



A perspectiva dos Açores sobre a Política Marítima Europeia

A global dimension of the European Maritime Policy: an Azorean perspective

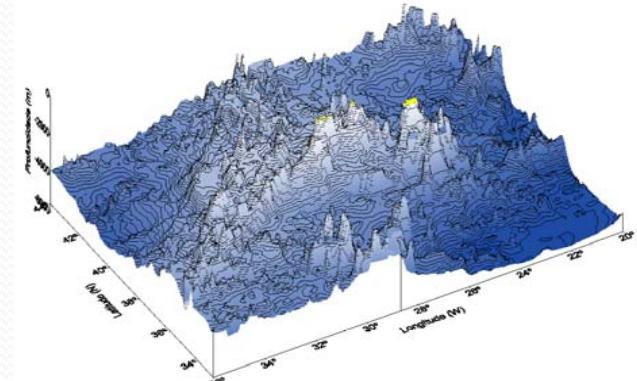
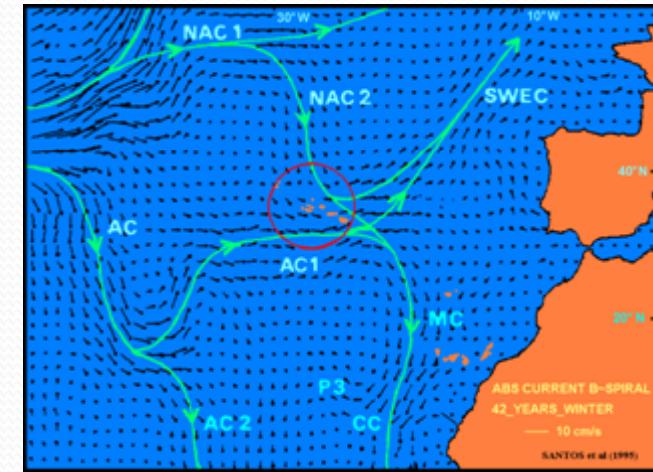
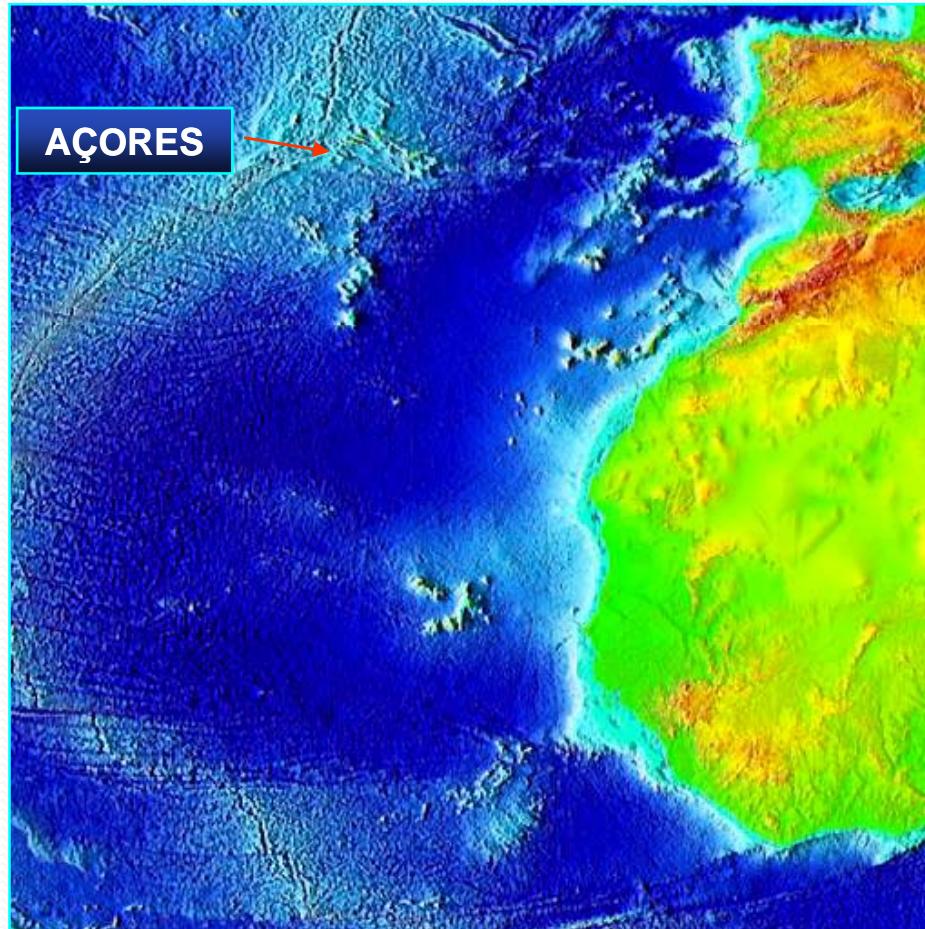


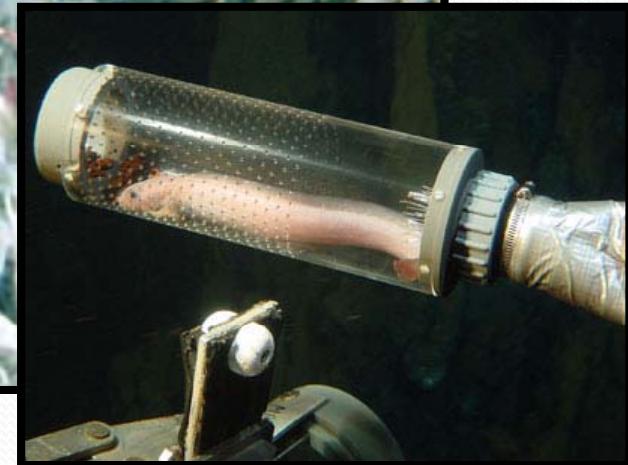
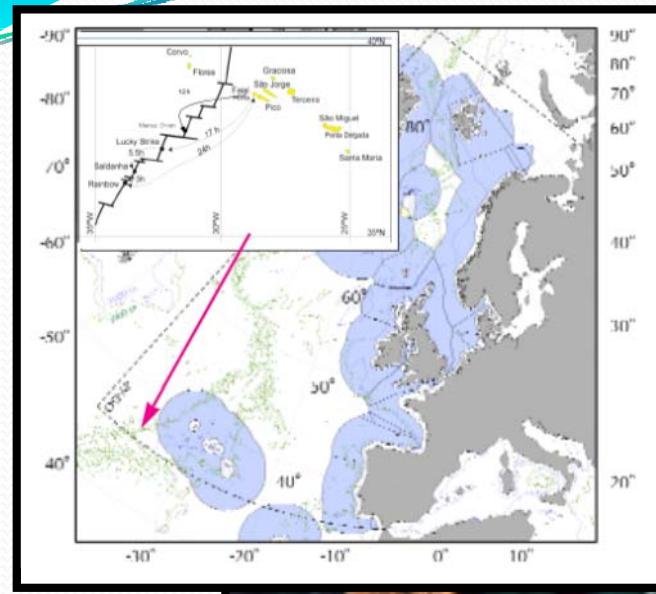
Summary

- The Azores
- The oceanic dimension of the Azores
- The Azores and the EMP

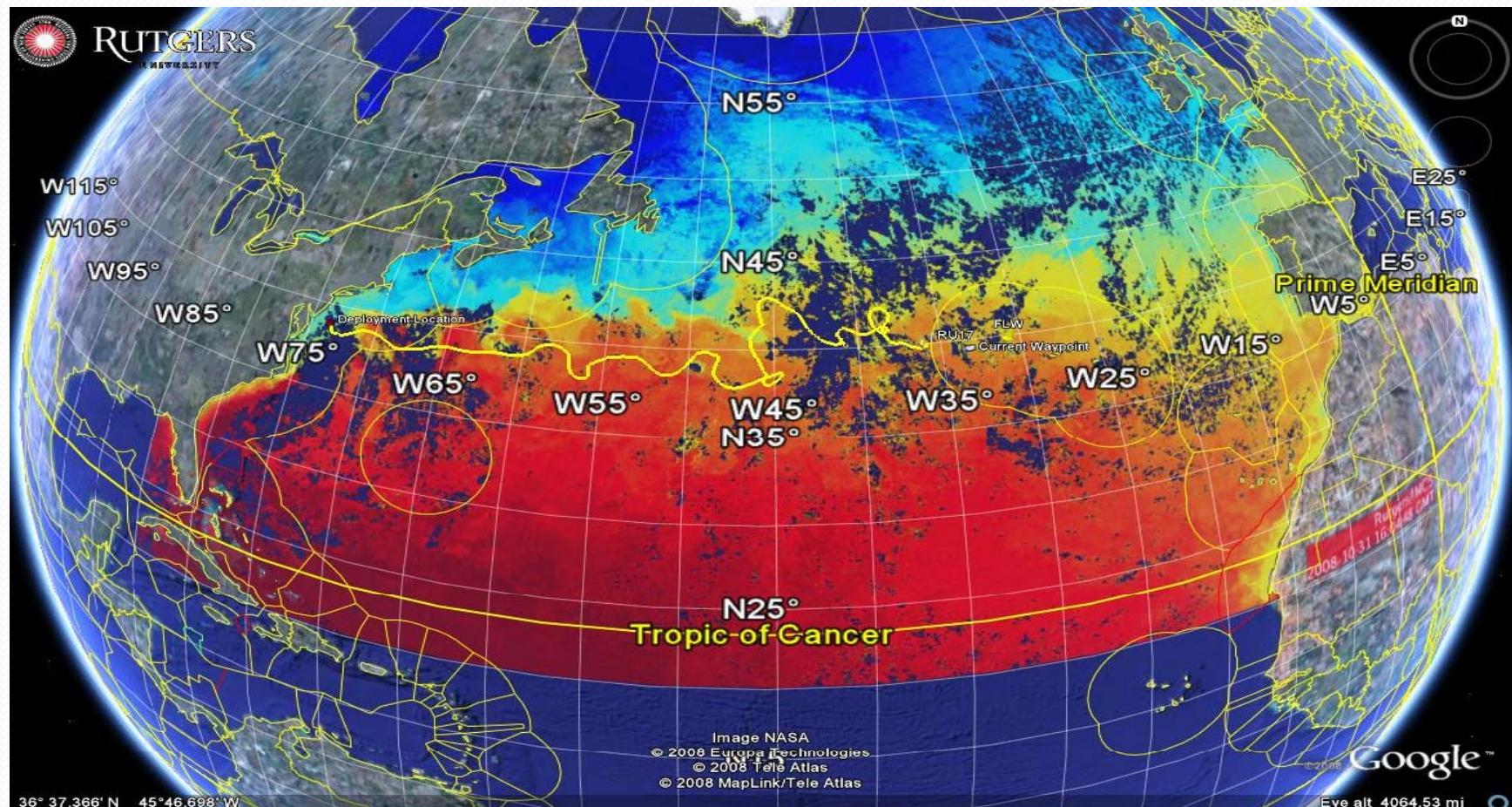


A transcontinental archipelago

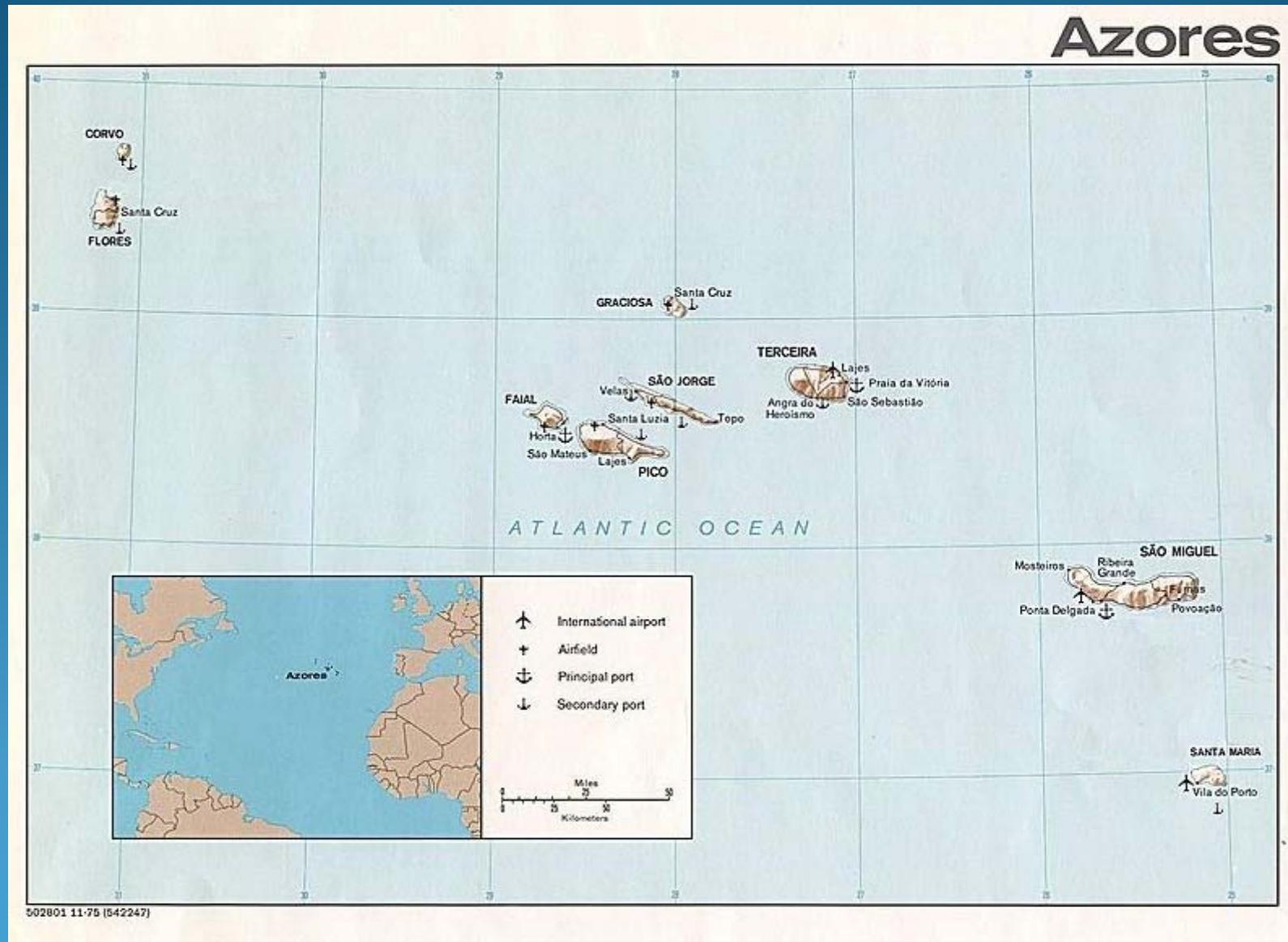




Northern edge of the subtropics



2,332 km²; 3 groups; 9 islands; 614 km from NW to SE
(Corvo 17 km² – 393 hab.; S. Miguel 746 km² – 126,000 hab.)



Volcanic; straddling the Middle Atlantic Ridge
Last land eruption: Capelinhos 1957-1958
Last submarine near shore eruption: Serreta 2000



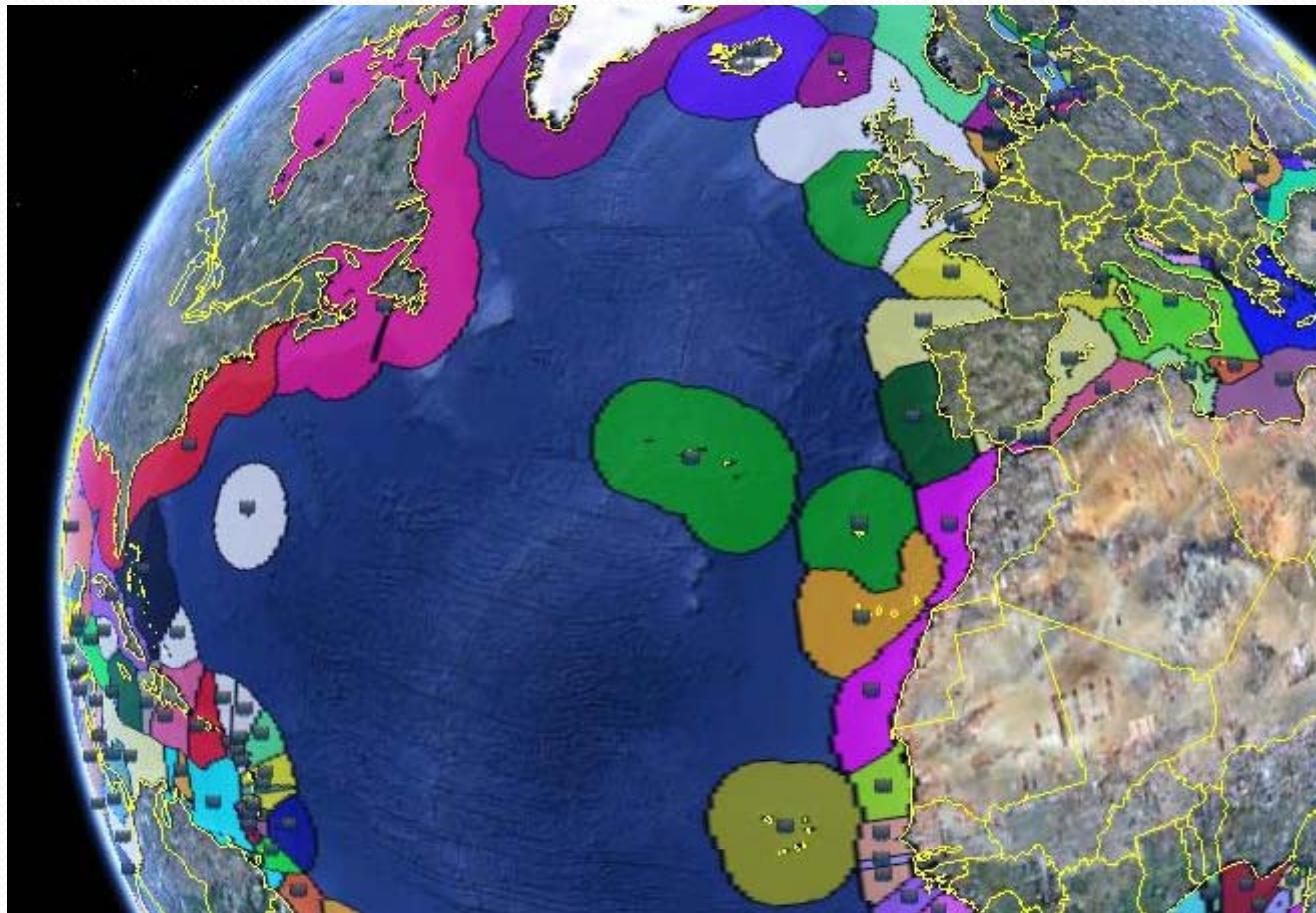


Azores: the maritime dimension

- 844 km of coastline
- The largest EEZ of the European Union:
953,633 km²



Gives the EU its oceanic extent



An autonomous territory of Portugal:

- A Parliament with legislative functions, including the transposition of EU Directives
- A government with full executive powers

Full responsibilities in environmental policies;

harbours; transportation

Shared responsibilities in maritime affairs, including

fisheries and the management of the EEZ

Portuguese Constitution guarantees the right of participation in European policymaking

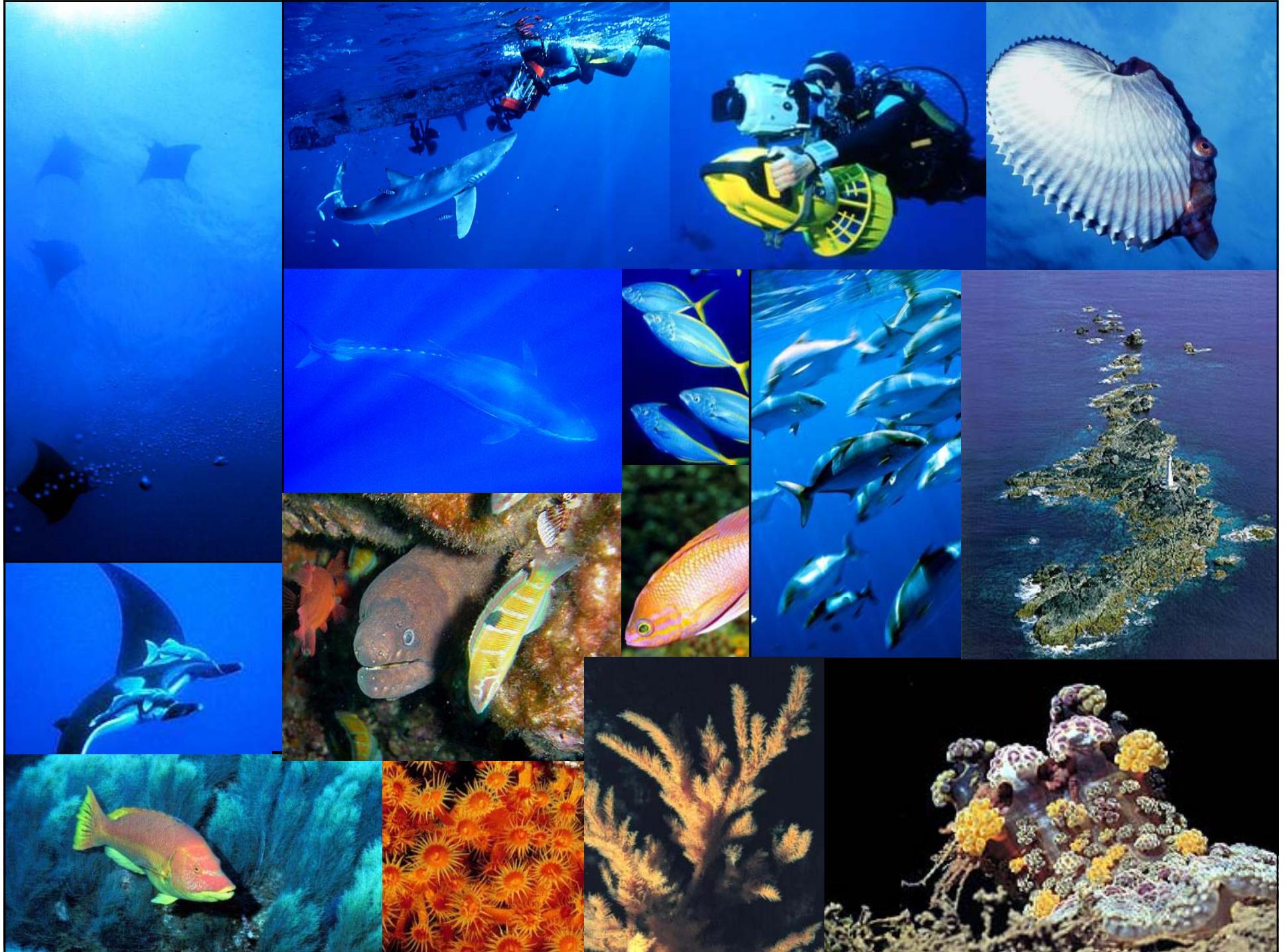
Biodiversity

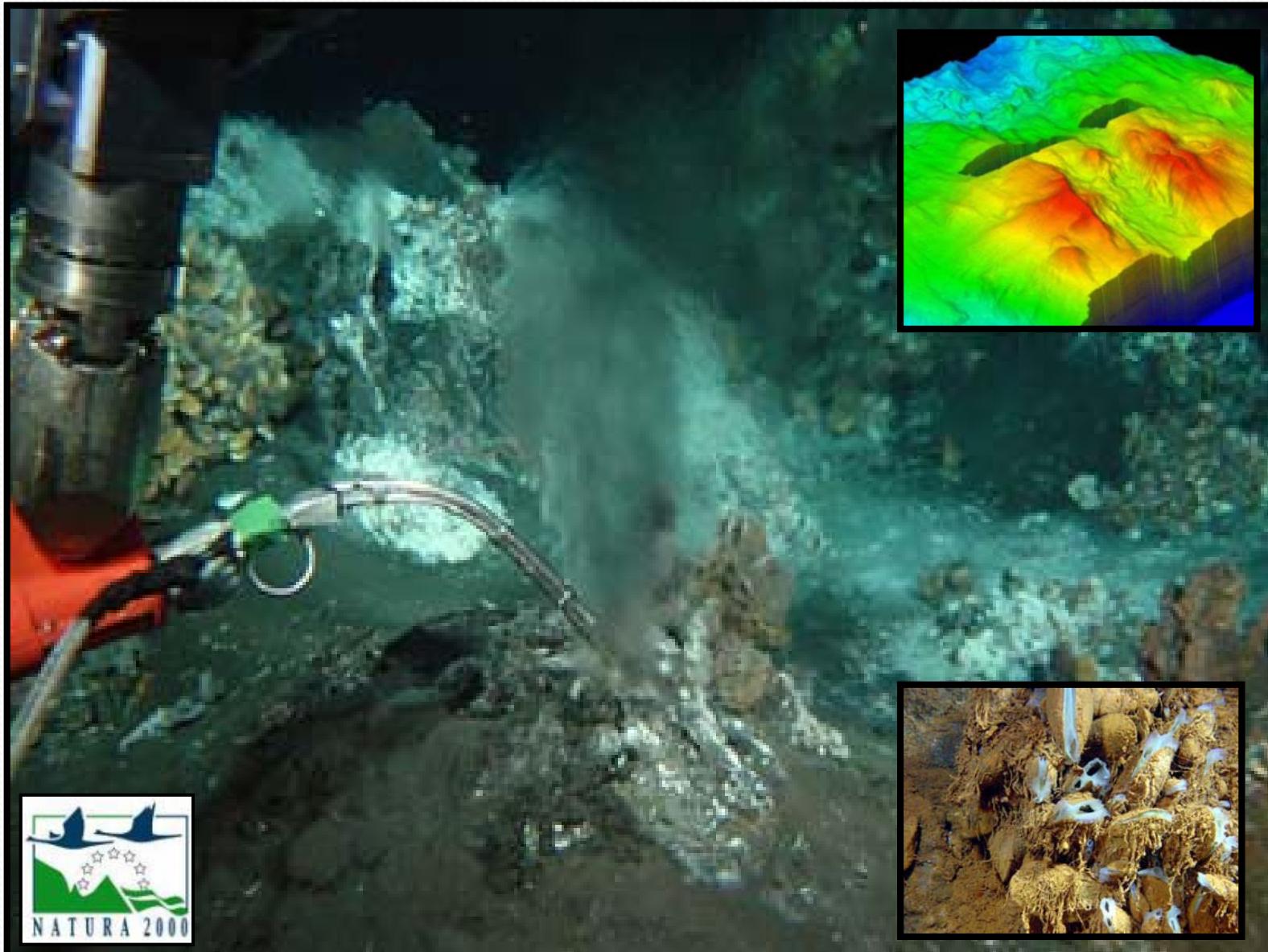
- 6512 known species
- Over 450 endemic species



Biodiversity



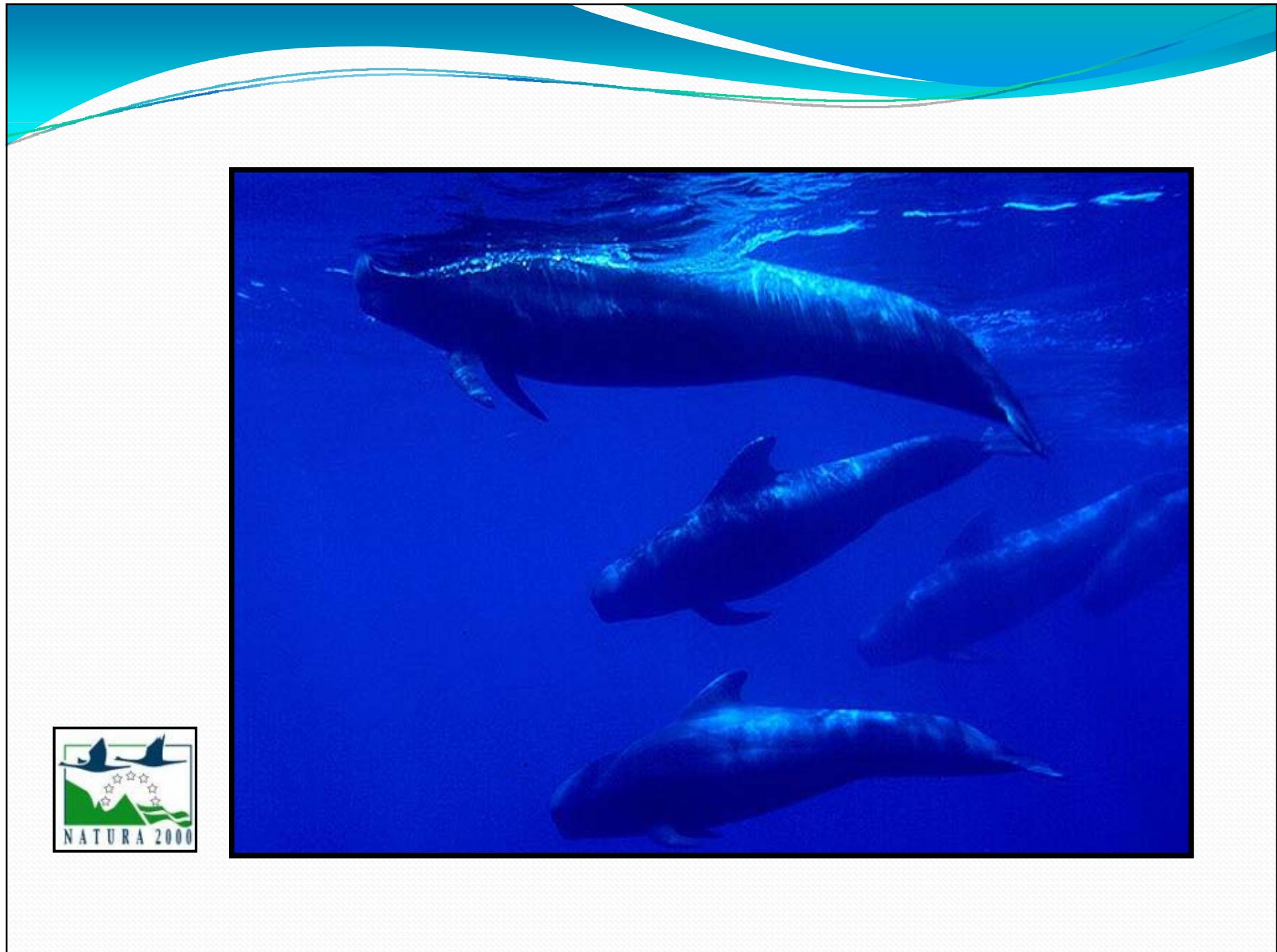






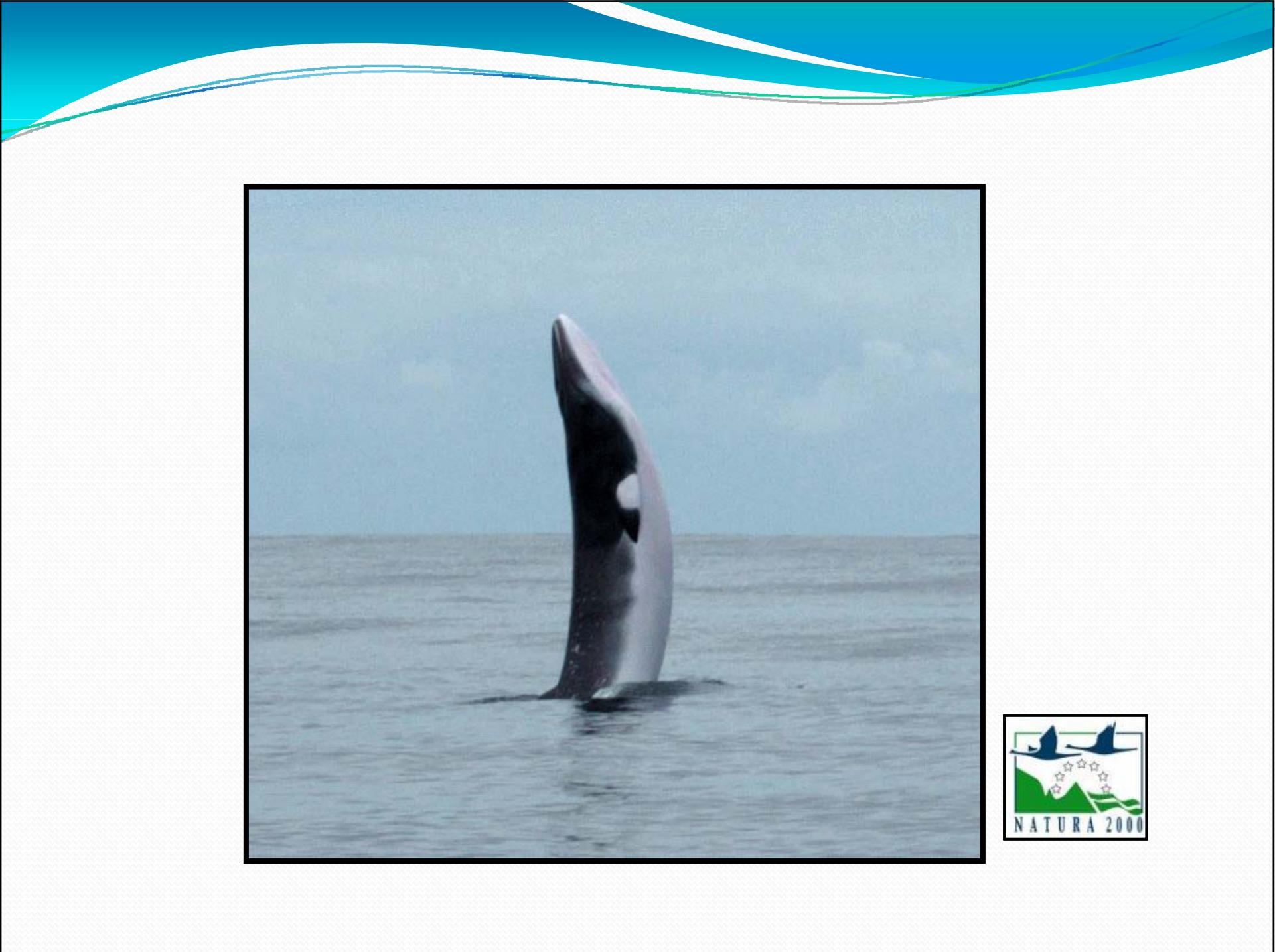


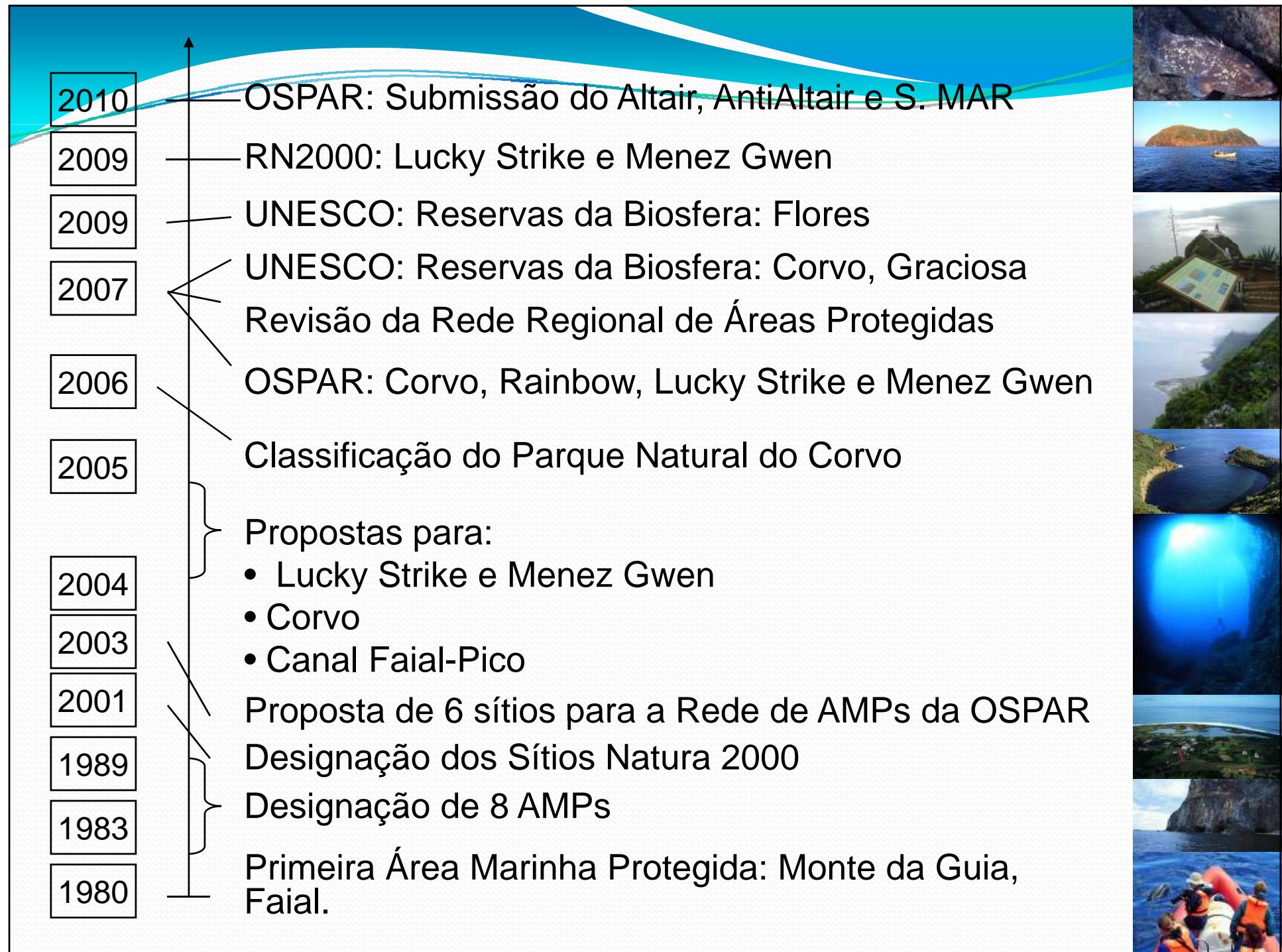










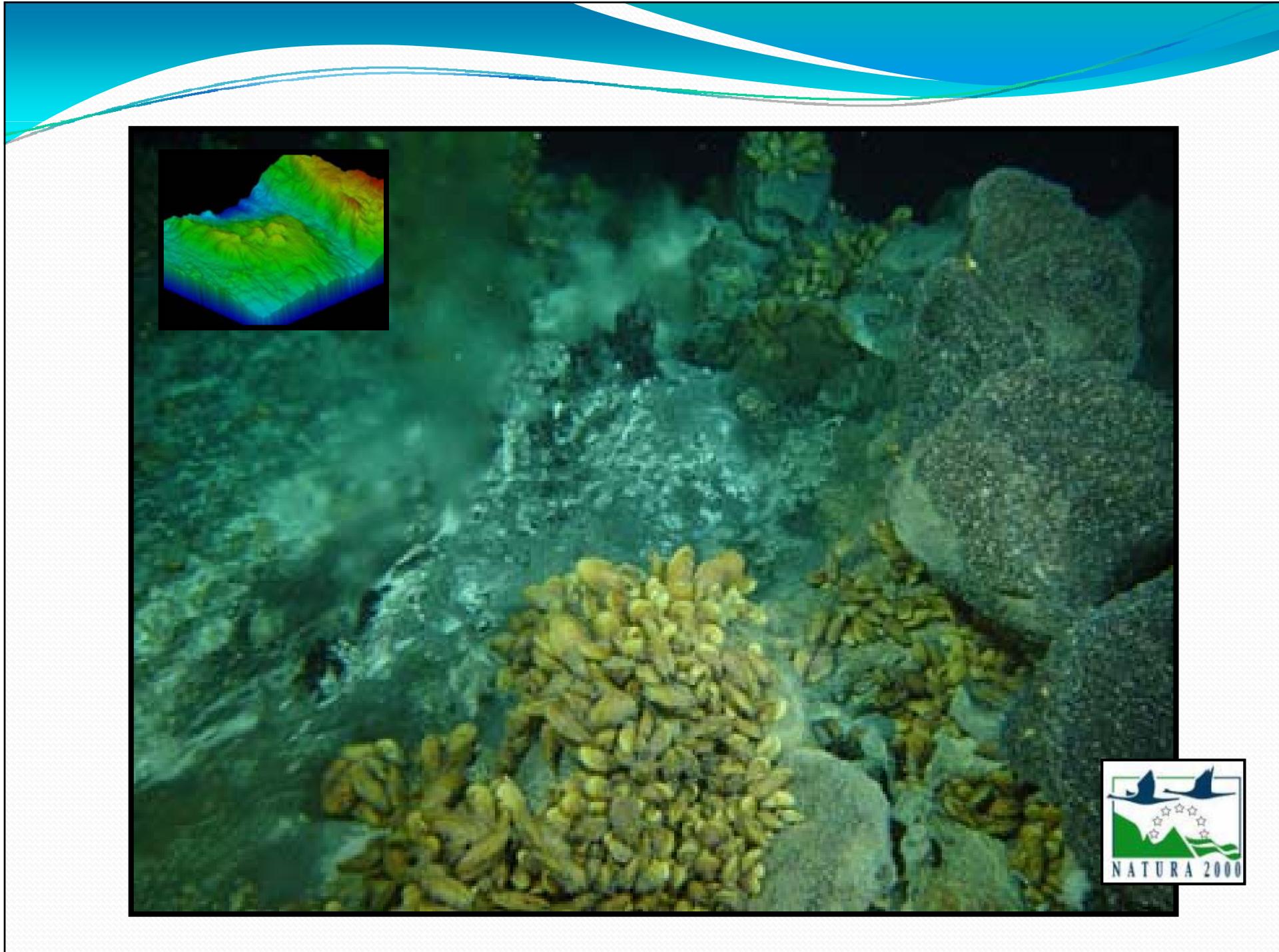
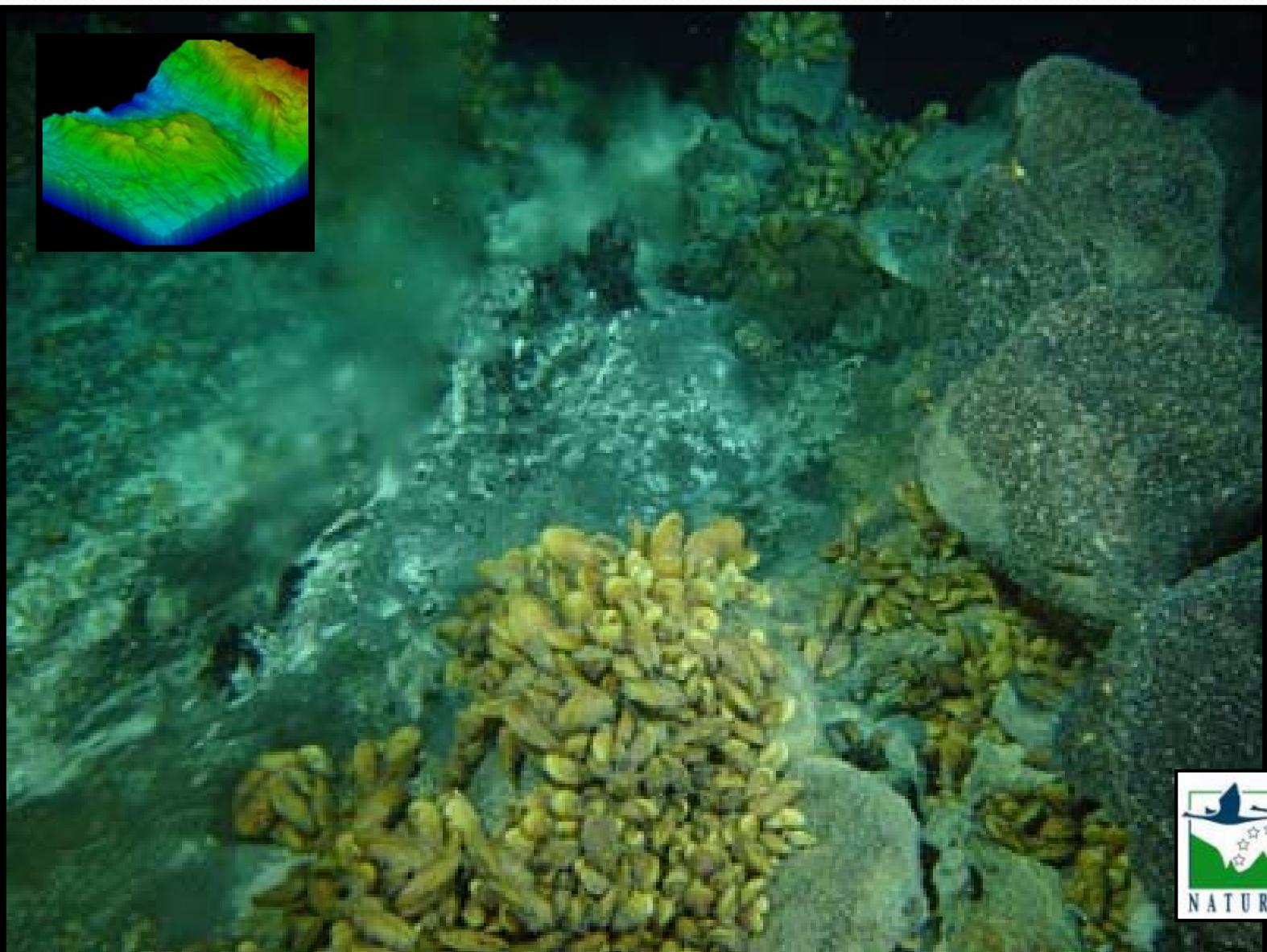














The role of Europe

- Stability and security
- Fisheries and resource conservation – the 100-200 nm issue
- The Marine Strategy Framework Directive and subsidiarity
- The outermost regions as boundary/frontier regions
- Specificity and integration in the EU policies
- The need of a common voice in maritime affairs
- The outermost regions as stakeholders not mere appendages to Member States

