

Call for proposals on Integrated
Maritime approach

Terms of Reference

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Introduction

The MED programme has financed, during the 2007-2013 programming period, 144 projects, following the Operational programme priorities and objectives. 32 of these projects are (or have been) working with a maritime approach. Apart from 20 projects treating maritime transport, logistics and competitiveness of ports, a handful of other projects have chosen to work on integrated coastal zone management, waste and water resource management, maritime safety, and coastal tourism. Meanwhile, during the last years, an integrated approach towards the European maritime areas has emerged from several initiatives of the EC (Integrated Maritime Policy (IMP), Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD), Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP), Integrated Coastal Management (ICM), , Blue growth Communication, Marine Knowledge 2020 green paper...*please see the References*). This framework completes the existing basis of United Nations' ['Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean'](#) (Barcelona Convention), its 'Action Plan for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Sustainable Development of the Coastal Areas of the Mediterranean' (MAP Phase II), and its Protocols (for instance the Protocol [on Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean](#)), paving the way for a more coordinated response to the sustainable development of our sea basin. The integrated maritime policy seeks to provide a more coherent approach to maritime issues and to increase coordination between different policy areas, while treating the sea and its coasts with an ecosystem approach: within it, the economic development potential related to all coastal and maritime activities (mature and emerging) is not separated from its environmental impact. Finally it must also be reminded that maritime-based economic activity, as well as activity having an impact on the sea, can take place inside of land and without any proximity to the coast (i.e biotechnology research and industry, agriculture,...)

As indicated in the Blue Growth vision of the European Commission, there is a great fragility in European sea basin and coastal areas but also a great potential of economic growth, needing to be exploited with sustainable and coordinated policies. The Mediterranean is a global biodiversity (and cultural) hotspot, concentrating 8% of marine species on a surface not more than 0,8% of global ocean areas. It is threatened by over-exploitation of halieutic resources, and land -sea based pollution from agriculture, industry, transport and other environmental threats (invasive species, chemical waste, ballast waters, oil spills, marine litter, etc) . The area is more vulnerable towards coastal erosion and other effects of climate change, than most European coasts. Every year, this ecologically rich and fragile area receives 31% of world tourism. And it is confronted by a major economic downturn and massive unemployment.

At the end of the current programming period, when the preparation of the next Mediterranean transnational cooperation programme has already started, alignment of policies and initiatives, better coordination and synergies, are key words. All programme authorities and managers understand the necessity of using the increasingly scarce resources in a targeted and efficient way.

In this situation, the MED programme has decided to invest its remaining resources for a specific call for proposals that has been inspired by the recent progress in European level integrated maritime policy initiatives. If indeed the sea that our programme area is facing and embracing can constitute an important source of economic growth in the years to come, and if the challenges it faces have the capacity to affect the whole population of the area, then it is vital to identify relevant actions on the transnational level, laying the basis for projects to be implemented during the upcoming programming period and contributing to sustainable development policies of the area.

In coherence with the Blue Growth Communication and the development potential from the marine and maritime economic activities, the present call is seeking transnational partnerships that wish to explore a specific related topic, to establish a state of the art for the whole programme area or a sub-region (Adriatic, Western Mediterranean,...) and to propose orientations for potential future projects.

Objective of the call

The EU and UN initiatives establish a framework within which the Mediterranean maritime approach should evolve towards better policy response, coordination and concrete actions. The objective of this present small scale call is to identify and to prepare relevant actions to address on the transnational level. The adequate response to the maritime development priorities should come from different levels of policy-making: local, regional, national and supra-national. Without being exhaustive, and in line with the limited resources allocated to this call, the list of topics proposed is pre-identified as relevant in the transnational context. They are coherent with priorities identified in the reference policy documents. They also seek to be complementary to previous calls, concentrating on topics where the current programme has not obtained sufficient evidence via its projects.

As we are now approaching the end of the present programming period, the objective of this call is to put in place new relevant partnerships that could later be involved in the implementing of the following operational programme. (However it should be clear that participating to these partnerships in question would not give any preferential status in regards to the new upcoming programme). These partnerships should work on data collection, mapping, establishing a reliable state of the art and identifying policy gaps, lacks of common approaches and methodological frameworks, and other obstacles hindering transnational cooperation potential. The gaps can be identified either on the level of data availability, or on existing policy framework, or both. The outcomes of these 'preparation' projects should in their turn help to construct further projects that would (in the 2014-2020 period) seek to address the identified gaps with transnational policy response. The result of the projects under this call should be at least a reliable and justified TRANSNATIONAL state of the art and development of opportunities for future integrated approach to Mediterranean challenges. The most advanced projects could eventually achieve proposing future orientations with a draft action plan or a policy consultation process including identified stakeholders in the Mediterranean area of the selected topic.

Topics to work on

Even if the projects are invited to position themselves on a particular Priority Axis, they are asked to work as much as possible on an integrated and systemic approach, taking into account the consequences of a specific sector of activity, to other sectors. The choice of priority and topic should be understood as based on the major approach of the project but not preventing a holistic view.

For instance, coastal tourism is a major economic resource to the Mediterranean, and maritime tourism is a potential growth sector. At the same time, it contributes to the overbuilding of the coastline (already 45% of the coastline in bigger EU MED countries is constructed) and has a negative potential towards coastal agriculture, social housing in coastal cities, and access of local populations to the sea, by putting pressure on land use and land prices. Tourism is also a major source of pollution (waste, transport,..) and of energy consumption which often is not in line with energy

efficiency requirements. Even if a project is concentrating on the economic potential of tourism, the adequate state of the art of this potential should not be isolated from the relevant environmental aspects.

Whenever relevant, the existing data provided by the European Marine Observation and Data Network (EMODnet) should be taken into account. (Please see Green Paper in the References)

Priority 1: Maritime Innovation and economic development

Topic 1: Coastal and maritime tourism

Specific objectives: identifying development potential, obstacles and risks and proposing relevant transnational actions.

- Possible actions: Identifying, mapping, comparing the following on the Med area or its sub-regions:
 - tourism profile of MED coastal regions and necessary improvements (importance of natural and/or cultural resources, existing type of product and services offer, skill assessment, gaps),
 - areas of coastal tourism concentration: accessibility (road connections, vicinity of airports, sufficient passenger lines connections), infrastructure (availability of safe and secure ports and marinas), geographical characteristics, seasonality..,
- *Types of actions: Studies*
 - growth potential of coastal and maritime tourism, including related products and services and their all-year round diversification (passenger lines, ports of pleasure, navigation routes, islands..but also eco-tourism, nautical tourism, cultural tourism, eno-gastronomic tourism,),
- *Types of actions: formalizing development projects, technical and economic terms of references, and services modeling.*

Topic 2: Innovation in new economic sectors

Specific objectives: to obtain clear proposals on how to contribute to the Blue Growth. Emphasis on economic activities such as blue energy, aquaculture, blue biotechnology: pharmaceutical and cosmetic industries, biofuel, and in general on sea-based products.

- Possible actions: Mapping research centers, enterprises and existing policies on the MED or sub-regional level. Exploring the networking potential within the Mediterranean research structures (clusters). NB: The DG MARE study on Mediterranean maritime clusters is foreseen in April 2014 and should be consulted/concrete actions proposed on the basis of it. The approach should be 'ecosystemic' (triple helix), working on conditions for a specific sector related approach such as naval industries or research sectors such as biofuel or medicine. The objective is to propose networks of structures where relevant innovation takes place, and not finance research as such.
- *Types of actions: Sector studies, development of tenders, value chains*
 - Preliminary studies on how to finance blue growth? How SMEs could be financed in this framework, or how other structures should be involved in it (associations and structures with mixed public/private status, for instance) In particular, identifying/developing financial vehicles (e.g. combining financial instruments, such as guarantee, equity, loan) able to mitigate risk amongst blue economy sectors and geographical areas.
 - Types of actions: feasibility studies*

Identifying research and investment needs and priorities on 'blue' economic activities on the MED area or sub-regional level.

- *Types of actions: prepare the common projects in the exploitation of marine energy, particularly wind and “sea water heat pump”, maritime security, development of safer cleaner, smarter means of navigation,.*

Priority 2: Environment protection

Topic 1: Sources of land-based and sea-based pollution

Specific objective: transnational action plan to launch coordinated activities and create a joint policy response.

- Possible actions: Identifying main pollution sources and types (nutrients, organic and mineral, litter, etc.),, main concentration areas and trends, and existing policy response (local, national and supra-national) towards pollution: with the purpose of pointing out actions that should be addressed on the transnational scale.
waste management plans, including specific polluting sources or growing types of pollution (e.g. marine litter in the Adriatic Sea).
- sediment pollution in coastal seabeds: Propose solutions, coordinated actions between Regions/Countries
- *Types of actions: preparation of protocols for monitoring and identification of major polluters with preventive actions , feasibility plan for the construction of retention basins for waste trap on the coast.*
- These actions could for instance concern agriculture or transport, as well as industry.

Topic 2: Environmental Risks

Specific objective: to propose integrated actions to mitigate the environmental risks, and relevant to address on the transnational scale in particular in the ETC.

- Possible actions: Mapping hot-spots in relation to urban centers, industrial areas, pollution, tourism concentration, invasive species (in particular those that have an impact on human health and on economy, micro-algae such as *ostreopsis ovata*, or toxic algae in general) and other specific and identifiable risks. Identifying existing protection measures and gaps in their efficiency.
Mapping the status and effectiveness of the marine and coastal protected areas and identifying gaps (for instance components of marine biodiversity that are under-presented). Within this topic a focus can also be given to MPA's capacity to preserve biodiversity, to address risks, to regulate human pressure (i.e. tourism), to strengthen and expand existing networks of MPAs.
Identifying conflicts between coastal/sea activities and ecosystem components and proposing adequate solutions/measures.
-Identifying gaps in terms of co-operation (public authorities' level, scientific level, etc.), data collection, deep sea habitat mapping, biodiversity monitoring, etc.
- *Types of actions: Recovery or maintenance plan of biodiversity and ecosystem functioning in coastal seabeds.*
- *Information and awareness plans for sea and coastal stakeholders and users towards the state of the Mediterranean marine ecosystem.*

Topic 3: Consequences of climate change to coastal zones

Specific objective: Transnational State of the art: actual situation and existing policy response, risk scenarios and trends.

- Possible actions: Exchange of experience on methods of protection of coasts against erosion, submersion, data on extreme events on homogeneous areas such as Adriatic, Golf of Lion, Golf of Genova. Work in collaboration with DG Mare, Climat, and Environment.

Assessing the state of the art (including existing policy) and trends and designing possible scenarios in order to identify areas where a joint/coordinated transnational response is necessary (including capacity building),
in prevision of:

- . Developing (macro-) regional and local adaptation strategies based on risk and vulnerability assessments.
- . Developing smart and climate-proofed models to protect and preserve productive and human assets, natural and cultural heritage.
- *Types of actions : vulnerability map of the territory to the effects of climate change, prospective analysis of the effects of climate change on territory, legal analysis to establish mechanisms promoting medium-term strategic retreat.*

Priority 3: Transport and accessibility

Topic 1: Development of ports

Specific objective: developing innovative ideas to cope with obstacles or to unleash the unexploited potential of port areas

- Possible actions: Energy efficiency potential in ports, new economic 'niches' such as tourism and related services: pointing out obstacles to development.
- Coordinated solutions to nautical tourism: alternatives to building numerous small harbors (pressure on coastline).

Enhancing environmental performance of ports: proposals for ensuring adequate reception facilities for ship-generated waste at sub-regional level.

- *Types of actions : feasibility studies, action plans*

Topic 2: Optimize maritime connections and interoperability of transport modes

Specific objective: addressing barriers to the integration of seaborne and land transport corridors.

Possible actions: Developing innovative ideas for an integrated, demand-based, low-carbon maritime transport network, including by paying particular attention to island connectivity.

Priority 4: Governance and policy response

Topic 1: Integrated coastal zone management and maritime spatial planning

Specific objective: find coordination mechanisms between local, territorial and national authorities for better policy response and/or analyze the existing ones.

- Networks of regional and local authorities and/or national authorities, to evaluate in a cooperation framework, the (economic) consequences of application of relevant EU Directives such as the Water Framework Directive, Strategic Framework Directive for Marine environment, Directive for inundations, ICZM Protocol, eventual MSP Directive, and others
- Harmonized approach to setting the framework for integral approach to planning at sea and coasts
- Networks of Regions in coordination with DG MARE, for joint actions (mapping the seabed, availability of data, global view on seabeds; mapping best practices in ICZM) reinforcing the mutual exchange of data on coastal zone and seabed, in order to better take joint action for economic development and for environment protection.
- Network of relevant national authorities foreseen to implement the Directive for Maritime Spatial planning and ICZM (for Italy see RITMARE project :<http://www.ritmare.it/en/>)
= Exchange of good practices, data compilation and share, methods of coordination and consultation: checking the possibilities to harmonize the integrated approach to sea planning in view of proposals of the Directive* (COM 2013 133 final, Articles 12- 13, coordinating with neighbor countries; and 14, designated authorities. Please see the References).

Apart from thematic projects par priority and topic, this call will finance ONE horizontal ‘capitalization and communication’ project. As the implementing time of thematic projects is very short, a joint communication activity will ensure efficiency and highlight synergies between selected projects. This specific project should take in charge the coordination of communication activities for all selected thematic projects under priorities 1-3 and seek methods to capitalize the projects’ results. This project will be implemented in close cooperation with the JTS.

Types of projects

Each project under this call will have to be implemented within one year. This means that the project structure should remain very simple and the division of tasks should be clear from the outset. Separate work packages, large-scale public tenders, extensive partnerships, too time consuming objectives and activities; and thrusting key responsibilities to inexperienced partners, are to be avoided.

In Priorities 1-3 and regardless to the topic chosen, the projects should concentrate on compiling existing information and developing a relevant state of the art based on it. The project should really be understood as laying the ground for relevant transnational actions in the future, by working on existing data and pointing out specific transnational needs as well as final beneficiaries. All these projects should be structured in the following way:

1. Identification of the project area. This is not the same thing as the origin of partners: is the partnership studying the whole programme space or parts of it? What is the relevance of the chosen project area to the topic?
2. Specifying the role and competency of each partner. All partners should have a direct competency related to the task the partner carries out, and this should be highlighted in the work plan. It is important that the partners are mainly in capacity to carry out mapping and study tasks directly and without major outsourcing (to be operational in the short time frame).
3. Defining the methodology to be used in data compilation and sharing, in mapping, in comparing existing policy frameworks with the objective of identifying gaps that could relevantly be addressed by transnational cooperation. In many cases the data available is not comparable and cannot form a basis to a transnational analysis. If the project wishes to produce new data in order to ensure compatibility, it should give evidence of the capacity to achieve this within the limited duration of the project. When referring to existing data, gaps in availability, that hinder transnational analysis, should be identified.
4. The project Work Plan should be composed of identifying existing and relevant data and accessing it, when this is not already possessed by the partners, and in activities of mapping and producing a state of the art on the basis of it. The 'desk research' could in relevant cases be completed or even replaced by a consultation process, provided that the project is in capacity to clearly identify key stakeholders. For instance this could be the case when comparing existing policy frameworks.
5. In some cases, the competency and the efficiency of the partners allowing, the project could produce orientations/Action Plan based on the state of the art. This might be possible when a partnership already possesses all relevant data for the state of the art, or the latter is already produced by a former cooperation project.
6. All projects should foresee to share their results (mapping, state of the art, orientations) with other projects resulting from this call. During the project implementation and directly at the end of the activities, a specific 'communication project' in close connection with the JTS, will coordinate capitalization activities between the projects.

In the Priority 4, public authorities and their relevant representative structures (associations of Regions and of local authorities...) are invited to propose networks that would prepare to meet the requirements of the Framework Directive for Maritime spatial planning, and/or explore the consequences of applying other related Framework Directives in the MED countries and regions.

The Capitalization and communication project should be composed of small but operational and competent partnership. The project should contain at least the following:

- **Organizing a joint kick-off meeting to all selected projects (5-10 projects)**
- **Creating a joint logo/visual identity for the projects with individual identification by the project acronym**
- **Summarizing key information from the work of each project and transfer it to the JTS to be published in the programme website**
- **According to specific objectives of each project, identify key target groups to whom the results could be communicated**
- **Organize a joint final conference to all selected projects in 2015, and coordinate any other relevant means of diffusing information/capitalizing on projects' results, with close support from the JTS.**

Modalities of the call

The projects duration will be 12 months maximum (end of activities in June 2015 at the latest) and include data compilation and share, mapping and a transnational state of the art on a clearly identified area, and networks of local, regional and national authorities in particular for priority 4.

The available ERDF budget for this call is 5M€. For IPA funds, the availability is limited to the 4th Priority axis: the IPA budget is 254 000€.

When a project from the Priorities 1-3 proposes to work on a geographical area or a subject relevant to Adriatic countries, the concrete ways to associate IPA structures or to transmit relevant results to their benefit, should be explained.

The partnership should be composed of at least 3 partners from at least 3 programme countries and justified by direct competency and clear division of tasks. No passive partners should be included, and partnerships should not be extensive ones, for reasons of short project duration. The coherence of the proposed partnership in regard to the work plan is a key selection criterion of the projects.

Each partner should identify the person working for the project, and provide his/her CV and an outline of tasks in the project, as an annex to the application form.

The Lead Partner must be a public authority or a public body or a body governed by public law (according to the definition of the Directive 2004/18/CE) . The Lead partner must be physically based in the area eligible to the MED programme.

The budget is simplified. Only the following categories are proposed: 20% for travel and accommodation, 65% for human resources (staff costs and eventually external experts when justified and when outsourcing is feasible), 10% for general costs and overheads (must not exceed 10%), and 5% for services. No other budget headings should be used, but exceptions could be accorded if duly justified (in particular for Priority 4 and the communication project) For instance in cases where the project foresees to put in place a consultation process and budget is needed for organizing events, seminars and public forums. All projects should include in their budget, travel and staff costs related to their participation to capitalization approach coordinated by the specific “communication and capitalization” project, in close connection with the JTS. They should also identify the referent structure in their partnership that will work with the ‘communication and capitalization project’, if it is not the LP (Further instructions in the application form).

No partner should receive more than 100 000€ of ERDF, except the LP whose budget should not exceed 150 000€ and should be justified by management tasks.

No country must concentrate more that 50% of the total eligible budget of the project.

Only one technical component is allowed in the Work Plan, beyond management that must be explained.

If a partnership wishes to build upon former MED project results (existing State of the Art or studies) and their relevance to the objectives of the project is clearly explained, this is positive. Former results are not necessarily obtained through the same partnership, but can for instance be found in the programme Library (<http://www.programmemed.eu/en/library/library.html>).

However, the partnership must demonstrate its thorough awareness of these elements and how they will be used in the project implementing. The implementing time is not sufficient in order to study and apprehend previous results within the project duration.

For operational reasons, projects proposed under priorities 1-3 should be carried out by consortia of research institutions and other operators (not public authorities) that have the internal competency to produce state of the art analysis. These 'operational' partners should however reinforce their project by associating an 'administrative committee' with an advisory role, and being composed of relevant public (regional or national) authorities.

In justified cases, projects of priorities 1-3 can be composed of public authorities that can demonstrate an implementing capacity within the project duration, without using outsourcing. These projects are encouraged to associate thematic expert Committees, scientific Committees, that can give valuable advice and ensure that the analysis and studies produced bring added value to the results of the project.

The advisory boards or committees do not have to take part to the operation as partners, neither contribute to the financing of the project. They should act on a voluntary basis.

The specific "communication and capitalization project" should be composed of structures that have competence and experience in capitalizing project results and good networking and communication skills. All types of structures normally eligible in regard to the OP, can participate as partners.

In Priorities 1-3 the following partners are eligible: universities and research institutes, laboratories, civil society structures, private enterprises (under de Minimis rule)...and other structures that according to the OP are eligible and that have a relevant competency. Local, regional and national authorities are eligible when operational without outsourcing.

All partners participating to projects under these priorities must have a proven efficiency in implementing project activities and programme procedures. The proof can be given either by a former participation to a MED project, with a timely execution of tasks and a good budget management, or with similar experience from other EU funded cooperation projects.

All partners must be in capacity to implement their tasks with tight deadlines and produce relevant claims of expenditure. Structures having left a project before the end of its implementation should not take part to this call. The fundamental criteria of efficiency of the partnership must be kept in mind because of the short implementing time.

As a general rule the partnership should not contain structures from outside of the programme space (but within the EU), to the exception of networks and/or international organisms situated inside the EU territory. Their presence should be justified by a specific competency crucial to the project implementation. Their total financing must not exceed 20% of the project budget.

In Priority 4, only local, regional and national authorities (or their associations) can participate. These partners do not have to prove previous participation to MED or other EU financed projects. However, a public authority with a very poor performance in a former MED project (inactive partner, very low budget consumption, not carrying out foreseen activities) is discouraged to take part in this call.

IPA partners from MED eligible countries can participate within the limit of available budget.

Selection procedure

This is a “restricted” call for proposals that wishes to establish a link between the current and future programming period.

Applications are submitted, with a simplified form which will be evaluated by the JTS and eventually by external thematic experts (public or private). The Application form and the evaluation grid, as well as all other necessary elements of the Application Pack, are published in the beginning of the call. The projects are programmed by the Selection Committee.

References/relevant lecture

The below listed documents have inspired the contents of this call. Please consult for other related documents, in the **website of EU Maritime affairs**: http://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs/documentation/publications/index_en.htm

In data collection and mapping issues, relevant to most projects under this call, please refer to the [Green paper](#) listed below, in order to take into account the existing EU process and to use the already available data sources.

Espon **EsaTdor** project, and **Terrevi** project factsheet for the Medprogramme, provide valuable statistics related to the MED area (www.espon.eu)

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: **Blue Growth**—opportunities for marine and maritime sustainable growth (COM 2012 494 final) http://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs/policy/blue_growth/documents/com_2012_494_en.pdf

United Nations Environment programme: **Mediterranean Action Plan** (MAP Phase II) <http://unepmap.org>

Communication from the Commission: **Roadmap for Maritime Spatial Planning**: Achieving Common Principles in the EU (COM(2008) 791 final) - 25.11.2008 <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2008:0791:FIN:EN:PDF>

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: **Maritime Spatial Planning** in the EU – Achievements and future developments (COM(2010) 771 final) - 17.12.2010 <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2010:0771:FIN:EN:PDF>

Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council (Draft)

Establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning and integrated coastal management (COM 2013 133 final) – 12.03.2013

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2013:0133:FIN:EN:PDF>

Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 establishing a framework for community action in the field of **marine environmental policy** (Marine Strategy Framework Directive)

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:164:0019:0040:EN:PDF>

Green Paper Marine Knowledge 2020

http://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs/documentation/publications/documents/marine-knowledge-2020-green-paper_en.pdf

Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean [http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:22009A0204\(01\):EN:NOT](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:22009A0204(01):EN:NOT)

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions : **a maritime strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian seas** (COM 2012 713 final)

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2012:0713:FIN:EN:PDF>

Declaration of Limassol from 8th October 2012 (http://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs/policy/documents/limassol_en.pdf).

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: **An integrated Maritime policy for the European Union** (COM 2007 575 final) – 10.10.2007

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: **Action Plan for a maritime strategy for the Atlantic region** (COM 2013 279 final) – 13.05.2013

http://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs/policy/sea_basins/atlantic_ocean/documents/com_2011_782_fr.pdf

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 final) - 11.9.2009

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2009:0466:FIN:EN:PDF>