

# ATLANTIC ACTION PLAN

## Consultation workshops

*7 November 2018 – Liverpool, United Kingdom*

*21 November 2018 – Bordeaux, France*

**Summary Paper**



Building a better  
working world

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# 1. AAP Consultation Workshops United Kingdom and France – Overview

Two consultation workshops have finalised the series, each one focussing on a number of subtopics:

	PORTS	ENVIRONMENT	BLUE SKILLS
Stakeholder cooperation	Ports as regional economy hubs	Marine litter and plastics	Blue skills as a catalyst of maritime growth
		Coastal erosion: environmental solutions and green infrastructure	Increasing the attractiveness of blue economy jobs
Emerging Industries	Ports as MRE hubs		
	Ports and marine exploration		
	Ports as tourist economy hubs		

**LEGEND**

UK	FR
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## Who was present?

The workshops were attended by representatives of both – the private and public sector. While most of the participants came from the hosting Member State, each workshop had a number of international experts. In the UK, tourism experts from Ireland as well as marine litter experts from Spain were present. France hosted a number of experts from Spain, among them regional development actors and universities. Both the UK and the French workshop had around 45 participants.

## How were the workshops structured?

The workshops followed a uniform choreography, where a more official opening ceremony introduced the Atlantic strategy, followed by more technical, breakout sessions. The breakout sessions were split into two parts. Firstly, participants identified a number of challenges which they believed had the highest Atlantic added value and urgency. The room was subsequently split into two to three groups, each of which discussed potential actions to address the identified challenges. Finally, each group briefly presented their actions to the whole room for feedback.

## What were the most important challenges identified and actions proposed?

Challenges	Actions	WS
<i>PORTS</i>		
Cooperation, Coordination and Knowledge sharing	Create local, bottom-up development council, to complement a larger port strategy and ensure all local stakeholders are included, include citizens on port development activities	FR
	Accompany the development of new (e.g. wine) and traditional sectors (e.g. timber, grains) towards more efficient infrastructure, involve private and public stakeholders to create more efficient and environmentally friendly logistical flows	FR
	Develop an Atlantic port strategy, exchange best practices, ensure financing opportunities for smaller ports	FR
	Create local, bottom-up development council, to complement a larger port strategy and ensure all local stakeholders are included	FR
	Support the diversification of naval construction towards MRE development	FR
	Accompany the transition of hydrocarbon ports towards more environmental solutions	FR
Tourism	Create a Thematic Atlantic cruise route, building on the common history of the Atlantic (e.g. Vikings, discovering the new world), create an Atlantic identity by fostering cooperation between cruise and inland touristic offers, joining local tourism strategies and promoting	UK, FR

	Develop a flagship project of “green” cruise port, e.g. through supplying electricity through offshore windfarms or other marine renewable energies	UK
	Enhance Tourism through thematic experiences (e.g. fish and cook local), focus on smaller cruise tourists searching unique experiences	UK
MRE	Involve semi-public organisations to provide reports and disseminate environmental compliance – based on successes of the model of the Crown Estate (UK)	UK
	Develop business clusters around natural geographic clusters of ports	UK
	Organise a comprehensive Mapping Exercise on supply chain expertise for the Atlantic Basin based on ‘Regions of Knowledge’ model	UK
Marine Exploration	Increase communication and availability of data, especially related to the economic potential and the environmental aspects	FR
	Create port centres / local clusters to spur new ideas, integrate various actors	FR
	Use the aquaculture sector to launch the development of marine biotechnology	FR
<b>BLUE SKILLS</b>		
Fragmentation & cooperation	Take inventory of the economic organization of the sectors in the different Member States, with the roles and responsibilities of each organisation in each region, strengthen the links between these actors and homogenize the approach based on good practice	FR
	Create a European pool of experts to speak and intervene on blue jobs, create opportunities for marine professionals to speak at universities	UK, FR
	Strengthen the link between the marine industry and the media, popularise academic work by publishing in specialised media	FR
	Promote the ‘honest broker approach’ to have institutions that collaborate both with apprenticeship programmes (job training) and employers to align future workforce with skills demand, create specific employment programmes and	UK, FR
	Facilitate blue economy speakers at schools, develop links between schools and protected marine environments, strengthen the maritime dimension in school programmes	FR
Data collection	Develop a business intelligence scheme: collection of data from businesses, standardise definitions, combined global jobs database, harmonise data on and Atlantic level	UK, FR
	Create a geographic information platform on the existence of job opportunities and needs, utilise both top-down and bottom-up approach	FR
<b>COASTAL EROSION</b>		
Research and Education	Create an EU strategy for observation of coastal erosion, built on local points of contact that work in a coordinated way, using common language and indicators	FR
	Establish research projects to strengthen knowledge on different measurement tools	FR
Action	Develop test spaces, pilot areas, and experimentation on coastal protection, out in place an adapted and more flexible regulatory framework for litigation prevention.	FR
	Ensure shoreline evolution is taken into account in urban planning activities (condition of public fund support for example), control coastal land purchases in the interest of mitigating coastal erosion.	FR
<b>MARINE LITTER</b>		
Raise awareness	Develop a pilot project of ‘litter-free’ communities, integrating removal, waste management, recycling, collection, and raising awareness across multiple Atlantic communities.	UK
	Commission a research study to quantify economic impact of marine litter in the Atlantic	UK
	Promote business action (use of alternative materials, manufacturing techniques) through incentives and accreditations, publish a best practice guide on disposal	UK
Remove litter from the ocean	Make use of available tools to identify hotspots, work with local communities in the respective areas to remove litter from the ocean, pilot new approaches in doing so	UK

## 2. Workshop UK – Summary

### What was discussed?

The Atlantic Action Plan Consultation Workshop in Liverpool, UK discussed the topics of ports, blue skills and marine litter. The workshop included four breakout sessions, focussing on four distinct topics, namely:

- ▶ Ports as tourist economy hubs;
- ▶ Blue Skills as a catalyst of maritime growth;
- ▶ Ports as MRE hubs;
- ▶ Marine litter & plastics.

### Who was present?

The breakout sessions were attended by both representatives of the private and public sector. Most participants were from the UK, however there were some international experts, such as a marine litter expert from Spain or a tourism expert from Ireland. Participants mainly represented national and regional authorities, academia and marine clusters. For a complete stakeholder list refer to Annex II.

### How was the workshop structured

Firstly, a number of challenges previously identified in the discussion paper were put up for discussion. Participants were split into small groups and asked to identify the two challenges which they believed had the highest Atlantic added value and urgency as well as any important challenges that were not included on the list. Through this process, a number of challenges were identified. The room was subsequently split into two to three groups, each of which discussed potential actions to address the identified challenges. Finally, each group briefly presented their actions to the whole room for feedback.

### What were the main challenges identified?

Each of the four breakout sessions presented a number of different challenges, from which the most pressing ones were identified.

*Breakout Session 1: Ports as tourist economy hubs (Due to the similar structure of Atlantic ports, as well as the fact they trail behind their Mediterranean and Baltic counterparts in tourist activity, cooperation can significantly facilitate the development of the area)*

- ▶ **Coordination and cooperation:** This refers to both coordination of city and regional authorities with local communities as well as promoting cooperation between the boating industry and local facilities to develop the role of private marinas. Furthermore, there is need to involve affected actors such as the fishing industry in the development of tourist facilities.
- ▶ **Development of infrastructure:** Participants identified a need to develop tourist facilities, specifically cruise facilities. This would need to be done in coherence with city development and keeping sustainable principles in mind.
- ▶ **Creating new touristic products:** As the Atlantic area is not a prime destination for nautical tourism, there is a need to create additional products, such as thematic cruises and experiences.

*Breakout Session 2: Blue Skills (A critical component to realise the Atlantic Action Plan will be ensuring that the workforce in coastal communities properly possess training to work in the maritime economy.)*

- ▶ **Cooperation & data sharing:** This challenge includes the lack of interdisciplinary and cross-sectoral (policy, industry, academia) cooperation and platforms to share data among Atlantic stakeholders, which notably creates inefficiencies in the quality of data for properly understanding the nature of the marine economy in coastal communities and knowing where investment is needed to develop blue skills.



- ▶ **Transfer of skills:** This refers to the need for more clustered development of blue skills in a way that facilitates having apprenticeship programmes and other trainings where workers can learn about potential blue skills opportunities.
- ▶ **Engagement of communities:** This challenge comes from discussion around how many coastal communities outside major ports are rural and thus are vulnerable to economic forces that draw the youth away from these communities to urban areas and as such present a challenge in terms of retaining skilled labour to work in the blue economy.

***Breakout Session 3: Ports as MRE hubs** (Due to the large presence of ports in the Atlantic area, there is high added value in developing ports as MRE hubs to spur growth in the maritime sector.)*

- ▶ **Sharing of knowledge on environmental regulation and compliance:** Given the different regulations governing the MRE sector in the Member States, there is an acute need to share knowledge with Atlantic stakeholders on the different regulation and compliance measures that govern MRE investment and operations in the ports. This also includes sharing and disseminating environmental impact studies that have already been undertaken to expedite MRE investment.
- ▶ **Coordination between ports:** This challenge arises from the fact that relatively little is known among the ports as to what modalities of MRE investment are best-suited and thus prevents differentiation. As such, this lack of differentiation makes it harder to develop business clusters around the natural geographic clusters of ports and understanding the supply chain expertise of for the Atlantic basin.

***Breakout Session 4: Marine Litter & Plastics** (Marine litter is an inherently common problem that can only be addressed through joint actions.)*

- ▶ **Vertical challenges:** Participants split actions against marine litter into three vertical challenges: i) How to reduce land-based input; ii) How to reduce maritime input; iii) How to reduce existing litter.
- ▶ **Horizontal challenges:** There is need for action on a horizontal level to address the vertical challenges. For example, there is a need for educational initiatives, engaging local communities, businesses, and regional authorities. Furthermore, more needs to be done to promote environmentally friendly technology and alternatives. Lastly, there is a need to share best practices and promote synergies.

### What actions were proposed?

A number of actions were proposed in each session, the table below presents the most pertinent ones.

Tourism	Blue Skills	MRE	Marine Litter
Foster cooperation between cruise and inland touristic offers	Develop a business intelligence scheme	Involve semi-public organisations to provide reports and disseminate environmental compliance	Create awareness, information campaigns in schools
Develop a flagship project of "green" cruise port	Promote the 'honest broker approach'	Develop business clusters around natural geographic clusters of ports	Commission a research study to quantify economic impact of marine litter
Create a Thematic Atlantic cruise route	Identify blue skills gap in maritime communities through creating a comprehensive mapping exercise of training programmes	Organise a comprehensive Mapping Exercise on supply chain expertise for the Atlantic Basin	Develop a pilot project of 'litter-free' communities
Improve communication and coordination with local communities and SMEs			Incentivise Fishers to bring back litter
			Promote business action

### 3. Annex IA: UK – List of Actions

#### 3.1.1 Breakout Session 1: Ports as tourist economy hubs

Actions	Stakeholders	Atlantic Added Value	Lessons learnt
<b>Coordination and Cooperation</b>			
<b>Improve communication and coordination with local communities and SMEs</b>	Local Authorities, SMEs	Strengthening coordination between Atlantic stakeholders	
<b>Define UK role in future joint actions, ensure UK stakeholders continue to be involved in joint initiatives post Brexit.</b>	UK Government, Ports, Research, European Commission	Strengthening coordination between Atlantic stakeholders	
<b>Foster cooperation between cruise and inland touristic offers, joining local tourism strategies and promoting the Atlantic heritage of smaller coastal communities by building tourism offers built on local experiences</b>	Local Authorities, SMEs, Regional Authorities, Tourism agencies		
<b>Development of infrastructure</b>			
<b>Develop a flagship project of “green” cruise port, e.g. through supplying electricity through offshore windfarms or other marine renewable energies</b>	Ports, Electricity companies	Area of Atlantic Leadership	
<b>Improve port facilities to be more environmentally friendly, promote good practices through case studies</b>	Ports, local & regional stakeholders	Exchanging good practices	Learn from Baltic and Mediterranean initiatives Green Blue project in the UK

Creating new touristic products			
<b>Create a Thematic Atlantic cruise route, building on the common history of the Atlantic (e.g. Vikings, discovering the new world), create an Atlantic identity</b>	Cruise operators, local & regional authorities, tourism bodies, hotels, activity providers	Strengthen Atlantic tourism	
<b>Enhance Tourism through thematic experiences (e.g. fish and cook local), focus on smaller cruise tourists searching unique experiences</b>	Tourism agencies, Niche cruise operators	Strengthen Atlantic tourism	Scale of Financial Instruments (viability) Improved access to credit

### 3.1.2 Breakout Session 2: Blue Skills

Actions	Stakeholders	Atlantic Added Value	Lessons learnt
<b>Cooperation &amp; data</b>			
<b>Develop a business intelligence scheme: collection of data from businesses, standardise definitions, combined global jobs database</b>	Local and national authorities, employers, facilitators, funding bodies/ brokers, training providers-industry partnerships	Increased dissemination Capturing, comparing, sharing Transferring outcome	SERFA project (Cornwall Marine network skills brokerage model) Channel Marine academy (provide career advise)
<b>Transfer of skills</b>			
<b>Promote the 'honest broker approach' to have institutions that collaborate both with apprenticeship programmes (job training) and employers to align future workforce with skills demand</b>	Local and national authorities, employers, training providers-industry partnerships	Aligning skills training with skills demand	Models of similar programmes exist (e.g. in Cornwall), but there is a need to make this model more region-wide



<b>Identify blue skills gap in maritime communities through creating a comprehensive mapping exercise of training programmes at all levels</b>	Local and national authorities, employers, training providers-industry partnerships	Clearly provide evidence of where there is a need for blue skills training	
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### 3.1.3 Breakout Session 3: Ports as MRE hubs

Actions	Stakeholders	Atlantic Added Value	Lessons learnt
<b>Sharing of knowledge on environmental regulation and compliance</b>			
<b>Involve semi-public organisations to provide reports and disseminate environmental compliance – based on successes of the model of the Crown Estate (UK)</b>	Employers, facilitators (extractors, funding bodies/ brokers), training providers-industry partnerships	Increased dissemination Capturing, comparing, sharing Transferring outcome	Having a centralised authority that can act as a neutral party to aggregate data on MRE demand is vital for the 'triple helix' industry/academia/policy.
<b>Coordination between ports</b>			
<b>Develop business clusters around natural geographic clusters of ports using the Cornwall model</b>	Local authorities, employers, facilitators (extractors, funding bodies/ brokers), training providers-industry partnerships	Helps specialise MRE capabilities at ports that have natural advantages (e.g. tidal/wave energy capabilities)	Cornwall successfully leveraged key industries to develop business clusters whose model could be used around ports in the Atlantic Basin
<b>Organise a comprehensive Mapping Exercise on supply chain expertise for the Atlantic Basin based on 'Regions of Knowledge' model</b>	Ports and cities, local/national authorities, employers, facilitators (extractors, funding bodies/ brokers), training providers-industry partnerships	Increased dissemination Capturing, comparing, sharing Transferring outcome	A comprehensive mapping of the supply chain expertise in the Atlantic basin ports would help MRE differentiation and understand what models are being tested and work

### 3.1.4 Breakout Session 4: Marine Litter & Plastics

Actions	Stakeholders	Atlantic Added Value	Lessons learnt
<b>Horizontal – Raising awareness</b>			
<b>Create awareness, information campaigns in schools, get involved in community projects</b>	Local communities, schools	Addressing a common issue	
<b>Promote business action (use of alternative materials, manufacturing techniques) through incentives and accreditations, publish a best practice guide on disposal</b>	Local authorities, businesses	Addressing a common issue	
<b>Raise awareness in general public, highlight the implications of ones actions, create a social media campaign on marine litter</b>	Local and regional authorities	Addressing a common issue	
<b>Create joint actions to create a public perception of the problem, e.g. beach days where communities meet to clean the beach</b>	Local and regional authorities	Addressing a common issue	Beach days in Ireland
<b>Commission a research study to quantify economic impact of marine litter in the Atlantic</b>	Research, government authorities, industry	Addressing a common issue	
<b>Horizontal – Promoting new approaches</b>			
<b>Promote research on recyclability</b>	Research, government authorities, industry	Addressing a common issue	

<b>Develop a pilot project of 'litter-free' communities, integrating removal, waste management, recycling, collection, and raising awareness. Develop the project across multiple Atlantic communities.</b>	Local Authorities of communities across the Atlantic Area	Addressing a common issue	Green Blue project in the UK
<b>Vertical – Removing marine litter from the ocean</b>			
<b>Make use of available tools to identify hotspots, work with local communities in the respective areas to remove litter from the ocean, pilot new approaches in doing so</b>	Local communities, research	Addressing a common issue	Clean Atlantic
<b>Incentivise Fishers to bring back litter, develop facilities in ports to manage disposal</b>	Local Authorities	Addressing a common issue	Fishing for litter project in the UK

## 4. Annex IB: UK – Participating Organisations

<b>BEIS</b>	<b>European Committee of the Regions</b>
<b>CETMAR</b>	<b>Liverpool City Region Combined Authority</b>
<b>Cities &amp; Local Growth Unit, BEIS North West</b>	<b>Liverpool John Moores University</b>
<b>Cork Institute of Technology</b>	<b>Marine Energy Wales</b>
<b>Cornwall Marine Network</b>	<b>Marine Management Organisation</b>
<b>Department for Business, Energy &amp; Industrial Strategy</b>	<b>Marine South East Ltd</b>
<b>Department for Transport UK</b>	<b>Maritime Skills Alliance</b>
<b>Department for Work and Pension</b>	<b>MHCLG</b>
<b>Department of Environment, Food &amp; Rural Affairs</b>	<b>Northern and Western Regional Assembly</b>
<b>DG MARE</b>	<b>Scottish Government</b>
<b>EU MSP Platform (University of Liverpool)</b>	<b>Society of Maritime Industries</b>
<b>European Committee of the Regions</b>	

## 5. Workshop France – Summary<sup>1</sup>

### What was discussed?

The Atlantic Action Plan Consultation Workshop in Bordeaux, France discussed the topics of ports, blue skills and coastal erosion. The workshop included four breakout sessions, focussing on four distinct topics, namely:

- ▶ Ports as regional development hubs;
- ▶ Increasing the attractiveness of blue skills;
- ▶ Ports and marine exploration;
- ▶ Coastal erosion: green infrastructure and environmental action.

### Who was present?

The breakout sessions were attended by both representatives of the private and public sector. Most participants were from the Nouvelle-Aquitaine Region, however there were national and international experts, as well as a small number of participants from Spain. Participants mainly represented national and regional authorities, ports, and marine enterprises. For a complete list refer to Annex II.

### How was the workshop structured

Firstly, a number of challenges previously identified in the discussion paper were put up for discussion. Participants were split into small groups and asked to identify the two challenges which they believed had the highest Atlantic added value and urgency as well as any important challenges that were not included on the list. Through this process, a number of challenges were identified. The room was subsequently split into two to three groups, each of which discussed potential actions to address the identified challenges. Finally, each group briefly presented their actions to the whole room for feedback.

### What were the main challenges identified?

Each of the four breakout sessions presented a number of different challenges, from which the most pressing ones were identified.

***Breakout Session 1: Ports as regional development hubs** (Due to the similar structure of Atlantic ports, cooperation can significantly facilitate the development of the area)*

- ▶ **Governance and cooperation:** Ports acting as regional development hubs requires a change in operating structure. This refers to internal governance related procedures, such as the role of port authorities, as well as to external cooperation mechanisms, both on a local with companies, authorities and other actors, as well as on a larger level between different ports.
- ▶ **Diversification and infrastructure:** To assist the development of ports as regional development hubs, they need to diversify their activities. This requires both support for said diversification as well as the financing and construction on specialised infrastructure.

***Breakout Session 2: Blue Skills** (A critical component to realise the AAP will be ensuring that the workforce in coastal communities possesses the proper training to work in the maritime economy.)*

- ▶ **Lack of marine culture:** There is a general lack of information about the ocean and the attractiveness of blue economy jobs, especially among younger people and women.
- ▶ **Data collection:** There is not enough data available to structure a cooperative approach to promoting the development of blue skills.

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<sup>1</sup> Findings will be circulated to participants for comments

- ▶ **Fragmentation of the blue economy:** Due to the fragmentation of the sector, stakeholders have difficulties working together to foster the attractiveness of blue economy jobs.
- ▶ **Cooperation between industry and education:** There is a need to develop the cooperation between the blue economy industry and higher education.

***Breakout Session 3: Marine exploration** (Marine exploration presents an area of large economic potential for the Atlantic are through fields such as deep sea mining and blue biotechnology.)*

- ▶ **Lack of information:** Participants identified one main challenge, the lack of information. Due to the fact that this is an emerging sector, not a lot of quantifiable information is available, both on the economic opportunities as well as the environmental effects.

***Breakout Session 4: Coastal Erosion** (Coastal erosion has a detrimental effect on large parts of the Atlantic coast, and will likely be exacerbated through climate change.)*

- ▶ **Education of the general public:** The risks of coastal erosion are still not very well known among the general public, there is a need to communicate more, especially in at risk areas.
- ▶ **Research:** Research needs to focus on identification of at risk areas that need to be protected. There is also a need to observe their development to better understand the mechanisms at work.
- ▶ **Action:** There is need for joint action to protect at risk areas, which requires cooperation among various actors.
- ▶ **Future development:** Since climate change is likely to further exacerbate the problem of coastal erosion, sustainable strategies and risk management are required.

### What actions were proposed?

A number of actions were proposed in each session, the table below presents the most pertinent ones.

Ports	Blue Skills	Marine Exploration	Coastal Erosion
<p>Create local, bottom-up development council, to complement a larger port strategy and ensure all local stakeholders are included</p> <p>Educate and include citizens regarding port development activities</p> <p>Accompany the development of traditional sectors towards more efficient infrastructure, involve private and public stakeholders to create more efficient and environmentally friendly logistical flows</p> <p>Support the diversification of naval construction towards MRE development</p>	<p>Facilitate blue economy speakers at schools, develop links between schools and protected marine environments, strengthen the maritime dimension in school programmes</p> <p>Harmonise data collected, build future initiatives on what has been done, use Interreg funds for harmonisation</p> <p>Take inventory of the economic organization of the sectors in the different MS, with the responsibilities of each organisation in each region, strengthen the links between these actors and homogenize the approach.</p>	<p>Increase communication and availability of data, especially related to the economic potential and the environmental aspects</p> <p>Diversify the aquaculture sector towards algae production, and build on its history, expertise and proximity to various marine actors</p> <p>Create port centres / local clusters to spur new ideas, integrate various actors</p> <p>Ensure citizens are involved in the process of developing marine exploration and exploitation</p>	<p>Create an EU strategy for observation of coastal erosion, built on local points of contact that work in a coordinated way, using common language and indicators</p> <p>Develop test spaces, pilot areas, and experimentation on coastal protection, out in place an adapted and more flexible regulatory framework for litigation prevention.</p> <p>Ensure shoreline evolution is taken into account in urban planning activities, control coastal land purchases in the interest of mitigating coastal erosion</p>



## 6. Annex I: List of Actions

### 6.1.1 Breakout Session 1: Ports as regional development hubs

Actions	Stakeholders	Atlantic Added Value	Lessons learnt
<b>Governance and cooperation</b>			
<b>Develop and finance local exchange and cooperation mechanisms</b>	Ports, regional authorities, cities, industry	Develop Atlantic ports	
<b>Educate and include citizens regarding port development activities</b>	Ports, regional and local authorities	Develop Atlantic ports, raise awareness	
<b>Develop an Atlantic port strategy, exchange best practices</b>	Ports	Exchange of best practices, joint approach	
<b>Create local, bottom-up development council, to complement a larger port strategy and ensure all local stakeholders are included</b>	Ports, regional and local authorities, industry	Develop Atlantic ports, raise awareness	
<b>Ensure financing opportunities for smaller ports</b>	European, national and regional authorities	Develop Atlantic ports	
<b>Diversification and infrastructure</b>			
<b>Create logistical flows for undeveloped sectors (e.g. wine in Bordeaux) based on a low-carbon approach</b>	Ports, local & regional authorities	Develop Atlantic ports	

<b>Accompany the development of traditional sectors (e.g. timber, grains) towards more efficient infrastructure, involve private and public stakeholders to create more efficient and environmentally friendly logistical flows</b>	Ports, local & regional authorities	Develop Atlantic ports	
<b>Accompany the transition of hydrocarbon ports towards more environmental solutions</b>	Ports, local & regional authorities	Develop Atlantic ports	
<b>Support the diversification of naval construction towards MRE development</b>	Ports, local & regional authorities, MRE developers	Develop Atlantic ports	
<b>Increase Atlantic cooperation on the development of cruise tourism routes and facilities</b>	Ports, local & regional authorities, tourism agencies	Develop Atlantic ports	

### 6.1.2 Breakout Session 2: Blue Skills

Actions	Stakeholders	Atlantic Added Value	Lessons learnt
<b>Lack of marine culture / marine jobs attractiveness</b>			
<b>Support the education of educators, ensure educators are aware of the marine environment and its opportunities</b>	National authorities, Higher education, local authorities	Create awareness	
<b>Foster and develop the access to marine/water sports in coastal region (e.g. sailing), especially for young people</b>	Ministries of sports / education, Local authorities, sport associations	Create awareness	

<b>Facilitate blue economy speakers at schools, develop links between schools and protected marine environments, strengthen the maritime dimension in school programmes</b>	National authorities, School, local authorities, industry, marine actors	Create awareness	
<b>Create communication campaigns (in particular towards youth, with social network campaigns) and communication tools on marine jobs to the general public</b>	European Commission, National authorities, Regional authorities	Create awareness	
<b>Data collection</b>			
<b>Harmonise data collected, build future initiatives on what has been done, use Interreg funds for harmonisation</b>	European Commission, ASG, national authorities, Regional Authorities	Harmonisation, sharing of best practices	Nouvelle-Aquitaine region initiative on blue growth and MOOC on blue jobs
<b>Create a geographic information platform on the existence of job opportunities and needs, utilise both top-down and bottom-up approach</b>	European Commission, ASG, national authorities, Regional Authorities, job centres	Promoting Atlantic development	EU job platform (EURES)
<b>Structuration of the blue economy</b>			
<b>Take inventory of the economic organization of the sectors in the different Member States, with the roles and responsibilities of each organisation in each region, strengthen the links between these actors and homogenize the approach based on good practice</b>	Federations, clusters, marine networks	Harmonisation, sharing of best practices	
<b>Cooperation between industry and education</b>			

<b>Create opportunities for marine professionals to speak at universities (remove the administrative obstacles)</b>	Industry, higher education	Promoting Atlantic development	
<b>Create a European pool of experts to speak and intervene on blue jobs</b>	Industry, higher education	Promoting Atlantic development	
<b>Strengthen the link between the marine industry and the media, popularise academic work by publishing in specialised media (Le Marin, Ruta Pescera, etc.)</b>	Media, higher education	Promoting Atlantic development	Summer universities for journalists in Brest, Le Marin
<b>Create shared employment platforms for blue jobs (mutualised functions on export and other specific needs, and shared responsibilities on apprenticeships)</b>	Industry, higher education	Promoting Atlantic development	Cornwall marine network

### 6.1.3 Breakout Session 3: Marine Exploration

Actions	Stakeholders	Atlantic Added Value	Lessons learnt
<b>Lack of information</b>			
<b>Increase communication and availability of data, especially related to the economic potential and the environmental aspects</b>	Research institutes	Promoting future industries	
<b>Develop an Atlantic research fleet</b>	Research institutes, national authorities	Promoting future industries	
<b>Create port centres / local clusters to spur new ideas, integrate various actors</b>	Ports, regional authorities, research, industry	Promoting future industries	Port of Rotterdam (living labs)

<b>Ensure citizens are involved in the process of developing marine exploration and exploitation</b>	Local and regional authorities	Promoting future industries	Micro-financing from local citizens for wind energy projects
<b>Develop research partnerships</b>	Ports, Research institutes	Promoting future industries	
<b>Use the aquaculture sector to launch the development of marine biotechnology (marine mussel adhesion),</b>	Aquaculture industry, research organisations	Promoting future industries	
<b>Diversify the aquaculture sector towards algae production, and build on its history, expertise and proximity to various marine actors</b>	Aquaculture industry, research organisation, ports, local stakeholders	Promoting future industries	

#### 6.1.4 Breakout Session 4: Coastal Erosion

Actions	Stakeholders	Atlantic Added Value	Lessons learnt
<b>Education of the general public</b>			
<b>Educate younger people through school programmes on natural evolution of the coastal line</b>	Higher education programmes Schools, local authorities	Exchange of best practices	
<b>Create information campaigns for new residents and property developers on coastal areas (natural evolution of the coastal line, roles of vegetation and natural habitats, protection and emergency plans)</b>	National authorities, Local authorities	Exchange of best practices	
<b>Anticipation: research &amp; observation</b>			

<b>Create an EU strategy for observation of coastal line evolution, built on local points of contact that work in a coordinated way, using common language and indicators</b>	ASG, Research institutes, regional authorities	Exchange of best practices, creation of a common approach	
<b>Establish research projects to strengthen knowledge on:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Identification of tools for measuring hydrosedimentary dynamics</b></li> <li>• <b>Strengthening the network of hydrographers and sharing of knowledge</b></li> <li>• <b>Measuring the impact of marine activities on hydrosedimentary dynamics</b></li> <li>• <b>Social acceptability of risks related to coastal erosion</b></li> </ul>	Research institutes	Development of Atlantic leadership	
<b>Action: on-going coastal erosion management</b>			
<b>Control urbanisation in exposed areas, create a common approach at EU level</b>	Regional authorities	Coordinated action	
<b>Cooperate during crisis situations and storms (safety and security)</b>	National authorities, Local authorities, law enforcement	Coordinated action	Fire management and cooperation of firemen at EU level
<b>Future development: coastal erosion mitigation and adaptation</b>			
<b>Develop test spaces, pilot areas, and experimentation on coastal protection, out in place an adapted and more flexible regulatory framework for litigation prevention.</b>	Regional authorities	Coordinated action, exchange of best practices	



<b>Take inventory of territorial adaptation strategies at all levels, share best practices</b>	Regional authorities	Exchange of best practices	
<b>Preserve coastal and retro-coastal natural environments using EU tools such as LIFE+ or NATURA 2000</b>	Regional and local authorities	Coordinated action	
<b>Ensure shoreline evolution is taken into account in urban planning activities (condition of public fund support for example), control coastal land purchases in the interest of mitigating coastal erosion</b>	National authorities, Regional and local authorities, city planners	Creation of a common approach	

## 7. Annex II: Participating Organisations

<b>AETS</b>	<b>HACE SAS, Hydro Air Concept Energie</b>
<b>CEREMA</b>	<b>Pilotage de la Gironde</b>
<b>CESER Nouvelle-Aquitaine</b>	<b>Pôle Mer Bretagne Atlantique</b>
<b>Communauté d'agglomération Rochefort Océan</b>	<b>Port Atlantique La Rochelle</b>
<b>Conseil Régional Nouvelle-Aquitaine</b>	<b>Region Nouvelle-Aquitaine</b>
<b>CPMR</b>	<b>Réseau Transnational Atlantique</b>
<b>CSRC</b>	<b>Secrétariat Général de la Mer</b>
<b>DEKYTSPOTTER</b>	<b>SGAR Nouvelle-Aquitaine</b>
<b>DG MARE</b>	<b>Syndicat Mixte du port de commerce de Rochefort/Tonnay-Charente</b>
<b>Direction Interrégionale de la Mer Sud-Atlantique</b>	<b>Union Maritime et Portuaire de Bordeaux</b>
<b>DIRM Sud Atlantique</b>	<b>Universidad Católica de Valencia</b>
<b>Equipe de Soutien au Plan d'Action Atlantique - Hub National France</b>	<b>Université de La Rochelle</b>
<b>European Sea Ports Organisation (ESPO)</b>	<b>Valorem Marine Solutions</b>
<b>Fundacion CETMAR, Centro Tecnológico del Mar</b>	<b>WE ATLANTIC</b>
<b>Grand Port Maritime de Bordeaux</b>	

