

le Grenelle de la Mer

Commitments to prepare for the future



The Ocean will save the Earth p. 3

A large-scale consultation bringing together all the players from the maritime sector for the first time.

The sea at the heart of France p. 6-7

France represents the second-largest maritime sector in the world.

Working group proposals p. 8

A few samples of the many commitments, taken from our round tables, which set objectives for the next ten years.

02 The key stages of the process

27 February 2009

Oceans Round Table launched by the Minister.

A initiative to push forward the national marine strategy

STAGE 1

April/May 2009

dialogue and drafting proposals

Four workgroups composed of around fifty members taken from five sectors – Government, local authorities, companies, employee representatives and environmental groups – together with specialist qualified individuals.

► **GROUP 1** / The delicate relationship between land and sea
Objective: encourage harmonious coastal development by improving the land-sea interface.

► **GROUP 2** / Between danger and hope: a fragile sea that holds promises for the future

Objective: promote the development of competitive maritime activities that are sustainable in terms of the environment.

► **GROUP 3** / Promote a shared passion for the oceans
Objective: promote seafaring occupations and highlight the appeal of marine activities and the development of a shared marine culture.

► **GROUP 4** / The Sea Planet: invent new regulations
Objective: set up a new governing body on an international, national, European and global level.

STAGE 2

June 2009

national consultation

10 – 24 JUNE > internet community consultation: more than 26,000 hits and 2,000 contributions.

11 – 24 JUNE > 18 regional Oceans Round Tables, including seven in overseas collectivities: 4,000 participants.

Consultation from the twenty French national councils concerned: National Council of the Coast, Senior Council for Merchant Navy, national councils for waste, water, air, etc.

STAGE 3

July 2009

Final Round Table

10 AND 15 JULY: Final Round Tables

16 JULY > address from French President at Le Havre on French policy.

Blue book published detailing Oceans Round Table commitments: 500 proposals.

STAGE 4 and beyond...

The 137 commitments – which vary in type and importance – are all objectives that must be met. Twenty workgroups, parliamentary delegations and operational committees, based on the Environment Round Table model, have been working since November 2009 to outline the procedures to be implemented to successfully reach these objectives. All reports shall be submitted to the French Senior Minister before the summer and the 1st anniversary of the Oceans Round Table conclusions.

“The Ocean will save the Earth”

Interview with Jean-Louis Borloo

Why did you want to organise an Oceans Round Table?

The Oceans Round Table is founded on a strong conviction: the seas and oceans were massively neglected in the 20th Century. Now, as we enter the 21st Century, it is the sea that can save the earth. It holds by far and away the greatest “potential for life” for humanity: food, medicine, “blue” energy, trade...

However, the sea is also a “giant with feet of clay”, suffering under a great many pressures. Furthermore, the sea is an entirely cross-cutting subject, where all problems and solutions are interlinked. Therefore, it is necessary to rally together all players – national and local politicians, fishermen, industrialists, environmental groups, State Services – with a view to finding common ground and producing joint proposals.

Finally, I would like to add that France is the only European nation with territory in every ocean and that its continental shelf is 20 times larger than its national territory. Our country thus has a particular responsibility in terms of protecting the oceans and marine biodiversity. By bringing together all players to realize a joint goal, the Oceans Round Table has made it possible to rise to all of these challenges.

How did you take account of the special importance of overseas collectivities?

French overseas collectivities alone account for a concentration of almost 10% of the world's marine biodiversity, with 13,000 endemic species and almost 20% of all atolls.



Furthermore, overseas collectivities have all the necessary assets to become, in the future, genuine showcases for sustainable development. Right from the beginning, it was thus essential to position French overseas collectivities at the heart of our discussions, by involving their representatives as widely as possible. Thanks to their input, the Oceans Round Table has produced dozens of propos-

France has a territory in every ocean.



als to assist these territories in developing their maximum potential: construction of a thermal energy demonstrator in the overseas collectivities, launch of first invitation to tenders, as of 2010, in terms of producing and storing renewable energies in overseas collectivities, production of a full inventory of overseas biodiversity, ambitious development of protected marine areas, etc. In this way, the success of the Oceans Round Table is largely dependent on the overseas collectivities

How will the Oceans Round Table process be implemented over the coming months?

During his address in The Hague on 16 July 2009, the President of the French Republic recognised the legitimacy of the decisions

government action over the next fifteen years, validated by the inter-ministerial committee of the sea (convened on 8 December last year). Furthermore, as for the Environment Round Table, several commitments have already been implemented: i.e. the European moratorium for dogfish and the concrete steps taken to protect red tuna, the implementation of the “National Alliance for Ocean Science” or making seahorses a protected species, the launch of an exploratory mission in the Pacific, the creation of a technology platform for marine energies in Brest, reforms to advanced marine studies, the creation of the Mayotte natural marine park, etc. The International Year of Biodiversity will be a unique platform to enhance our efforts to protect those whom Théodore Monod called ‘our neighbours downstairs’!

“Right from the beginning, it was thus essential to position French overseas collectivities at the heart of our discussions.”



Jean-Louis Borloo,

French “Ministre d’État”, Minister of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and the Sea, responsible for green technologies and climate negotiations.

taken by the stakeholders Oceans Round Table. We are now at the stage of implementing concrete application methods - with work in progress or already completed by twenty or so operational committees covering all key areas: the boat of tomorrow, clean ports, setting up a sector specialized in dismantling vessels at the end of their service life, the “blue energy” plan to develop marine-based renewable energies, marine research, anti-pollution measures, protection and management of coastal areas. At the same time, using the Oceans Round Table commitments as a base, we drafted a “blue book” setting out the main areas for



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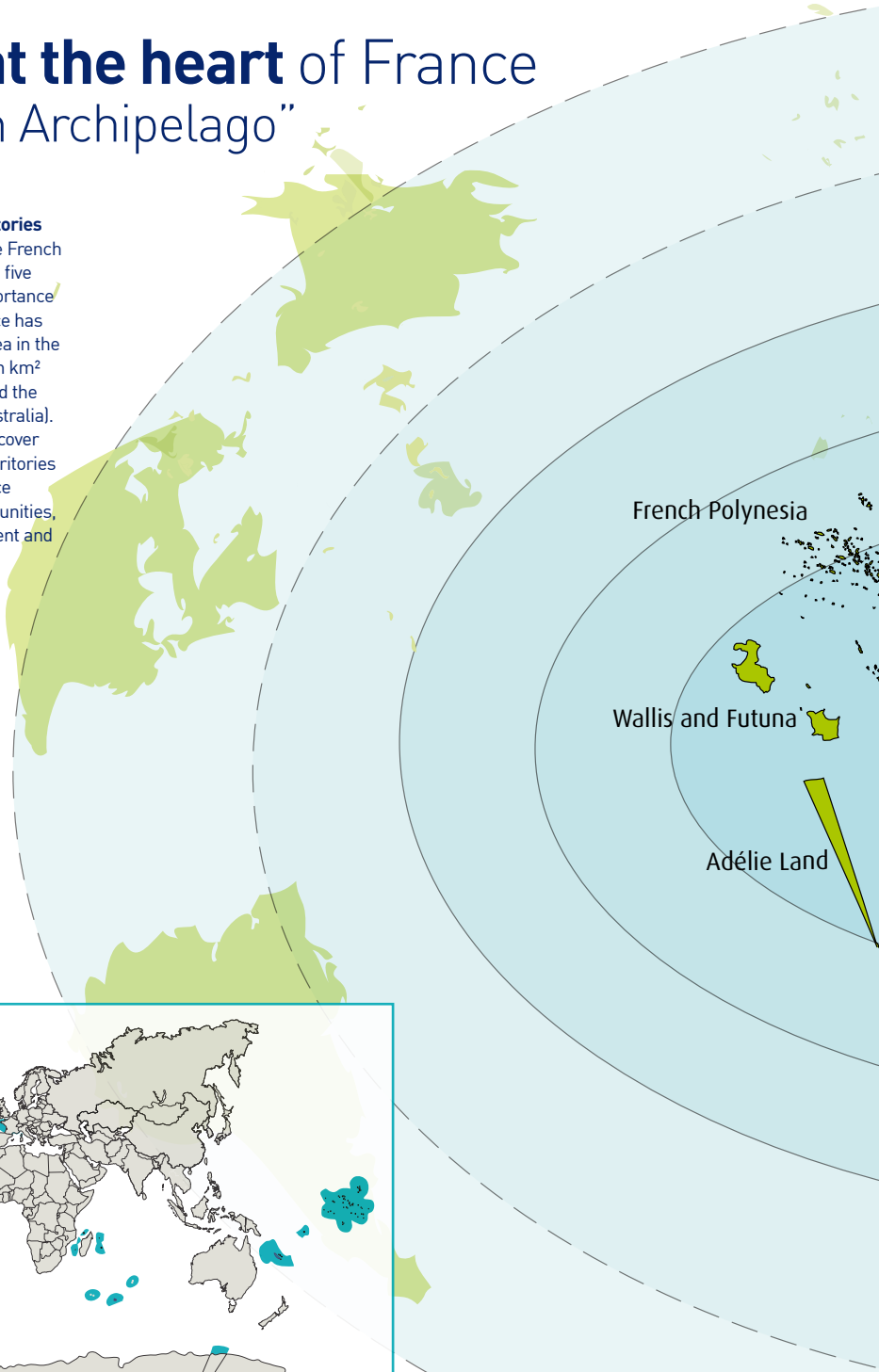
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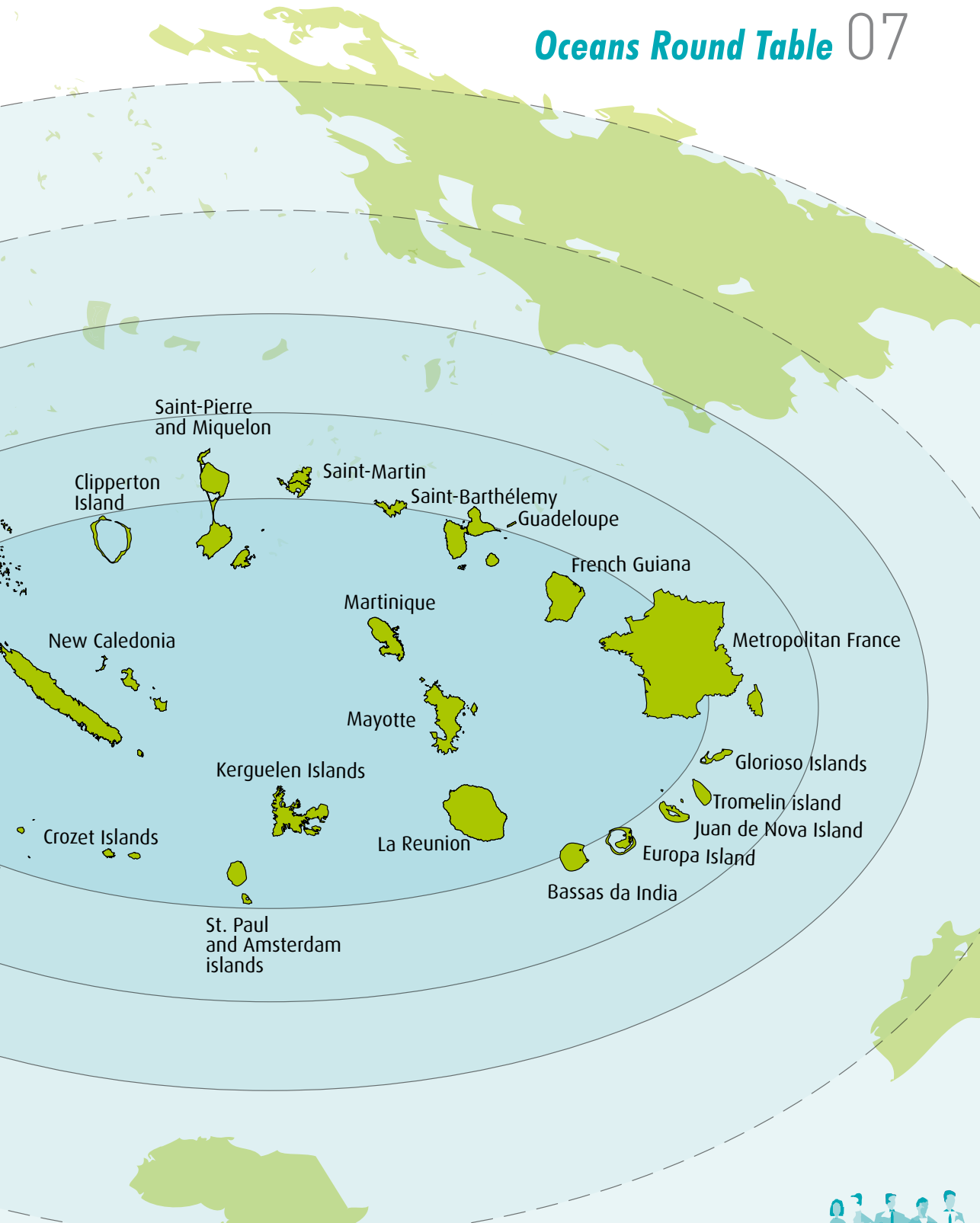
Governance

The Sea **at the heart** of France “the French Archipelago”

United by the sea, French territories form a kind of archipelago - the French Archipelago - with access to the five continents. By virtue of the importance of its overseas territories, France has the second largest maritime area in the world, with more than 11 million km² under its jurisdiction (just behind the United States and in front of Australia). This area has particularly good cover in geographical terms - with territories in every ocean - providing France and the EU with massive opportunities, combining economic development and sustainable development



France has territories on two continents and in three oceans, meaning it has the 2nd largest maritime area in the world
The Sea is the link between all French territories



with 11 million km² under its jurisdiction.





1 Research and innovation

OBJECTIVE ▶ Substantial development of research and observation of maritime heritage, environments, risks and potential.

2nd

Thanks to its overseas collectivities, France has the world's second largest maritime area: 11 million square kilometres of Exclusive Economic Zone.

EEZ

The Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) is a maritime area upon which a coastal State has sovereign rights in terms of the economy (up to a maximum of 200 nautical miles off the coastlines).

Observe and assess ecosystems

- Develop sea exploration to improve knowledge and understanding of marine, coastal and ocean bottom ecosystems, particularly overseas, thereby creating a reference.
- Define indicators to monitor conditions in marine and coastal environments: state of health of ecosystems and coastal fishing activities.
- Encourage in situ observation projects, particularly overseas.

Develop research and innovation

- Set up an inventory of capacities in terms of research, innovation and training.
- Coordinate an ambitious research policy for marine science: future technologies and preservation of potential and resources in the oceans.
- Adapt research and study resources to the scale and diversity of the envi-

ronments concerned in overseas collectivities.

- Set up a National Council for Marine and Coastal research and create the “National Alliance for Ocean Science”.
- Use competitive clusters as support for sustainable development of the economy in terms of coastlines and the sea.

Multiply international and European cooperations

- Define European criteria for the equitable and sustainable exploitation of genetic resources in the high seas.
- Set up research and experimentation mechanisms required to assess environmental risks impacts at a European level, before envisaging the development of marine-based geological CO₂ storage projects.

72% of the surface of the globe is covered by oceans and



2 Protection and development of land and sea coastal areas

OBJECTIVES ► Provide resources for improved coastal management. ► Take account of the respective impacts between land and sea.

Develop the existing situation and resources

- Provide consistent management of coastal strip, with its maritime and land areas: implement integrated management of coastal area.
- Step up conservation efforts in shoreline and banklines (reschedule completion of the “one third wild” goal from 2050 to 2030) by emphasising coastal and seascapes, as well as the natural, cultural and economic heritage.

Introduce a ‘navy blue belt’

- Extend the concept of the green and blue belts to the coastline and the sea to ensure correct biological continuity of marine species. Incorporate coastal wetlands, estuaries, mangrove swamps, lagoons, coastal lagoons, offshore bars, foreshores, coral reefs etc. ; recognise “transitional zones” and their functionalities.
- Launch a major action programme for estuaries, offshore bars and deltas: the France-Estuary watercourse plan 2015.

Carefully monitor the sound ecological condition of coastal zones and restore areas that have deteriorated or been damaged

- Ensure optimum quality of bathing waters and shellfish waters.
- Introduce a national programme to manage the public maritime domain and fight against invasive species (particularly the American Slipper Limpet, oyster banks and certain algae).
- Incorporate measures for regenerating and restoring marine coastal ecosystems into management plans; take action sufficiently early.
- Set up the macro-waste plan to prevent and fight against waste dumped at sea.

Improve measures to protect mangrove swamps and coral reefs

- Strengthen the International Coral Reef initiative (ICRI).
- Continue efforts to establish protected

785

the number of coastal communities in France.

24%

of French coastlines suffer from erosion.





“A hinge line is always a fragile area. The same can be said for coastlines: they are fragile, sensitive, natural environments, subject to huge pressure from human activity.”

Jérôme Bignon, Chairman of workgroup No.1, Chairman of the Shoreline and Bankline Protection Board and the Marine Area Protection Agency.

marine parks in overseas regions.

- Under the National Foreshore Plan, launch 10 pilot ecology management operations for foreshores and beaches (in metropolitan France and overseas collectivities).

Improve organisation of coastal and maritime areas

- Manage land pressure by determining optimum levels of occupation for coastal areas.
- Create marine sections in DTADDs (directives on environmental planning and sustainable development in territories) and SCOTs (municipal planning documents) relating to coastal areas.
- Apply the spirit of the Coastal Law of 3 January 1986 more rigorously in overseas regions via regional development schemes.
- Clarify the sharing of competences between the State and regional collectivities on the one hand, and the various levels of regional collectivities on the other.
- Ensure ports are truly an integral part of towns.

Improve town planning

- Encourage town planning and architectural innovations on the coast to fight against urban sprawl and intensive building of houses in the countryside and allow coastal areas to adapt to climate change.
- Encourage the proper integration of

farm buildings into the landscape (including from an architectural point of view).

Anticipate and prevent natural and technological risks

- Make it mandatory for coastal municipalities to have plans to prevent against natural and technological risks.
- Adapt regional development policies and planning schemes to the effects of climate change. On pilot sites, particularly in overseas collectivities, draw up plans for relocation in the event of rising sea levels.
- Develop a national strategy to manage the coastline, plan for strategic relocation and establish sea defences.





Promote sustainable economic activities

- Give more weight to the place of primary activities (agriculture, fishing and shellfish farming) on the coast through mechanisms enabling the creation of permanent jobs, the rebalancing of primary, secondary and tertiary activities and the control of pressure on land resources.

Support the growth of agricultural activities

- Encourage quality initiatives and the promotion of coastal production.
- Support the development of organic agriculture in outstanding or fragile coastal areas and more generally promote alternatives to the use of pesticides or fertilizers.

- Develop dedicated markets for coastal agriculture (short circuits and direct sales) and agritourism (fermes auberge (farm-run inns), country gites, farm accommodation, etc.).

Improve the environmental performance of aquaculture

- Achieve an 80% reduction by 2020 in the use of fish flours and oils of marine origin in animal foods.
- Step up the eco-labelling initiative and increase the traceability of aquacultural products: the aim is to have 25% of France's production (including organic) eco-labelled by 2015.
- Create a framework for the development of aquaculture on the basis of a calculation of the direct and indirect ecological impact of farms on the environment.
- Provide the necessary space for fish farms, and prevent conflicts of usage.
- Establish an international standard for tropical shrimp aquaculture and give a seal of approval to farms complying with a set of terms and conditions that include social and environmental factors and take account of their impact on wetlands.





3 Protecting marine biodiversity

OBJECTIVES ▶ Meet the increasing demand for aquatic products, while rising to the interconnected challenges of protecting biodiversity, food safety and economic profit. ▶ Set up a network of marine protected areas for 10% of oceans by the year 2012 and for 20% by the year 2020, an overall average of half of which will be designated as fishing preserves ▶ Protect and develop France's hugely important overseas maritime heritage.

4th

France is host to 58,000 km² of coral reefs and lagoons. This figure represents almost 10% of the world total for this type of ecosystem and places France in fourth position behind Australia, Indonesia and the Philippines.
(source → Ifrecofr)

▶ PROTECTING SPECIES

Develop and enhance the image of sustainable fishing processes

- Develop long-term ecosystemic management plans.
- Set up a management system specific to each fishery.
- Ensure that fishing agreements concluded with third party countries enable the sustainable development of resources for the populations concerned.
- Specifically encourage the protection of bluefin tuna and dogfish.

Protect endangered species

- Recognise and set up fishing pre-

serves as a fishing management mechanism in protected marine areas.

Protecting endangered species

- Identify sensitive sites (deep-sea corals, seamounts, hot springs) for which it is necessary to institute fishing prohibition or specific fishing practices.
- Strengthen fishing control measures.

Protect marine mammals

- Fight against marine mammal hunting in South Seas and prohibit all lethal methods in scientific research.
- Take steps to strengthen the Mediterranean's Pelagos sanctuary.
- Help create new marine species sanc-

French Polynesia is host to almost 20% of all coral atolls in



tuaries in the Caribbean and in the high seas, and consolidate existing sanctuaries.

► PROTECT SENSITIVE AREAS

Set up a network of marine protected areas

- Reinforce the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) regarding marine protected areas by allocating a substantial amount of them to marine reserves and by developing a cohesive network of marine protected areas to represent 10% of our exclusive economic zone by 2012 and 20% by 2020 (half of which will become fishing preserves).
- Develop marine areas in the high seas through six regional conventions to which France is a stakeholder.
- Strengthen the network and management methods of marine protected areas by accelerating their implementation, particularly in the Natura 2000 network and Mediterranean.
- Accelerate the procedure aiming at establishing the Bocche di Bonifacio as an international marine park and particularly vulnerable maritime area.

► ACTION PLAN FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN

- Make the preservation of biodiversity in the Mediterranean a model of governance by encouraging dialogue between countries and the various stakeholders involved including members of the fish-

ing industry, within the framework of an EU Project for the Mediterranean.

- Promote a regional marine biodiversity project in addition to the current marine pollution project.
- Ratify the ICZM protocol before 2010 and encourage the other Mediterranean states to do the same. Suggest areas in which levels should be maintained in terms of catches.

► A PLAN FOR THE ARCTIC

- Develop a European strategy to preserve the Arctic basin from risks connected with pollution and accelerating climate change.
- Launch an initiative with our European partners to create a network of marine protected areas and marine reserves.
- Take action at international level – within framework of the mission entrusted to the Ambassador for the Arctic and Antarctic – to declare the Arctic a special area in the sense of Appendix V of the MARPOL Convention from the perspective of sustainable development.
- Actively participate in working groups of the Arctic Council, in which France has observer status.

Although oceans cover almost 72% of the Earth's surface, in 2005 there were only 5,127 marine protected areas including just 965 at an international level. Their surface area represents just 0.6% of oceans.

[Source → vertigo]





4 Transports ports and shipbuilding

OBJECTIVES ▶ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from maritime transport by 20% by 2020. ▶ Provide a strong, efficient merchant navy, attractive ports and innovative and competitive shipyards.

52.5 billion Euros in production value and 315,000 direct jobs, such is the estimated weight of the maritime industry (commercial fleet and ports, naval construction and nautical industries, fishing and sea produce), excluding coastal tourism.
[source - French maritime cluster]

Develop a national ports strategy

- Create and maintain future ports that are sustainable over the long-term using the coordination plans of the seven strategic French maritime ports as a base.
- Design vessels and equipment to provide connections to waste water and residue evacuation networks.
- Find a sustainable solution for processing dredged slurry from ports.

Promote maritime transport

- Support the maritime transport of goods and passengers - providing a modal transfer system.
- Develop an inter-island network to fully integrate islands into their regional economies, particularly in the overseas collectivities.
- Develop interurban maritime transport.

Reconsider shipbuilding industry

- Encourage research and innovation in terms of the design and layout of fishing boats, with a view to increasing diversification of activities (scientific observation, depollution, etc).
- Develop eco-approved engines for seagoing vessels.
- Encourage inter-regional cooperation in respect of shipbuilding in the Caribbean.

Organise eco-design and ship breaking

- Encourage and organise the creation of a French ship breaking, recycling and depolluting industry.
- Encourage adoption and implementation of international standards for ship breaking.

80% of world trade transport is completed at sea.



5 Marine energy (excluding halieutics)

OBJECTIVES ▶ Ensure that 3% of all energy consumed will be generated from marine energy by the year 2020. ▶ Provide energy autonomy as quickly as possible for the overseas collectivities and make them the French showcase of renewable marine energy.

Improve exploitation of mineral resources

- Finalise inventory on the list of marine aggregates and set out criteria required for sustainable exploitation. Prohibit extraction on the foreshore (except to manage coastal erosion).
- With regard to deep sea mining projects, it was decided to identify and protect areas of very rich biodiversity (known as “hot spots”).
- Ensure that the investigation of any possible exploitation of gas hydrates includes the related environmental impact and risks, and applies the precautionary principle.

Undertake a proactive policy and schedule the sustainable development of marine energy

- The launch of a “Blue Energy” plan: a proactive industrial plan to encourage the most acceptable marine energies from a social and environmental point of view.
- Set up a technological platform including a participatory framework for scheduling, assessing and research with test centres and floating wind turbine demonstrators with support from a competitiveness cluster, a hydrothermal demonstrator, three deep-sea turbine sites and two wave energy converter sites.
- Prioritise the development and production of renewable energy in the overseas collectivities

90%

of world energy production generated by tides comes from the only tidal power station in Rance. Inaugurated in 1966, it generates 240 MW per year.

1/5

The quantity of energy naturally generated by the tides is estimated to stand at 22,000 TWh. This represents the equivalent of 2Gtoes (2 gigatonnes of oil equivalent), i.e. 1/5 of the world energy consumption, which amounts to 10 Gtoes.





6 Tourism, pleasure craft, sports and leisure

OBJECTIVE ▶ Place coastal tourism activities in a sustainable development perspective.

50 %

of the maritime economy results from coastal tourism in France.

2.45 million

the number of people aged fifteen and over who partook in leisure sea fishing in 2005 [according to an Ifremer estimate].

Encourage environment-friendly leisure boating and water sports

- ▶ Make marinas a model example of sustainable development and improve the training of instructors and monitors.
- ▶ Encourage scuba diving on condition that its impact on marine ecosystems is recognised and that it is undertaken within the framework of an integrated management system that ensures the protection, the discovery of, and the respect for the marine environment.
- ▶ Restrict the use of recreational craft that are potentially dangerous or cause high levels of noise pollution (jet skis etc).

Involve marinas in an environmental initiative

- ▶ Be innovative in terms of energy and the collection and management of waste from port infrastructures.
- ▶ Develop innovative solutions to increase port capacities, including an as-

essment of their environmental impact.

- ▶ Overseas, create mooring areas that are appropriate to local risks and resistant to cyclonic swells (and strengthen existing ones).

Develop tourist facilities in the hinterland

- ▶ Diversify the ranges of products offered and refocusing local appeal on cultural as well as natural heritage.
- ▶ Fight against the transformation of camping sites into permanent residential areas and the improper use of camper vans.
- ▶ Draw up a strategic plan for developing sustainable tourism in overseas regions.

Improve the management of leisure fishing

- ▶ Apply the shore fishing charter and introduce a boat fishing charter - Modify regulations and impose “biological rest” periods in foreshore zones.

“The sea contains all solutions required for a sustainable



7 Pollution

OBJECTIVES ▶ Prevent and strongly reduce pollution from land-sources and dumping waste at sea. ▶ Aim to remove or at least dramatically reduce pollution linked to maritime activities, and ensure fair compensation for damage caused to the marine environment.

▶ POLLUTION FROM LAND-BASED SOURCES

Strengthen the legal framework and develop specific programmes

- Introduce a specific Water Authorities programme to reduce or eliminate land pollution impacting marine protected areas, particularly those originating in agrofood sector.

Dramatically reduce all effluents released into oceans

- Introduce an incentive-based policy relating to the collection, storage and processing of runoff water to deal with the risk of pollution during periods of heavy rain.

- Ensure that there is an efficient purification system throughout the catchment area (a prerequisite for clean coastal waters).

- Set a “zero discharge” target for untreated urban waste into the seas and oceans by 2030 and work to improve the target for discharges into the sea from vessels.

- Accelerate the reduction effort and set a target for 2012-2014 of a 40% reduction in nutrient flows - nitrates, phosphates - from all sources (agriculture, industry, purification plants etc).

Fight against macro- and floating waste – Set up specific funding

- Implement all recommendations from the macro- and floating waste reduction

More than 80%
of sea pollution comes from a land-based source.

351
the number of pollution reports issued per hydrocarbon released into the sea (recorded by Cedre - Centre of Documentation, Research and Experimentation on Accidental Water Pollution - in 2007).





60 to 95%

of debris found at the sea bottom is plastic waste, mainly from packaging (plastic bags, bottles, etc.).
[source Cedre].

and management plan (for waste that ends up in rivers, ports, coastal waters and the seas and oceans).

- Introduce and rapidly finance a fund complying with the principles of “polluter pays” and upstream/downstream solidarity.

► MARINE POLLUTION Reducing discharges by vessels: exhaust gases, fuel, waste, cargo, ballast.

- Apply a “zero discharge” policy in port waters; make it compulsory to install suitable sanitary services on land.
- Introduce a clear labelling system to notify the public as to the content of antifouling paints and the recommended conditions for their use (boating).
- Apply international regulations relating to ballast water, particularly in order to prevent the introduction of invasive species.

Reduce sea pollution by maritime activities other than transport

- Prohibit the discharge at sea of polluted dredging spoil: establish an industry to process dredging spoil and to recycle related macro-waste.
- Encourage the implementation of better maintenance techniques for port areas and access channels (dredging, discharge of debris).
- Expand applied research to enable dredging sediment to be reused or recycled (e.g. reuse). Improve knowledge to aid in the sorting and depollution of waste products, including the extraction of macro-waste.
- Encourage land-based processing of the most polluted discharges.

Fight against pollution effectively and prevent accidents

- Notify those involved of the places of refuge named in the EU’s ERIKA package.
- Encourage the collectivities to introduce “Infra Polmar” plans.



- Improve container traceability and reduce the number of containers that fall into the sea.
- Identify and take disciplinary action against those causing pollution.
- Improve compensation for victims of pollution.
- Promote new rules for the IOPCF to improve compensation for damage sustained.

➤ GUARD AGAINST AND PENALISE POLLUTION

- Strengthen controls and monitoring mechanisms, particularly for ports under national jurisdiction, for vessels stopping over or in transit that are transporting dangerous cargos/hydrocarbons, as well as for social employment conditions of crews.

At EU and international levels

- Increase and expand sovereign control over the flow of maritime traffic in straits and in the approaches to commercial ports.
- Acknowledge the importance of the air in surveillance and intervention, and at the same time give support to the role of satellites.
- Develop traceability and fight against illicit products.
- Actively promote new rules at an EU and international level to prevent marine pollution. These rules shall take account of technology developments to determine the source of pollution.

Improve the implementation of preventive measures and penalties

- Ensure traceability of fuel to enable pollution to be reliably linked to its source.
- Identify substances that have a detrimental effect on water quality, list them and strictly regulate their use.
- Whilst awaiting the entry into force of the 2004 Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments (prevention of invasive species), request the elaboration of strict Community standards reflecting the demands of the said convention.
- Consolidate the list of chemical weapons and nuclear waste dumped underwater, recognise the dangers they present and establish priorities for carrying out analyses on sedentary fauna and flora and sediments.
- Assess the coercive legal mechanisms and levels of penalties applicable in the event of serious damage to natural resources and ecosystems, so that they can be strengthened if necessary.

5.5 million

waste items float in the Gulf of Lions, according to an Ifremer assessment. For the Mediterranean as a whole, this figure increases to 750 million.

(source Cedre)





8 Training, occupations

OBJECTIVES ► Set the objective of high international requirements in terms of qualification, safety, social standards and well being of seafaring professions, needed to guarantee long-term, decent employment. ► Increase the appeal of sea-related professions.

Develop, adapt and structure training programmes

- Create a consistent training programme (university and vocational such as a CAP (vocational training certificate) or BTS (vocational training certificate taken after the age of 18)) to qualify people to work in occupations connected with the sea and enable them to transfer credits and/or switch to other suitable courses.
- Create a maritime college or ensure the existence of maritime sections in existing establishments.
- Step up the activity of the appropriate military service and professionalise its maritime training courses.
- Improve maritime skills in administrations, particularly by including a specific maritime training course in the programmes produced by the National Centre for the Management of Territorial Service (CNFPT).

- Make it easier for fishermen to diversify and recognise fishermen who provide services of wider benefit (data collection, recovery of macro-waste, support in fighting against pollution).
- Create an inventory of the various maritime and para-maritime vocational training programmes in the overseas territories. Support the development of qualifications in the various territories by adapting training to local aquaculture contexts and by bringing maritime establishments into the regional context.

Strengthen establishments providing training in seafaring occupations; encourage synergies

- Encourage links between researchers, academics and seafarers to make France an international reference for training in seafaring occupations. Encourage higher education maritime institutes to

French maritime fishing recorded some 24,196 fishermen



Seafarers and navigators mainly exercise their profession in three sectors: transport, fishing and professional boating.

commit to a common policy and strategy, for example in the form of a cluster or conference of maritime “grandes écoles” (prestigious higher education institutes with a competitive entrance examination).

- Support the development of the future National Maritime College (ENSM). Develop training synergies between the Naval College and the National Maritime College (ENSM).

► PROVIDE IMPROVED SOCIAL PROTECTION

- Continue to modernise social relations and give legal and administrative cohesion to the conditions for practising a seafaring occupation.
- Promote a policy to prevent work-related and maritime accidents.
- Encourage mobility and secure career paths.
- Support maritime employment; encourage and support the emergence of new occupations.

Social initiatives

- Oppose flags of convenience and raise international standards relating to social conditions.
- Clarify remuneration in the fishing sector (at minimum, publicise guaranteed minimum wages) without raising the issue of bonus payments.
- Help to ensure the effective application of ILO conventions relating to seafarers.
- Pending the introduction of international standards, promote the definition of common standards in terms of navigation safety, ports and maritime transport, to enable the performance of flag states to be assessed.

Develop the social and environmental responsibility of economic stakeholders

- Improve measures for inspecting social conditions on vessels, particularly by having independent bodies of qualified inspectors.

as having navigated in 2008.



22 Oceans Round Table



40,000

is the number of officers still required on board vessels, in 2010, including several hundred in France.

[source: "La mer : une passion, des métiers", Ministry of Sustainable Development, 2009]

2,693

is the number of marine studies students who completed a training scheme in the Merchant Navy college or in a professional marine college in 2008.

[source → "Les chiffres du Transport", Ministry of Sustainable Development, 2010]

- Identify socially and technically dubious vessels. A six-monthly meeting (known as a "vessel control conference") will be held between maritime inspectors, labour inspectors and inspectors from French trade unions affiliated to the International Transport Federation (ITF) with ITF inspector status.

- Ensure that human rights are respected in territorial waters - particularly in our exclusive economic zones.

- Consider cooperation programmes to establish synergies between compliance with safety conditions, environmental protection and the social conditions of seafarers from emerging countries.

- Promote guidelines and corporate social responsibility for these sectors in appropriate institutions throughout the world (ILO, OECD, EU binding law).

- Give consideration to a specific "responsible company" accreditation

- Set France on an exemplary course:

proceed to ratify pending international maritime conventions - particularly the Maritime Labour Convention (ILO 2006) and the Convention on Work in the Fishing Sector (ILO 2007) - then extend them to the overseas collectivities.

"It is important that French people see themselves as a



9 Raising awareness, communication, education

OBJECTIVES ▶ Promote a passion for the sea among French people. ▶ Increase the communication campaigns at national level and develop them so as to “bring the sea inland”.

Heighten awareness among children, youths, the general public and decision-makers

- Develop an ongoing global communications strategy at national level.
- Encourage initiatives to bring the public into direct contact with the sea (sporting activities, nautical events) and raise awareness of varied use of coast and the sea.
- Encourage children to learn about sea and overseas from an early age by stepping up awareness-raising and training programmes in schools and beyond.
- Organise and develop large communication campaigns such as *Les journées de la mer* and *J'apprends la mer*.
- Preserve and value France's maritime heritage.
- List and highlight the maritime heritage in all its constituent parts in

inventories of France's heritage.

- Extend the role of the Musée de la Marine as head of France's network of maritime museums to include aquariums and ecomuseums.
- Promote the protection of historic shipwrecks, particularly in terms of French expertise in management, research and development; and ratify the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage.
- Draw up a preservation plan for lighthouses, promote this heritage and develop its management through liaison with the Coastal Conservation Authority.

97%

of French maritime surface areas are located overseas.

148

lighthouses were still in service in France in 2003: 120 in Metropolitan France, 9 in Corsica and 19 in overseas collectivities.

[source → History Committee, from French Ministry of Equipment, Transport, Regional Development, Tourism and the Sea, Conference held on 27 February 2003]





10 Governance

OBJECTIVES ▶ Define an integrated national sustainable development strategy for the public maritime domain. ▶ Improve international governance of oceans. ▶ Position preserving the environment at the heart of the State's missions in respect of the sea.

▶ NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL GOVERNANCE OF COASTAL AREAS

Set up a national monitoring authority for the Oceans Round Table and the maritime policy

▶ The national council for catchment and drainage basins, the coastline and the seas linking the five colleges of the Oceans Round Table. It will monitor the orientations and measures agreed by the Oceans Round Table, be responsible for policies relating to the seas and oceans in Metropolitan France and overseas.

Organisation according to section of coastline

▶ Creation of a council for each section of coastline in Metropolitan France and overseas collectivities. It will be responsible for rolling out and implementing national maritime strategy at this level.

▶ Strengthen the action of water authorities to improve the quality of coastline waters.

Clarify the State's role in maritime affairs

▶ Coordinate an integrated management of maritime areas that puts preserving the environment at the heart of the State's remit in respect of the sea.

▶ INTERNATIONAL AND EUROPEAN GOVERNANCE

Improve international governance of oceans

▶ Encourage amendment to Montego Bay Convention (MBC) on the Law of the Sea to better integrate environmental concerns and take into account the openings created by progress in technology for the exploration of the sea (deep sea) and evolutions related to climate change.

"The sea requires rules if it is to be treated with greater respect



- Enable the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) to operate more effectively.
- Complete the delimitation of maritime areas.
- Set up an integrated European maritime policy.

Improve the integration of overseas collectivities in their regional basins

- Define and work to ensure recognition at European and international level for the specific status of “transfrontier maritime basin” for France’s overseas territories so that they have a management area that is relevant to their international environment.
- Enable bodies in the Caribbean to represent Europe in meetings and negotiations with neighbouring countries; make Mayotte a stakeholder in the Indian Ocean Commission; support Saint Pierre et Miquelon in negotiations with Canada on the delimitation of the continental shelf.
- Create four experimental basins for overseas collectivities: Caribbean, North Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Ocean.

FINANCING MARITIME ACTION

- Define ways to finance the protection of the seas.
- Organise an operational committee that would within six months reflect on various mechanisms that might be used

to finance the sustainable management of uses of the sea and coast programmes for adapting certain activities and the public’s share in financing innovation at national, European and world level.

- When establishing a new installation that is subject to an impact study, set aside money to provide a financial guarantee to cover the cost of demolition at the end of its lifetime to protect the marine environment and ensure that projects are reversible.
- Propose a directive on port charges to enforce the Maritime Transport Strategy up to 2018, establishing a bonus-malus system to encourage maritime transport to become more eco-friendly (following the example of Belgium).

SURVEILLANCE AND CONTROL OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT

Improve the organisation of public resources

- Develop powers of bodies policing the marine and coastal environment, in the coastguard-type function.
- Designate several courts (ordinary judiciary courts of first instance and administrative courts) to deal with the coastal, marine and catchment basin environment and landscape (like the three courts dealing with maritime pollution).
- Strengthen surveillance mechanisms both from a technical point of view and

2 MRCC

(Maritime Rescue Coordination Centres) are located in French Polynesia and in New-Caledonia.

5 CROSS

(Regional Operational Centres for Monitoring and Rescue) exist in France (Gris-Nez, Jobourg, Corsen, Etel, et La Garde) and two in the overseas collectivities (Antilles/French Guiana and La Réunion).





8,777

rescue operations were coordinated by the Regional Operational Centres for Monitoring and Rescue and the MRCCs in 2007: 7,462 in Metropolitan France and 1,315 in the overseas collectivities..



as far as training magistrates and officials responsible for detecting infringements is concerned.

- Promote a European system for the surveillance and integrated management of the maritime area.
- Organise actions of international police at sea.

Strengthen controls and surveillance

- Accelerate the deployment of surveillance systems in Regional Operational Centres for Monitoring and Rescue by continuing with the plan to modernise them.
- Assess the organisation of these services and their capability in terms of staff and material resources to ensure the implementation of the prerogatives, orientations and missions agreed by the Oceans Round Table. Increase resources for saving human lives at sea (passengers and crews) and support the activity of the national lifeboat rescue service.
- Strengthen the State's resources relating to controls and surveillance at sea by increasing the number of monitoring and alert systems (tsunami etc.) and

strengthen detection resources, particularly air and satellite surveillance.

- Increase penalties for the illicit occupation of the maritime public area.

Know and prevent

- Be more explicit about environmental surveillance and the services done voluntarily by fishermen and fish farmers in metropolitan France and overseas collectivities (sentinels of the sea) in order to encourage and develop this type of initiative ("blue contracts").



le Grenelle de la Mer



Internet site :

www.legrenelle-mer.gouv.fr

www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr

ECOLOGY, ENERGY, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT & THE SEA

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