquaculture	301y 2007	www.d	the				1 Ortugui	10.000.000
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Fisheries	and Sea				n-	iveness					
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Action Plan	Portuguese	National	Environment	June 2012	http://	Coastal	-	Nation	€	Portugal	10.000.000
for the	Agency for		al and		www.a	protectio		budget;	416.8		
protection	Environment		coastal		pambie	n and		european	93.54		
and			protection		nte.pt/	definitio		Funds.	1,49		
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		projects.









