

14th European Research Vessel Operators Annual Meeting

8 – 9 May 2012

IMAR / DOP – University of Azores

Horta – Faial Island - Portugal



TOWARDS A MEDITERRANEAN RESEARCH FLEET

A CONTRIBUTION TO AN INTEGRATED MARITIME POLICY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA-BASIN

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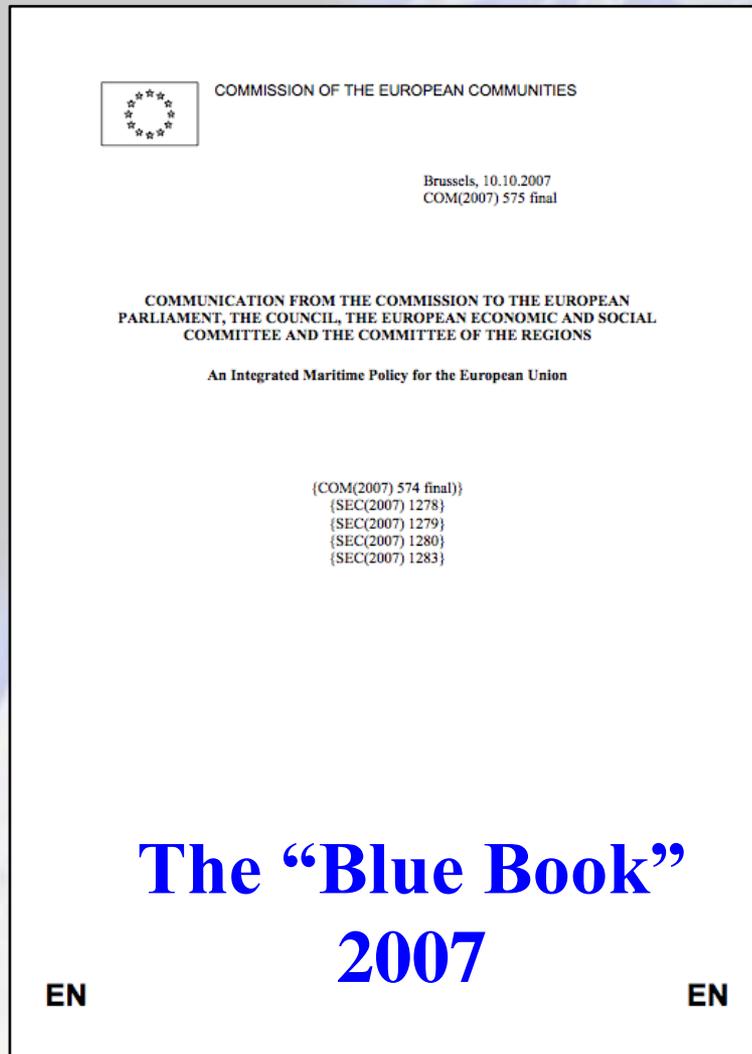
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INTEGRATED MARITIME POLICY FOR EU



The Integrated Maritime Policy seeks to provide a more coherent approach to maritime issues, with increased coordination between different policy areas.

- ✓ Marine data and knowledge
- ✓ Integrated maritime surveillance
- ✓ Maritime spatial planning
- ✓ Blue growth
- ✓ Sea basin strategies

SEA BASIN STRATEGIES

Atlantic Ocean



Arctic Ocean



Baltic Sea



Black Sea



Mediterranean Sea



North Sea



THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA-BASIN



KEY FIGURES ON THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA-BASIN

- ✓ **Approximately 45.000 km of coastline, of which 19.000 km represent island coastlines**
- ✓ **Over 150 million inhabitants along its coasts**
- ✓ **Bears 30% of the world's seaborne trade by volume**
- ✓ **Transit route for nearly 25% of the world's seaborne oil traffic**
- ✓ **Over 450 ports and terminals**
- ✓ **The Mediterranean is the second most popular area worldwide for tourist cruises, with over 1 million cruise tourists a year**
- ✓ **EU Mediterranean fishing fleet represents approximately 46% of all EU fishing vessels**
- ✓ **The majority of Mediterranean waters are under the high seas regime**

TOWARDS AN INTEGRATED MARITIME POLICY FOR BETTER GOVERNANCE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN



COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Brussels, 11.9.2009
COM(2009) 466 final

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL AND THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Towards an Integrated Maritime Policy for better governance in the Mediterranean

COM (2009)466
11 September 2009

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- ✓ in 2009 the European Commission presented a strategy aimed at countering the various maritime challenges in the Mediterranean Sea basin
- ✓ the geographical scope of the initiative is not limited solely to the seven EU Member States bordering the basin, but naturally seeks to include all other coastal states in the process

ACTIONS

The implementation of this strategy is facilitated by the following actions:

- ✓ **Working Group for the Integrated Maritime Policy in the Mediterranean**, to develop common approaches to the maritime policy in the Mediterranean
- ✓ **Tripartite cooperation initiative** together with the European Investment Bank and the International Maritime Organisation
- ✓ Awareness-raising on maritime affairs, EU funding opportunities, and the benefits of integrated policy-making under the **European Neighbourhood Policy South programme**

WORKING GROUP FOR THE INTEGRATED MARITIME POLICY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

The IMP-WG in the Mediterranean has been set up to start an inclusive dialogue with Mediterranean partner countries, candidate and potential candidate countries, as well as EU Member States, to help identify common challenges in the Mediterranean Sea and explore possibilities for a more coordinated approach to policies affecting the sea.

- First WG meeting (Brussels, 15 December 2009)**
- Second WG meeting (Brussels, 07 July 2010)**
- Third WG meeting (Brussels, 24 November 2010)**
- Fourth WG meeting (Brussels, 23-24 November 2011)**



MEDITERRANEAN MARITIME COOPERATION



March 2011 - a study on maritime cooperation in the Mediterranean was launched under the Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership (FEMIP)

The initiative aims at improving the integration of maritime policies and the dissemination of investment best practices in the Mediterranean.

3 major axes of key relevance:

- **social aspects,**
- **maritime surveillance and safety,**
- **investment in maritime infrastructures (port infrastructures).**

FACILITY FOR EURO-MEDITERRANEAN INVESTMENT AND PARTNERSHIP (FEMIP)

Operational since October 2002, FEMIP brings together the whole range of services provided by the EIB to assist the economic development and the integration of the Mediterranean partner countries.

As part of the *European Neighbourhood Policy* and the *Union for the Mediterranean*, FEMIP is a key player in the financial partnership between Europe and the Mediterranean.

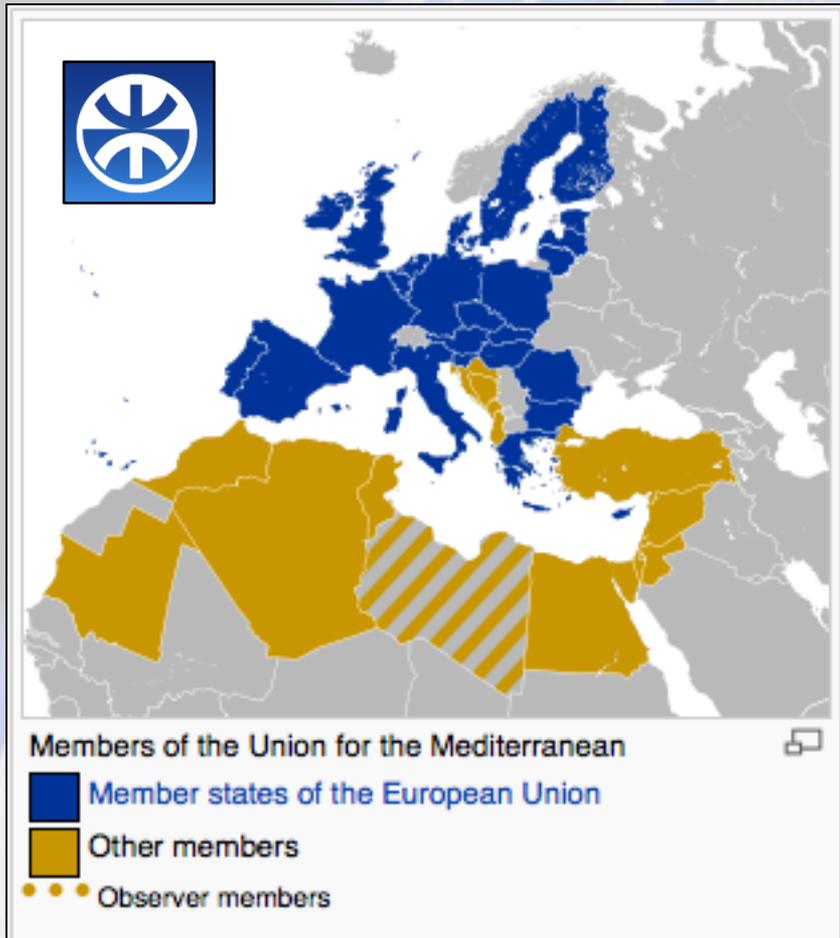
Activities are focused on two priority areas:

- support for the private sector,
- creating an investment-friendly environment promoting dialogue between the two shores of the Mediterranean.

The nine Mediterranean partner countries are:

- Algeria
- Egypt
- Gaza/West Bank
- Israel
- Jordan
- Lebanon
- Morocco
- Syria
- Tunisia

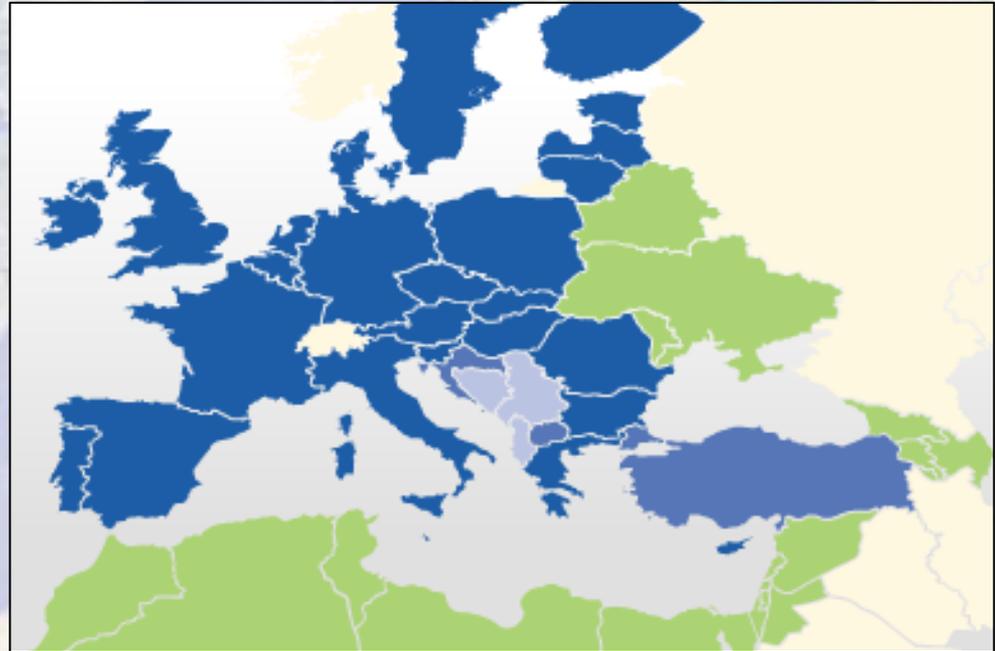
UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN (UfM)



- ✓ formerly known as the *Barcelona Process*, re-launched in Paris in July 2008, the UfM is a multilateral partnership which aims to promote economic integration and democratic reform
- ✓ 27 EU member states + 16 Southern Mediterranean, African and Middle Eastern countries
- ✓ regional and sub-regional projects addressing areas such as economy, environment, energy, health, migration and culture

EUROPEAN NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICY (ENP)

The ENP was developed in 2004, with the objective of increasing the prosperity, stability and security of the EU's neighbours in Eastern Europe, South Caucasus and the South shore of the Mediterranean.



The European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument – known as the ENPI – is the main financial mechanism through which assistance is given to the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) Partner Countries, as well as Russia.

PROJECT ON INTEGRATED MARITIME POLICY FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN (IMP-MED)



- ✓ an ENPI South-funded project which seeks to provide opportunities to nine southern Neighbourhood States in the Mediterranean to engage in and to obtain assistance for developing integrated approaches to maritime affairs.
- ✓ involves a series of events and technical assistance activities at the regional, sub-regional and national levels covering all maritime sectors – shipping and ports, marine environment, fisheries, coastal zone management, maritime security, marine research, etc.

Partner Countries
> Algeria
> Egypt
> Israel
> Jordan
> Lebanon
> Morocco
> Palestinian Authority
> Syria
> Tunisia

MARINE RESEARCH VESSELS

- ✓ **the development of sustainable maritime economies and effective coastal management requires built on foundations of best available scientific knowledge**
- ✓ **a proper understanding of marine ecosystem function demands marine research and marine research requires access to expensive and technologically complex research equipment and infrastructures**
- ✓ **the availability of marine research fleets, and associated marine equipment, is essential for research at sea to understand, use and protect the oceans at global, European, national and, especially, regional levels**
- ✓ **the optimization of vessel usage is one of the biggest challenges due to its impact on the ocean research budget, especially considering the present decrease of available resources**

WHAT CAN THE ERVO GROUP DO?

- ✓ to set up an ad-hoc MEDFLEET working group or a study group to work on this issue, reporting back to the next ERVO plenary annual meeting
- ✓ to organise a workshop open to European and non European Mediterranean RVs owners and/or operators to foster exchange information on their current and future activities
- ✓ to foster interaction with groups/organisations (IMP WG, CPMR, CIESM, UNEP/MAP, RAC/SPA, MedGOOS, MOON etc.) and projects/activities/initiatives (FEMIP, ENP, UfM, IMP-MED, ESFRI projects, FP7 projects etc.) with Mediterranean components by inviting their representatives to attend ERVO meetings or participating in their

meeting as observer

ERVO “MEDFLEET WG” FIRST CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS A MED RESEARCH FLEET

- ✓ **to carry out an extensive survey of the existing Mediterranean research vessels and large exchangeable equipment, including their present status and their foreseeable evolution in the next 5 to 10 years**
- ✓ **to describe the current management processes, including ship operation, scientific management and funding processes, and their evolution**
- ✓ **to describe the existing partnerships within the Mediterranean Sea-basin and their respective advantages and limitations**

ADVANTAGES OF A MED RESEARCH FLEET

- ✓ **More efficiently usage of the existing fleets through**
 - *enhanced coordination of fleet and equipment scheduling*
 - *promotion of barter systems to avoid long passage time between cruises*
 - *encouraged chartering processes to use the non-funded time*
 - *more interoperability of equipment*
 - *transnational deployment teams*
 - *sharing of spare parts*
 - *promotion of joint programmes and cruises*
 - *enhanced usage of rare systems*
- ✓ **Development of new partnerships and cooperation in cost-sharing for the construction and operation of RVs and equipment**

EUROFLEETS2 CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS A MED RESEARCH FLEET

WP2 – NA1: Strategic governance of European research fleets and international coordination

Task 2.2 – Consolidation of European and international partnerships

- to establish and maintain regular communication and cooperation with international parties and bodies, such as polar actors (in liaison with NA2) or **non European Mediterranean countries** (in liaison with NA3)

WP4 – NA3: Experimental tests towards integrated and cost-efficient operational activities

Task 4.1 – Virtual fleets

- to provide, in collaboration with **ERVO**, a comprehensive overview of the existing **Mediterranean/Black Sea research fleet** including detailed accounts of ship operation, scientific management schemes and funding issues

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Thanks for your attention!

Any comments?

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