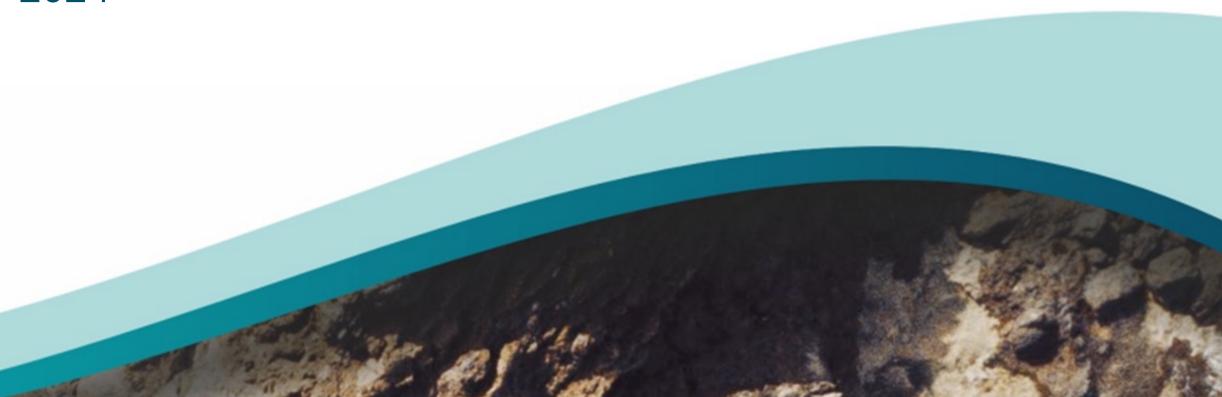


Introduction to MARA

Maritime Authorisations, Compliance Enforcement & Revenue

Presentation to Coastwatch

7th October 2024



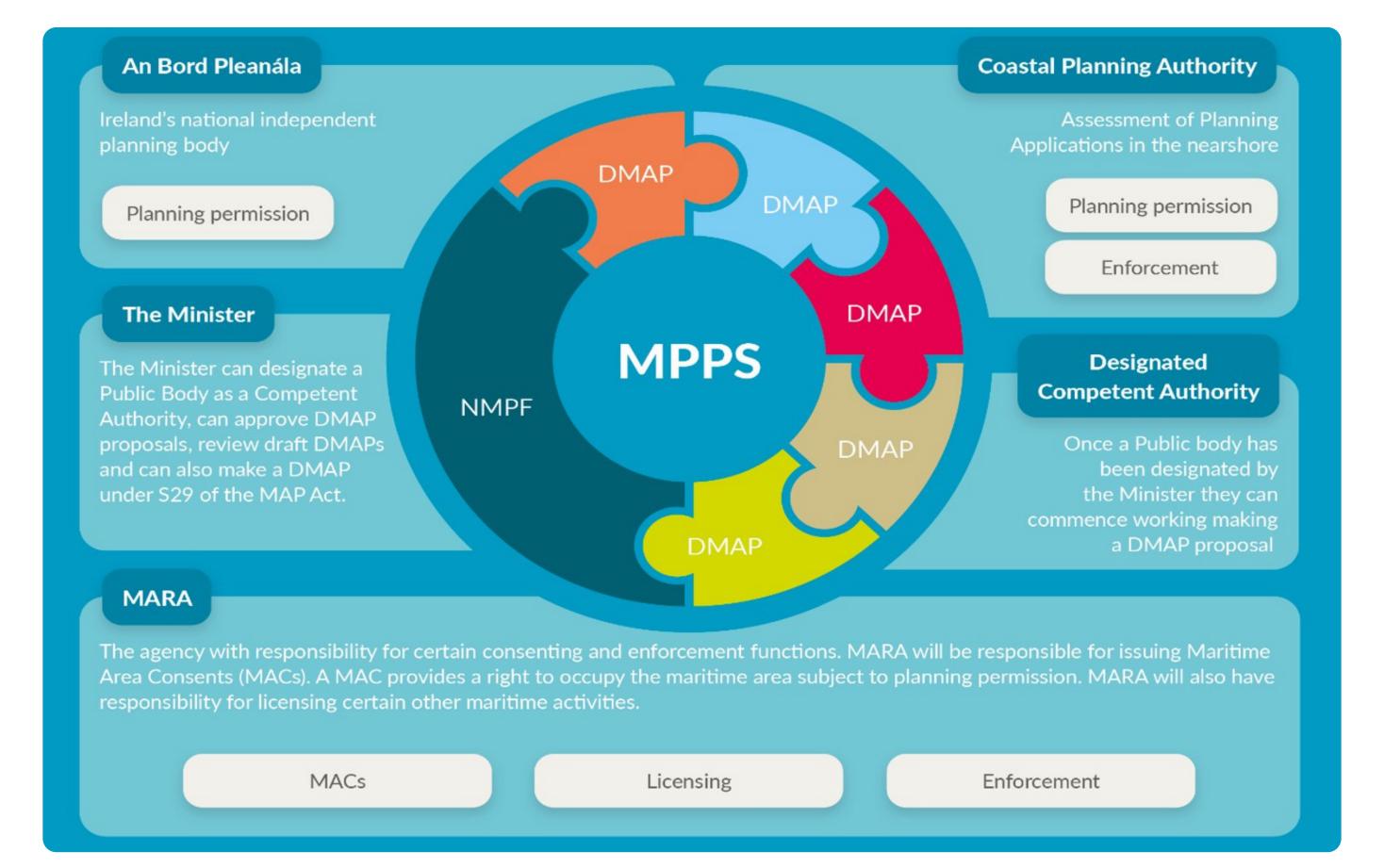


Presentation

- Introduction
- Maritime Area Consents
- Maritime Usage Licensing
- Compliance, Enforcement & Revenue Collection



Creating a Coherent Marine Planning System



MARA's Role



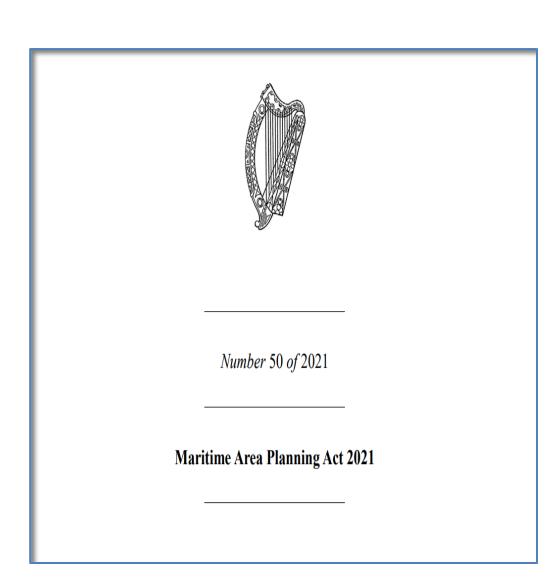
Independent agency to manage the occupation of the maritime area and to enforce the provisions of the new planning regime

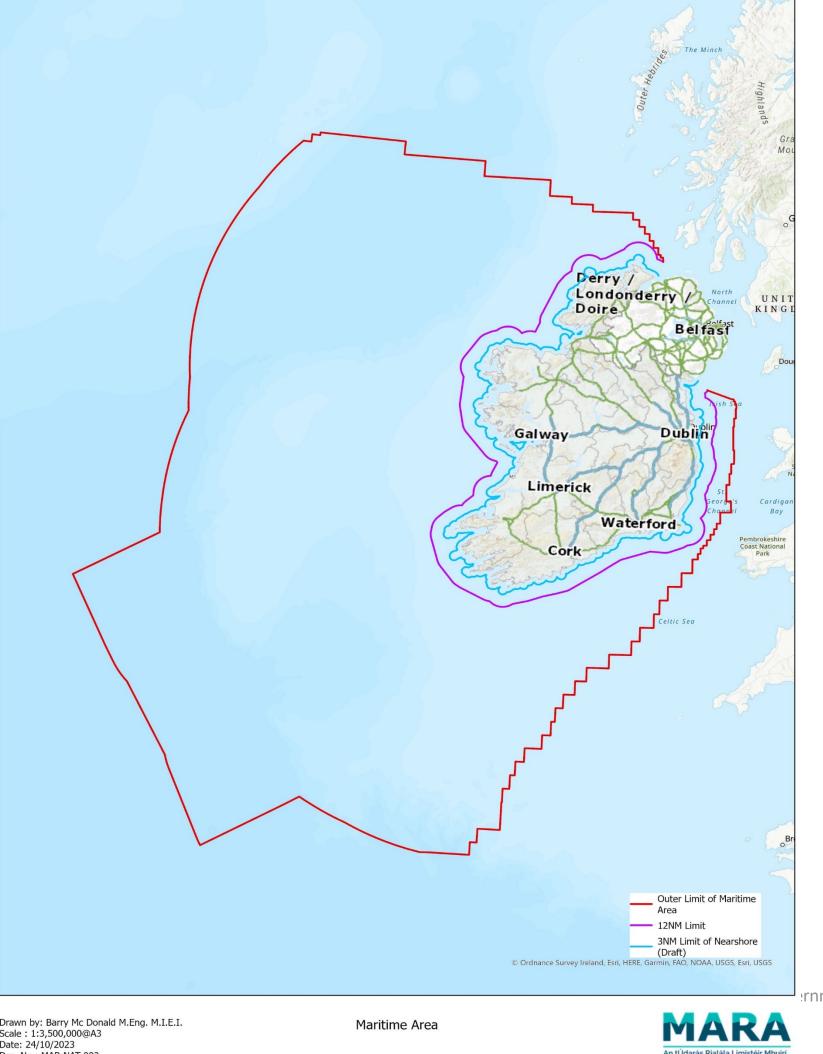
Consenting

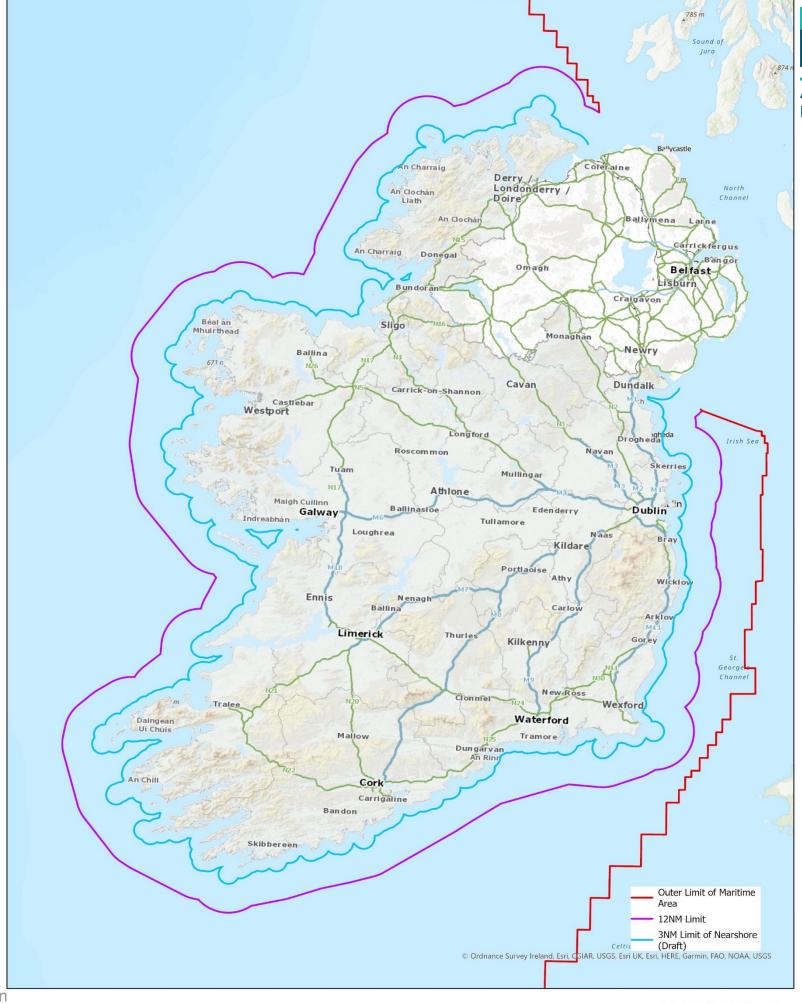
- Maritime Area Consent (MAC)
- Maritime Usage Licence

Compliance

- Enforcement
- Co-operation
- Existing Foreshore authorisations







Maritime Area



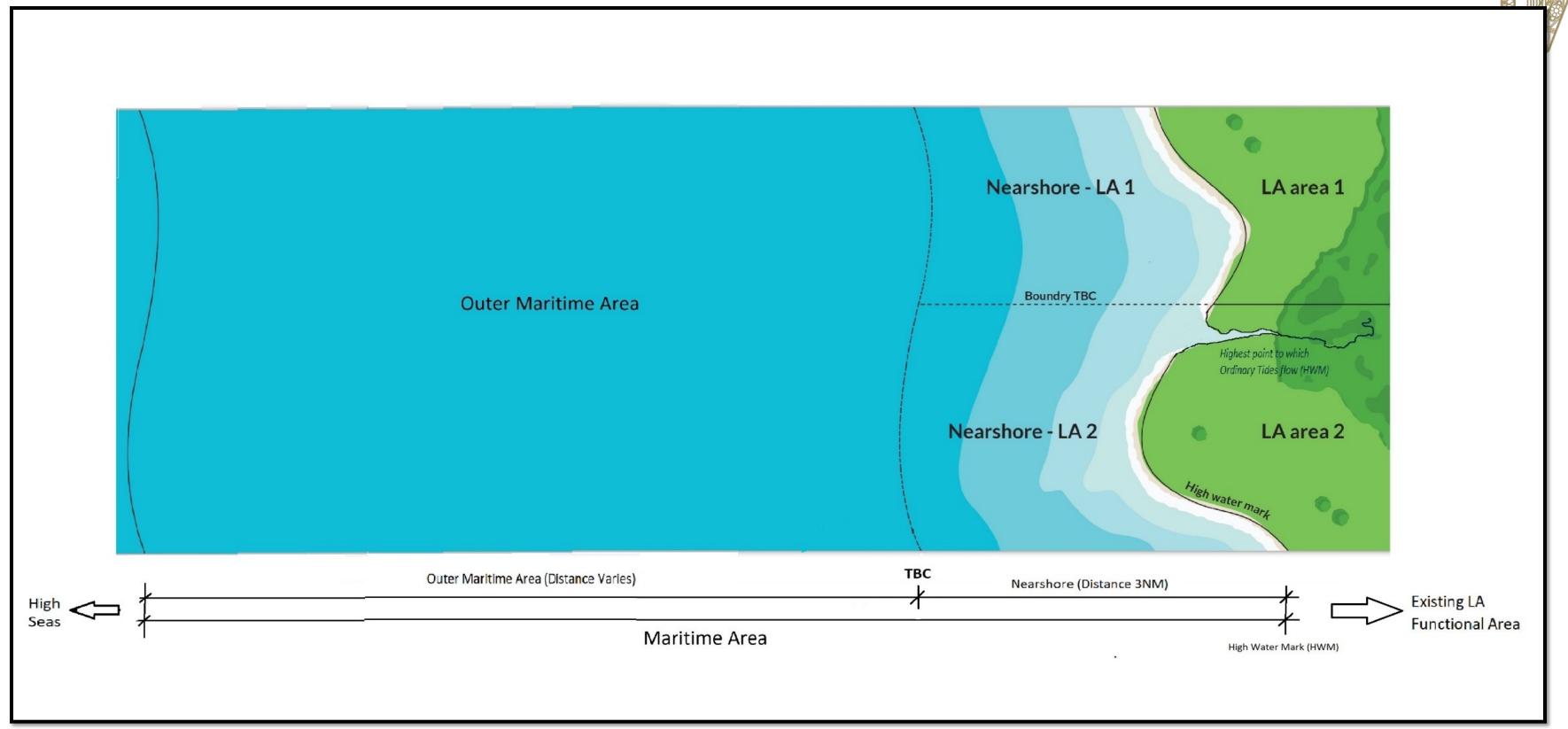
Drawn by: Barry Mc Donald M.Eng. M.I.E.I. Scale: 1:1500000@A3 Date: 24/10/2023 Drg. No.: MAR-NAT-001

& Nearshore (Draft)

Drg. No.: MAR-NAT-002



Terminology - Nearshore/Outer Maritime Area





Maritime Area Consent Process Overview



Maritime Area Consents (MAC)





Manages the relationship between the State and the MAC Holder

"right to occupy"



Gateway into the planning system – required in advance of applying for development permission



No environmental decisionmaking (MARA are not required to undertake screening for AA or EIA)



No consultation at MAC application



MARA to determine a MAC application within 90 days after an application is compliant



Levy framework for different classes of MACs (ORE, Ports, Cables etc.)

When a MAC is NOT required





In relation to fishery harbours, aquaculture or sea fishing



Undertaken on a privately owned part of the maritime area



Navigation or fishing



Any maritime usage subject to a maritime usage licence



Works in relation to lighthouses, radio navigation systems (Commissioner of Irish Lights) for the purposes of, or consisting of, the placement of aids to navigation



The exploration or working of petroleum or the restoration of the area in which such exploration for, or working of, such petroleum has taken place



Any maritime usage specified in regulations

Types of activity requiring a MAC





Any usage that is not licensable, exempt or covered by other legislation



ORE- Windfarm



ORE- Supporting infrastructure



Port (non- ORE)



Cables



Renewable Energy (non-wind)



State Infrastructure



Storage (gas/ fuel)



Utilities



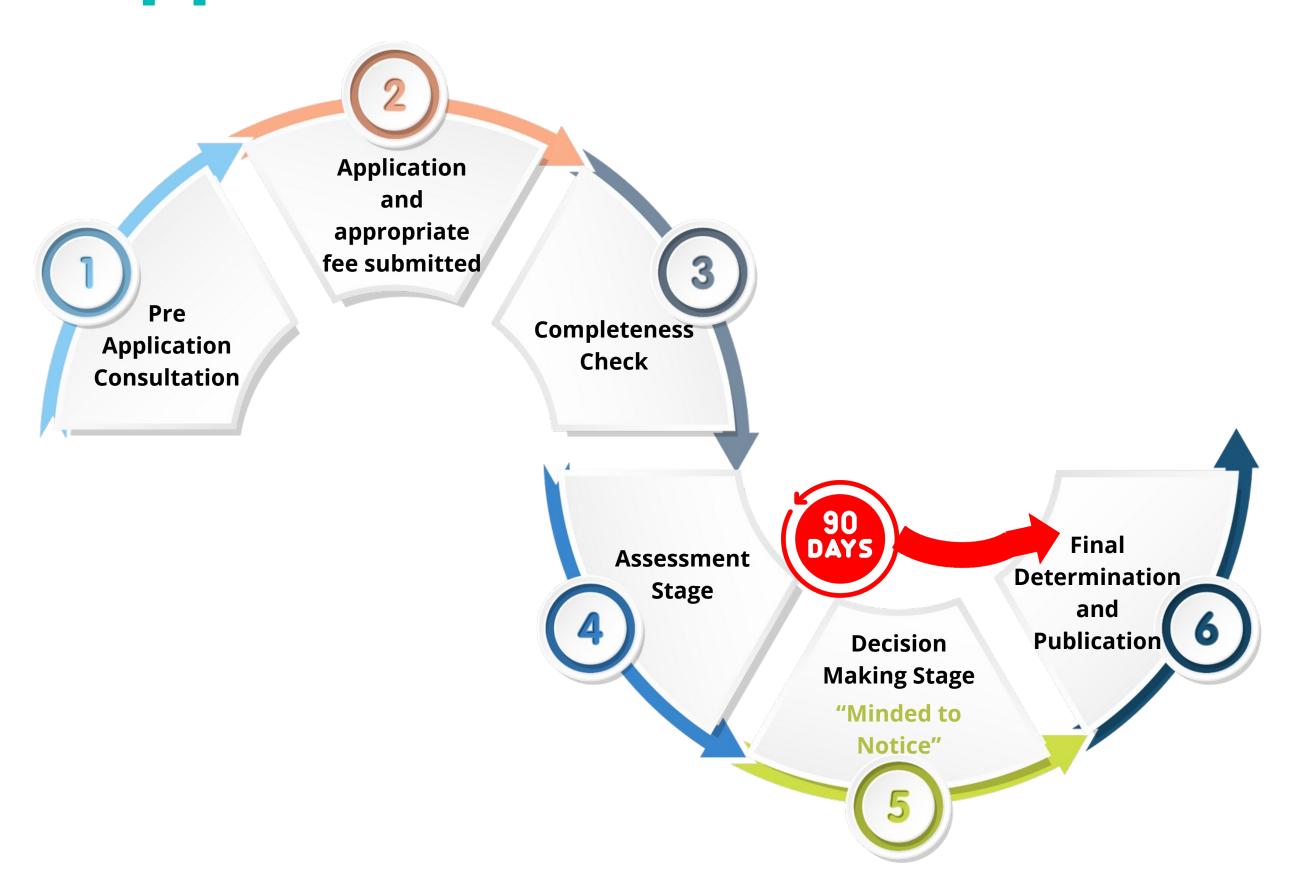
Tourism & Recreation



Coastal Protection/Flood Relief Scheme

MAC Application Process Overview





Assessment Process



Submission of Application accompanied by appropriate fee

Publication on MARA website

- Name and address of the applicant,
- nature of the activity,
- location
- The applicant MAC Map

During assessment, additional information and clarifications may be requested by MARA

Once MARA is satisfied that the applicant has complied with all requirements (i.e. furnished all necessary information) a 90-day target to issue the MAC determination begins.



Assessment Criteria - Schedule 5



Assessment Criteria

The Nature, Scope and Duration

Public Interest

Location and Spatial Extent

Fit and Proper Person

Tax Compliance

The National Marine Planning Framework

Preparatory work

Stakeholder engagement

Fit and Proper Person



To assess whether the MAC Applicant (relevant person) can be deemed "Fit and Proper" to hold a MAC for the intended purpose.

General Assessment



requires completion of a set questionnaire on the application form regarding possible legal or financial issues pertaining to the applicant

Financial Capability Assessment



of the applicant to build,
maintain and operate the
proposed project and
decommission infrastructure/
rehabilitate the maritime area

Technical Capability Assessment

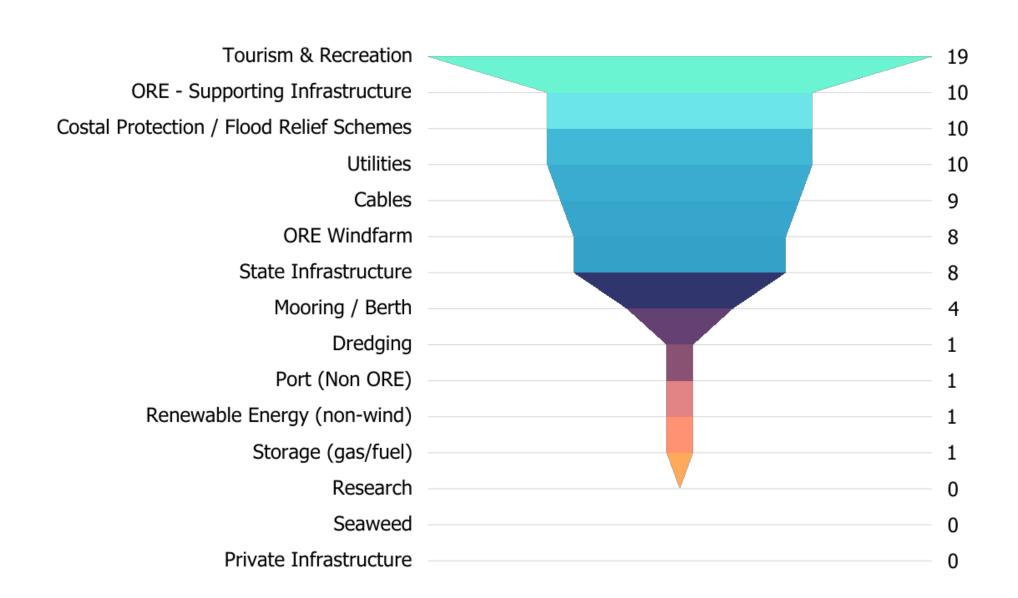


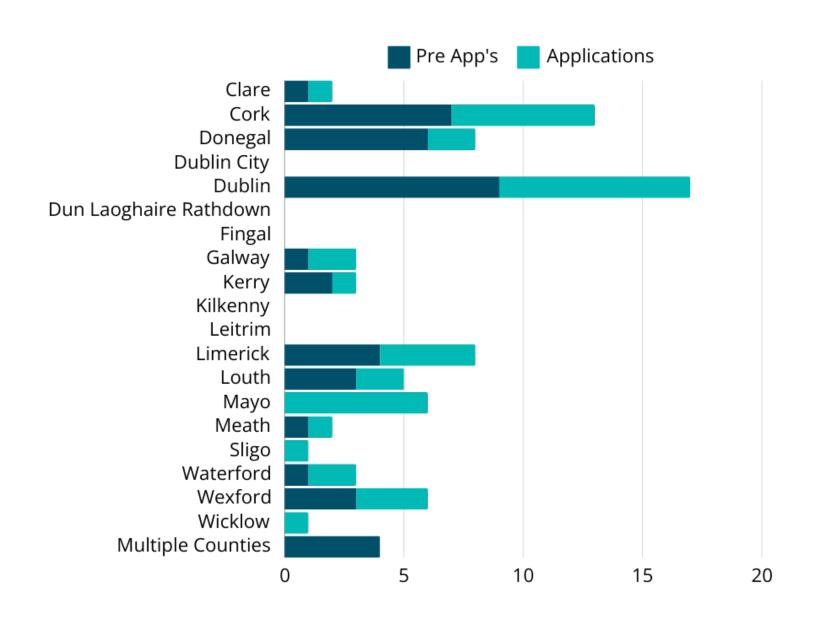
of the applicant to build,
maintain and operate the
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rehabilitate the maritime area

MACS MACS TO Aug 2024



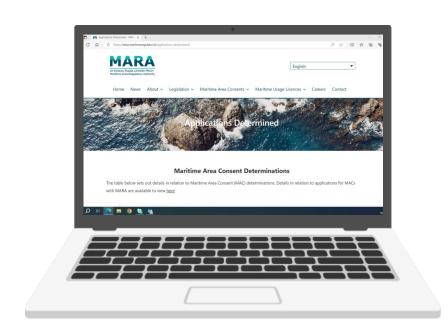
SYNOPSIS OF THE TYPES OF ACTIVITIES FOR APPLICATIONS & PRE APPLICATIONS REC'D





Further Details





Further details in relation to the MAC process are available @

https://www.maritimeregulator.ie/our-work/maritime-area-consents/maritime-area-consent-mac/#

Details of MAC applications and the applicant MAC are published @

https://www.maritimeregulator.ie/our-work/maritime-area-consents/applications-received/

Details of MAC determinations and associated MAC, MAC Map and Casework Reports are published @

https://www.maritimeregulator.ie/our-work/maritime-area-consents/applications-determined/



Maritime Usage Licence (MUL) Process Overview



Licencing of Maritime Usages





Part 5 of the Maritime Area Planning Act 2021 deals with licences authorising certain maritime usages in the Maritime Area.



Maritime Usages in Schedule 7 of the MAP Act are subject to a licence from MARA.



Usages subject to Licence

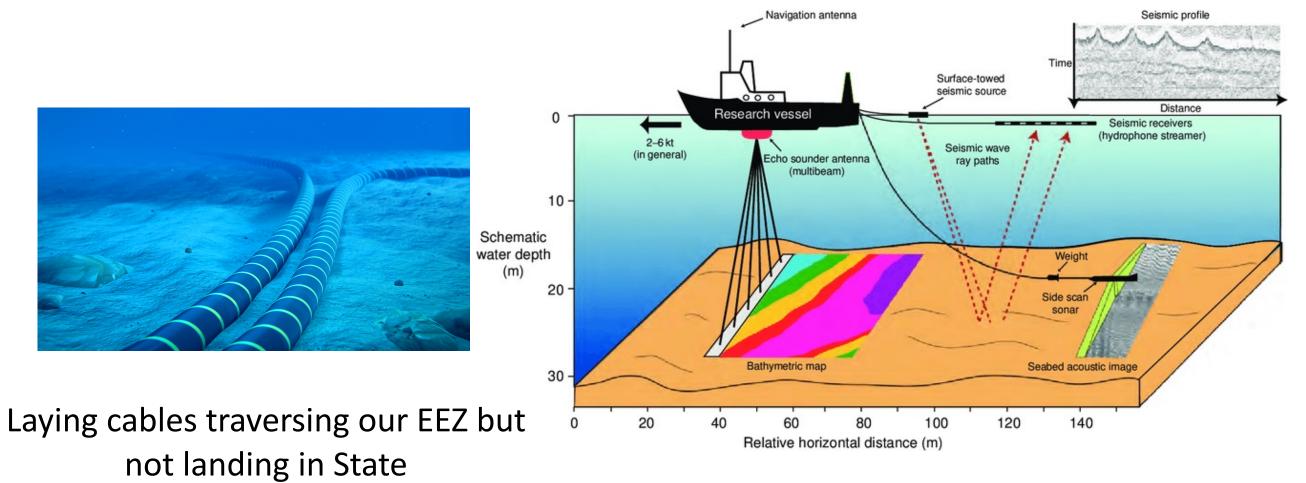
- Maintenance Dredging
- Environmental surveys for research and major developments
- Navigational markers not authorised by Commissioner for Irish Lights
- Non-permanent platforms, pontoons or slipways
- The deposit of any substance or object either in the sea or under the seabed
- The use of explosives

- The use of any type of vessel to remove any substance or object from the seabed
- The maintenance of any cable, pipeline, oil, gas or carbon storage facility
- Harvesting, disturbance or removal of seaweed
- Moorings
- Removal or disturbance of beach material
- Subsea cables traversing our EEZ but not landing in the State

Examples of Schedule 7 activities



dredging



site investigations to support ORE

Licencing of Maritime Usages

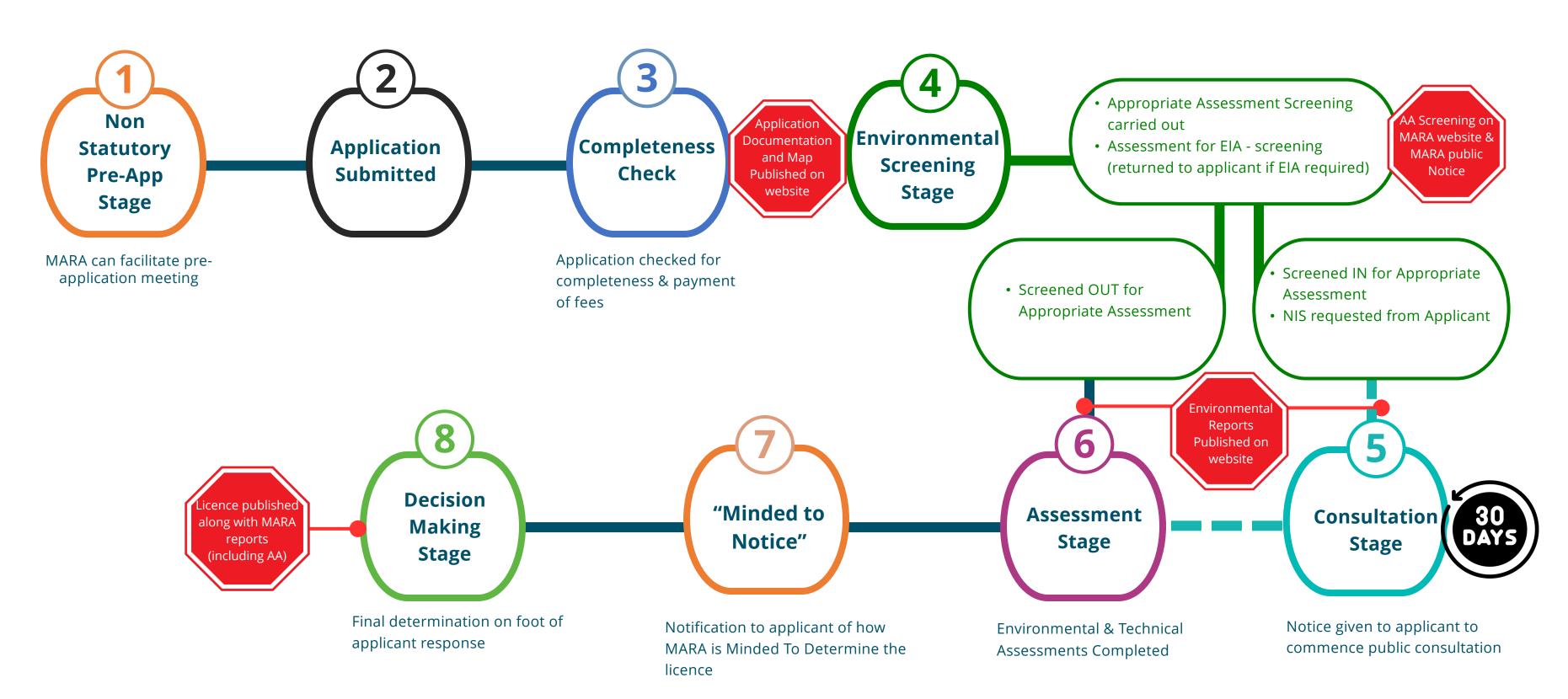


- If an EIA is required, it is not a licensable activity (application returned to applicant)
- For the purposes of Part 5 of the MAPA, MARA is the competent authority for carrying Appropriate Assessments under the Birds and Habitats Regulations (which cover Special Protected Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)



MUL Application Process





MUL Public Consultation



Section 117(6)(b) of the MAPA sets out the statutory provisions by which MARA should carry out a public consultation where MARA has made a decision that an appropriate assessment is required.

- Public Consultation requirement
- Minimum of 30 days for public to make submissions
- Public Notice local/national newspapers and MARA website
- Publication documents on MARA website
- MARA must consider submissions in the appropriate assessment

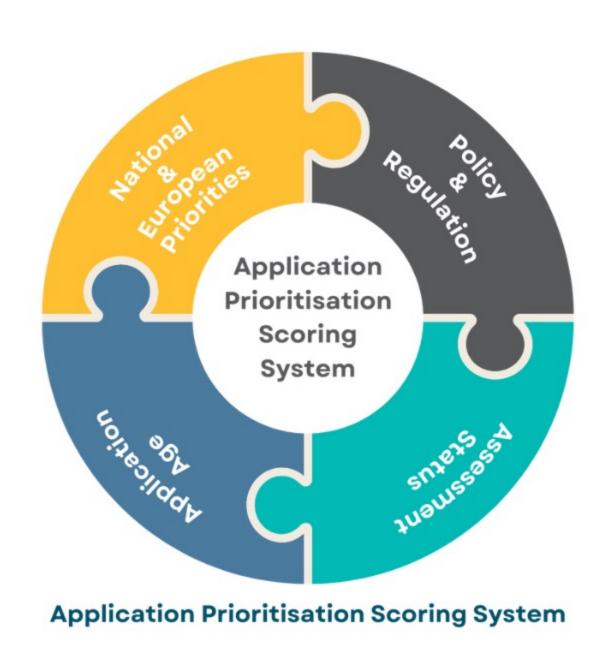




MARA's Prioritisation Framework

Application prioritisation criteria

- National and European priorities
- Policy and regulatory
- Assessment Status
- Application Age



Licencing of Maritime Usages Possible Exemptions



Section 114 of the MAPA enables the Minister to exempt, by regulation, a maritime usage from requiring a licence on two grounds -

- 1.By virtue of it having little or no impact on the Marine Environment (Marine Institute Project) ongoing
- 2. If the activity is covered by another enactment, e.g.
 - CCMA (Bye-Laws)
 - Harbour Authorities (Harbour Bye-Laws)
 - Commissioner of Irish Lights (navigational aids)
 - EPA (dumping at sea)





Compliance, Enforcement & Revenue Collection



Compliance



'MARA will establish a robust compliance assessment framework and a prioritised risk-based enforcement regime'

- To deliver on this the Authority are establishing compliance assessment criteria for
 - Maritime Area Consents, Marine Licences and the Foreshore Estate

- MARA has established a complaints handling process and investigate complaints
- MARA will assess compliance against conditions using a risk-based approach (planned)
 - and responsive)



'MARA aims to be trusted regulator and to enforce in a fair, proportionate and transparent manner'

- MARA can take enforcement action against breaches of conditions of Maritime Area Consents, Marine Licences, Foreshore leases and licences and conditions attached to planning permission in the maritime area
- To deliver on this MARA is establishing an enforcement policy, building enforcement expertise, investigate complaints of non-compliance and prioritise serious instances of non-compliance for enforcement action
- MARA will build relationships and agreements with key stakeholders and regulators



'MARA powers – Maritime Area Planning Act, 2021'

- Authorised officers of MARA can undertake investigations and issue enforcement notices and special enforcement notices (for serious breaches) on MAC/Licence holders
- Apply to the High Court to deal with serious breaches of MACs or licences
- Revoke a MAC or a licence where the holder does not agree to undertake the required steps to address the breach of the MAC or licence or does not comply with a special enforcement notice
- Apply to the High Court for the immediate suspension of a MAC or a licence for
 - failure to comply with development permission (granted by ABP)
 - failure to pay fees/levies
 - material breach of authorisation
 - repeated or cumulative breach



'MARA powers – Maritime Area Planning Act, 2021'

Other enforcement actions include:

- Take prosecutions and injunctions for any unauthorised development including a breach of a development permission within the maritime area
- MARA has enforcement powers of a Planning Authority under the Planning and Development Act 2000 for this purpose
- MARA has a function to administer the existing foreshore authorisations



How?

- Part 6 of the MAP Act 2021 (as amended) prescribes the enforcement process for MAC and MULs.
- Part 8 of the P&D Act 2000 (as amended) prescribes the enforcement process for planning permission.
- Pending Planning & Development Bill 2024 Part 11
- Foreshore consents Foreshore Act 1933 (as amended)



Who does what?

- MAC and MULs MARA
- ABP granted development permissions MARA
- CPA granted development permissions CPA
- Unauthorised development
 - o inside 3nm CPA in the first instance if associated with a land based activity
 - o outside 3nm MARA
- Foreshore Consents MARA





www.maritimeregulator.ie

