

# Characteristics and Dynamics of the Latvian, Lithuanian and Egyptian Marine Cadastre

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## SUMMARY

Most countries in the world have direct borders with the seas and oceans, which impose new responsibilities and specific tasks. In this respect, there are internationally accepted solutions, views and many ideas have been put into practice, for example the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).

In our case, we compare the policies on the maritime cadastre between Latvia, Lithuania, and Egypt. Each country has its own good practices and its own views on how to address tasks they consider necessary. We assert that the shorter the sea border for each country, the more attention it pays to these issues. At the same time, however, we do not rule out that marine issues and how to deal with them may be different. Much is determined by each country's geographical location, neighbouring countries, and their ability to cooperate. The maritime cadastre is also only the realization of good practice and will be in accordance with accepted standards and international guidelines.

Each region has its own leaders in the field, where co-operation is developed and enshrined in national law. Other factors include successful interaction between different institutions and the level of public support. In this case, we have to focus on ecological, green development, and further development plans at sea. Items under the microscope include development of wind farms, environmentally friendly energy, protected areas, traditional coastal fishing, fish resources, tourism, a beautiful natural landscape and many other issues. A balance must be struck between technological development, the interests of society, and the interests of each individual. As a result, we come to the Multipurpose, Multidimensional and Interest Driven Maritime Cadastre (MMIMC) as a public

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issue.

We look at existing developments in each of the three countries, solutions with technically fixed parameters, as well as plans and further development for the growth of the maritime cadastre in our shared digital world with geographic information systems (GIS), augmented reality, and innovations. We have also to embrace planning and growth in terms of the Marine Spatial Data Infrastructure (MSDI), which includes high-precision measurements at sea and from space.

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