

European Maritime Day Stakeholder conference



18-20 May 2009

KEY MESSAGES



Workshop 3

The reform of the Common Fisheries Policy as part of the Integrated Maritime Policy



- There is a need for a thorough reform of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) to ensure environmental sustainability and economic and social viability of the fisheries sector (capture and aquaculture) and coastal communities. The Commission has opened the floor for an EU wide consultation.
- The future CFP must be integrated with the Maritime Policy.
- European fisheries is an important provider of food and jobs in coastal communities depending on a healthy and clean environment both for capture fisheries and aquaculture.

Workshop 4

A new agenda for excellence in maritime transport



- Shipping: global industry - global leader - global problems - global solutions - **global integrated approach**
Crisis: no protectionism, opportunities, greening shipping
- Seafarers: shortage of labour, upgrading skills, important for clusters
- Shipping and Internal Market: role and fragility of Short Sea Shipping in inter-modal networks, port investments and finance



Workshop 9

Progress towards a Maritime Transport Space without barriers



- Enthusiastic reception of Commission Action Plan. We need now to focus on implementation. **An Integrated Approach necessary**
- A balance to be found between administrative simplifications and safety standards. Calls in non-EU ports should be addressed
- Information Technologies: a prominent role to play - Reductions of delays and cost of administrative procedures will enhance competitiveness of EU industry

Workshop 10

Energy from the ocean - Emerging technologies



- Oceans, seas and coasts hold significant and largely untapped domestic energy resources both fossil and renewable that can help Europe to respond to the challenges of climate change and energy security.
- To tap these resources, research, technology and innovation are key elements to advance the development of efficient and cost effective marine adapted technologies.
- The development of low carbon energy industry can bring significant benefits to coastal communities. But these developments need to be undertaken in appropriate and stable regulatory frameworks to deliver all those energies to the final users.



Workshop 14

Towards an integrated surveillance system



- **Objective:** Reaching interoperability of maritime surveillance systems
- **Challenge:** To solve legal, administrative and technical obstacles
- **Way Ahead:** Member States and the Commission should work together to develop an efficient process achieving interoperability of surveillance systems with a view to improve cross-border and cross-sectoral co-operation. To do so, they need to establish and apply common principles for effective co-operation.



Workshop 12 Maritime Industries: Maritime prosperity in challenging times



- The European maritime industry seeks to avoid protectionism by working on a level playing field. Effective coordination with regard to support from Member States and Commission is essential in fighting the economic and financial crisis.
- The maritime industry provides advanced scientific know-how and 2 mio jobs in Europe. The sector requires continuing commitment from Member States and Commission.
- The industry can respond with assistance from Members States and Commission to the challenges of climate change: hi-tech marine innovation is available as advanced solutions to meet new challenges with green technologies.



Workshop 13

Adapting to the impact of climate change on coastal regions



- **Coastal zones highly vulnerable.**
- **EU initiatives:** White Paper; MSFD; PESETA study; Study on the Economics of adaptation.
- **Good practices:** long tradition in the Netherlands, long term planning in Schleswig-Holstein, Cyprus water management and the increasing interest of the insurance sector.
- **Integrated Maritime Policy:**
 - Integrated approach at a sea basin level + clear cross-border dimension
 - Promoting the exchange of expertise and knowledge
 - Regulation only as a last resort.
 - Cross-cutting tools: Maritime Spatial Planning and Marine Knowledge



Workshop 15

Supporting sustainable growth in tourism within coastal regions



- Sustainable development is crucial in coastal regions;
- Tools for sustainability: product diversification, indicators, networking, synergies, studies
- All round support and coordination (political, stakeholder, consumer) needed



Workshop 5

How can atlases help to organise and promote the seas?



- Atlases help to visualise in a very succinct way the complexity of the marine environment, and notably its sea basins.
- Atlases can attract a wide and varied audience and generate interest in the many aspects of the seas and their coastal regions.
- The European Atlas of the Seas can help to translate and promote in a lively way the EU's Integrated Maritime Policy initiatives and, at the same time, support other initiatives and inter-linkages to mutual benefit.



Workshop 2

Raising awareness of common maritime heritage as a cultural pillar of the integrated maritime policy



- The variety of individual projects all over Europe prove that there is a common maritime heritage which could be used as a cultural pillar of an integrated maritime policy.
- However, only a small part of the projects are visibly labelled as European and thus are not perceived by the European public as a genuine European maritime heritage. Others are either too specific or too specialised to be perceived by a larger public as of general European importance. Especially the latter deserve more and more widespread recognition – a task which could be fulfilled by European institutions.
- Taken into consideration that the European institutions should not act normatively it seems reasonable to focus on a few but carefully chosen projects related to our common maritime heritage. Here the European Commission could e.g. provide for a frame in which a network of projects could be embedded. The projects accepted should be carefully selected and fulfil certain criteria like quality, European dimension, public interest to safeguard both standard and sustainability.



Workshop 7

Scientific input to the integrated management of sea basins



We need productive and healthy seas

- This requires strong marine science input and a structured science policy interface
- Marine research and maritime technology are essential for sustainability and competitiveness of maritime industries. Effective science/industry interface is key
- Management of sea basins requires investment in continuous scientific monitoring



Workshop 8

Towards better governance for a sustainable use of the Mediterranean sea



- Governance of maritime affairs in the Mediterranean needs to be reinforced.
- Challenges:
 - (a) To build on existing sectoral structures and organisations;
 - (b) To strengthen the enforcement powers of coastal States under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).
- The establishment of a forum to discuss these issues, inclusive of Southern Mediterranean States, is key.

Workshop 6

High-level round table on integrated maritime governance in EU Member States



- **Create political will to make a change**
Put the oceans, seas and coasts on the political agenda
Combine a long-term strategy with short and medium term responses to priority issues
- **Governance needs to be organised at different levels:** EU, national, regional and sea basin
Every level should be allowed to fully play its role on the basis of devolution of powers and subsidiarity
Every level should be left to do what it can do the best
Coordination between the levels, especially to address sea basin specific issues is essential
- **Involve stakeholders**
Stakeholder involvement is essential, for reasons of legitimacy, creating consensus, but also to fully use their experience and knowledge



Workshop 11

Optimizing sustainable use of sea space through maritime spatial planning



- Marine spatial planning (MSP) helps resolve potential conflicts in sustainable use of the sea, but MSP is different from land-use planning.
- The EC Communication gives 10 valid, sufficient and important points for the interactive process that are needed.
- MSP has to be organised to deal with complex management structures, and needs a pro-active focal point to succeed
- Improved tools are needed to enable MSP to succeed – especially cross-boundary, SEA and evaluation of conflicting claims.



Workshop 1

An all embracing stakeholder platform for a holistic maritime policy



- **Dialogue.** There is an interest to dialogue among maritime stakeholders, as well as between stakeholders and public authorities.
- **Creating confidence.** A « round table » shall take into account the diversity of interests of maritime stakeholders.
- **Building a platform together.** There is a support of stakeholders for setting up of a coordinating group based on five pillars: science, industry, environmental NGOs, regions and users of the sea. The work will start shortly after the Rome conference.

