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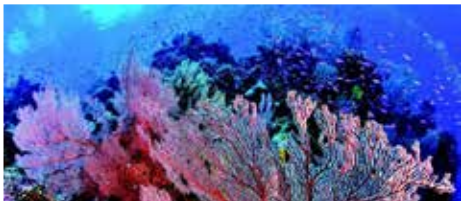
National Strategy for the Sea and Coastline

2024 - 2030



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PREAMBLE

WHY A NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE SEA AND COASTLINE?

BECAUSE FRANCE IS, AND MUST REMAIN, A MAJOR MARITIME POWER

With a maritime space of 10.2 million km² bordered by approximately 22,860 km of borders shared with 32 States and located 97% Overseas, France is present on all the world's oceans. This vast maritime space makes France the second world maritime power, after the United States of America, and positions it as a key stakeholder in international maritime governance[1].

Thanks to all its territories, **France boasts an outstanding biodiversity,** especially in Overseas France, that it has a duty to protect. The populations draw multiple ecosystemic services from this land and sea biodiversity, a source of resilience, which contributes to climate change mitigation. Healthy coastal and oceanic ecosystems have the capacity to capture CO_2 from the atmosphere, a process known as blue carbon sequestration[2]. These natural habitats are particularly sensitive to the consequences of climate change: rising water levels, marine heatwaves, increase in the frequency and severity of storms (cyclones, etc.). There is therefore a real challenge, in terms of climate and biological diversity, to ensure the conservation of these ecosystems.

France is also a maritime economic power. Its shipbuilding industry relies on historical technical expertise, supported by high-level maritime research. Thanks to the excellence of its naval fleet (military, commercial and recreational vessels), it is an exporting power that flies an internationally recognised nautical flag.

France also boasts a dense network of ports, made up of 12 major State trading ports that are linked to the main seaway routes and to the strategic terrestrial logistical infrastructures of European networks, and of about fifty devolved ports providing access to territories and their hinterlands. These ports handle goods traffic (containers and bulk cargo), raw materials and energy resources (hydrocarbons, natural gas) as well as substantial movements of ferry and cruise passengers. They also represent significant potential for contributing to the decarbonisation of the national economy (reception of green industries, assembly of floating wind turbines and maintenance of marine renewable energy (MRE), e-fuel production, etc.).

France is the second largest European provider of sea and aquaculture produce. It is the European leader in oyster farming, with 85% of total production. The fishing and aquaculture sectors are historical, structuring sectors of the French maritime coastlines. In 2020, French production of sea produce (fishing and farming) represented 652,257 metric tons in liveweight[3] equivalent. In terms of fish stock management, the most recent studies, conducted by IFREMER in 2022, show an increase in healthy fish resource stocks in French waters, but this falls way short of a target of the European Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), and even shorter of that of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD). Since 2020, the CFP forbids the overfishing of any EU fish stocks and the MSFD indicates that European marine waters must be of good environmental status. In 2021, 51% of the 327,000 metric tons of fish harvested by mainland France came from sustainably exploited fish populations, compared to the 15% of 20 years ago[4].

Lastly, with more than 28 million people practising watersports and subaquatic activities, France can count on these fast-growing professional sectors, an important vector in the structuring and regulation of practices, in sustainable development awareness and education, and in the preservation of biodiversity. Benefiting from a dense territorial network, the sector is animated by accredited, State-delegated water and underwater sports federations recognised as being of public interest.

Aware of the vulnerability and fragility of the seas and oceans facing pressures caused by humans, France also acts for the preservation and

PREAMBLE

sustainable development of its marine space in the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted on 25 September 2015 by the United Nations.

BECAUSE IT IS NOW CONFRONTED WITH MAJOR CHALLENGES TO BE TACKLED

Like the rest of the world, France knows it must resolutely act against climate change, biodiversity erosion and sources of pollution. Successive reports from IPCC (20 March 2020) and IPBES (8 July 2022) on the sustainable use of wild species demand fast action.

Climate change is a systemic threat to our economies and our environment, the Overseas territories being particularly vulnerable: rise in sea levels impacting the coastline, probable aggravation of certain natural risks and their consequences, which remain to be specified and spatially identified (increase in extreme hydrometeorological events such as storms, coastal or inland flooding, and drought), water acidification and warming, and degradation of the quality of habitats, are major perils to marine and coastal ecosystems across the world, and to the communities that depend on them. The destabilisation of these ecosystems and their underlying biological balances tends to cause an increase in food, health and migration crises, hence having a direct impact on populations all over the world.

With this observation comes the necessity to act by engaging with a planned ecology and energy transition, allowing us to offset our contribution to climate change, to adjust to its inevitable consequences and to preserve marine habitats and biodiversity, while providing visibility for the economic sectors that give structure to the maritime world.

Firstly, marine and coastal habitats, which render multiple ecosystemic but also economic and recreational services, must be championed for their benefits, particularly in terms of climate regulation, natural risk mitigation, natural heritage and contribution to economies.

Secondly, the potential of French marine renewable energy is a promising approach to dealing with the issues of energy transition and sovereignty, while ensuring the conversion of the rapidly changing French maritime economy, towards more resilient, decarbonised models.

BECAUSE IT MUST ACQUIRE A SHARED VISION OF THE SEA AND COASTLINE BY 2030: THE NSSC

The challenge of this strategy is to build a shared vision and action framework for French sea and coastline policies, to enable an ambitious, sustainable maritime economy, capable of responding to the societal and ecological concerns of the future. It reflects, at French level, the goals of the **Integrated Maritime Policy (IMP)** developed within the European Union. Like the NSSC, this policy champions a global and coordinated approach to all public policies interacting with maritime and coastal spaces, in the aim of ensuring better use of them in terms of both activity and protection. The transition towards a sustainable blue economy based on these three cornerstones is considered as an integral part of the blue component of the European Green Deal, hence contributing to reaching the targets of a 55% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2050.

The **National Strategy for the Sea and Coastline (NSSC), developed in Articles L.219-1 and R.219-1 and ensuing articles of the French Environment Code following the "Grenelle" Forum of the Sea,** forms the framework for all public policies relating to the sea and coastline, consistently with all pre-existing sector-specific strategies. It is applied in both mainland France and the Overseas territories on the basis of the specific skills of each.

The National Strategy for the Sea and Coastline aims to incorporate sector-specific policies in order to accommodate all maritime and coastal issues. **Building on this transversality, France fixes the main orientations for maritime and coastal spatial planning, to be detailed and put into operation on the maritime coastlines of mainland**

France and Overseas basins, by way of the MSP Documents for Maritime Regions and the MSP Documents for Overseas Maritime Regions in Overseas France. Such planning should allow broader consideration of the interplay between public policies conducted on the coastline and those implemented at sea. Ensuring consistency is vital to the development of an integrated vision of the land-sea interface.

This second strategy relies on feedback on the first (NSSC 1). The first NSSC laid the foundations of a prospective vision in the fields of environmental protection, blue economy development and human wellbeing, in terms of quality of life, employment and health. It strengthened France's position at European and international level, confirmed by the hosting of the One Ocean Summit in Brest in February 2022.

However, the acceleration of climate change, with all its consequences (weather events, coastline, ocean warming and acidification, biodiversity loss, etc.) was not sufficiently taken into account by the previous strategy. The good environmental status of the marine habitat and the coastline has not yet been achieved, despite acknowledged efforts. The insufficient operational capability of this first exercise is illustrated by goals that are difficult to attain, measures that lack precision, and human and financial means that, for now, are inadequate. This assessment has highlighted the strategy's meagre assimilation by maritime stakeholders.

To take the exercise further, the new strategy has been put together in the broadest consultation with key stakeholders of the maritime world (national federations of elected representatives, industries, trade unions, associations and NGOs, councils and informal organisations such as the French Maritime Cluster or the France Ocean Committee), **and the territories through regional maritime councils and overseas committees, under the guidance of the National Sea and Coastline Committee (NSCC), the official authority behind this cooperation.** Hence, more than six months of consultation have made it possible to establish a dialogue between the different categories of maritime stakeholders in a context marked by the issues of biodiversity preservation, energy transition and food sovereignty.

Indeed, the assimilation and success of the NSSC are possible only with the involvement of all maritime and coastal stakeholders in the strategy elaboration and adoption process.

Through two months of public consultation, the opinions of citizens on the principles and orientations of this strategy have been gathered.

1. This governance falls within the scope of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea which, since 1982, has defined the framework in which the question of sovereignty and the use and preservation of marine resources is expressed.
2. Blue carbon is a reference to carbon dioxide taken out of the atmosphere by the coastal ecosystems of the world's oceans (mangroves, salt marshes and sea-grass meadows are listed among the most powerful of the biosphere and play an essential role in climate change mitigation).
3. Liveweight equivalent corresponds to the weight of fish actually caught, before processing.
4. The ratio of healthy stocks to total catch has nevertheless decreased in recent years, according to IFREMER's 2022 assessment of fishery resources harvested by mainland France.

A SHARED VISION OF THE SEA AND COASTLINE FOR 2030 AND BEYOND

Through sustainable, high-quality activities, ecosystem health, human wellbeing and employment are recognised as vital goals of the NSSC 2, the achievement of which relies on the quality of the environment and its resources, the main foundation for a dynamic and sustainable maritime and coastal economy that generates values and social equity for society. In addition to these matters there is a need to maintain a high level of maritime safety and security, which is key to the development of the blue economy and the protection of the marine environment.

The NSSC is an ambitious strategy for the six years to come, but it also paves the way **to 2050.** The NSSC concerns both mainland and Overseas France in all their diversity. Hence, the 18 goals apply to both the mainland and the overseas territories (each according to their own specificity, status and skills), with a few examples highlighted by the "Overseas Blue Economy" report produced by the ministry in charge of Overseas France in 2023 in the aim of promoting a maritime economy compatible with Overseas socio-economic challenges. The NSSC also contains a goal specifically aimed at Overseas France (Goal 16).

This will be applied both on the mainland and Overseas, with priority to the CSDs and the SBSDs. Echoing France's European and international commitments, in particular those to reach carbon neutrality and to restore all ecosystems to good status, it aims to:

• Build a future that is desirable to stakeholders and society as a whole, and resilient for marine and coastal territories, and promote a sustainable ecological transition of the sectors and territories guaranteeing the wellbeing of populations and ecosystems;

• Fight against climate change and biodiversity loss and their consequences, by mobilising the maritime sectors and territories, especially in terms of carbon neutrality, sustainable use of resources and the preservation of habitats;

• Propose a sustainable blue economy that serves the interests of national sovereignty and French influence, in both mainland and Overseas France. Besides focusing on the particularities of Overseas territories, one goal (16) is devoted to developing the blue economy in Overseas France. The NSSC must participate in the appropriation of overseas issues by all citizens.

By 2030, the National Strategy for the Sea and Coastline must allow us to:

• Achieve good environmental status of our marine waters by reducing pressures caused by activities at sea, by consolidating the performance of our network of marine protected areas (of which 10% are under strong protection), efficiently managed across marine waters, and through the ecological

restoration of deteriorated habitats. Sufficiency in terrestrial, coastal and maritime practices, the main sources of pressure on the marine habitat, contributes to this priority;

• Pave the way to carbon neutrality by 2050: by 2030, France will have strongly accelerated the decarbonisation of maritime activities and diversified its energy mix by developing marine renewable energy sources, in particular its offshore wind industry, through concerted planning with the territories and stakeholders, accommodating the issues of biodiversity preservation. To this end, 18 GW will be brought into operation by 2035 and at least 45 GW by 2050;

• Reinforce the sustainability and sovereignty of the blue economy: preserving and adapting existing tourism activities to take environmental concerns into account, ensuring the sustainable development and transition of fishing and French aquaculture, and strengthening our food sovereignty by promoting consumption of high-quality aquatic products, ensuring the supply of non-energy mineral resources, the transition of our ports and the efficiency of our transport sector, in particular through enhanced logistical solutions, vital for the activities of tomorrow. Sustainable sea and coastline management is dependent, among other factors, on the implementation of the Avoid, Reduce, Compensate (ARC) sequence for all terrestrial and maritime sectors;

• Develop, guarantee and accompany the attractiveness of maritime and coastal professions by creating permanent positions of quality, through an approach based on equity and social justice, and by developing training solutions in anticipation of new needs;

• Engage in resilient management of coastal regions via strong Government/Local Authority partnerships (faced with the rise in average sea levels, coastal flooding and extremely high visitor numbers), implementing development tools (planning, nature-based solutions, etc.), and funding. Like the rest of the territory, the coastline is engaged in an approach to reach "No Net Land Take" (NNLT) by 2050. The strong links between land and sea, in both ecological and socio-economic terms, are systematically taken into account. Terrestrial and marine pressures are reduced as far as possible;

• Ensure world leadership in ocean protection and sustainable development through diplomatic action (UNOC 2025, BBNJ), negotiation of treaties (plastic, etc.) at both international and European levels and through regional cooperation (in particular within regional seas conventions).

In 2030, the NSSC 2 will have been implemented in an adapted, concerted manner in coordination with other strategies supported by local authorities. This sustainable and responsible development model relies on:

• Strengthened, permanent means and capacities;

• A representative, modernised governance with EU/national and coastline/overseas basin links;

• Integrated, global planning to allow the handling of all main priorities, incorporating social, societal, environmental and cultural issues and taking into account local specificities, especially those of Overseas France. The strategy must enable us to ensure consistency in sector-specific policies to preserve the marine environment and hence guarantee a future for primary coastline maritime activities and the blue economy;

• Main priorities on the following page.

MAIN PRIORITIES FOR THE 6 YEARS TO COME

CARBON NEUTRALITY
BY 2030

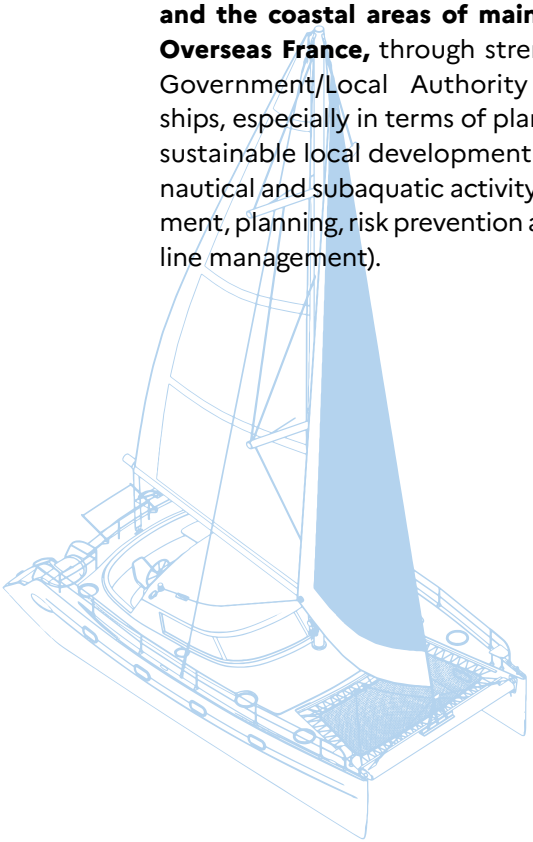
Provide ourselves with the means to reach carbon neutrality by 2050, aiming for: 45 GW of offshore wind power of which 18 GW to be in operation by 2035; decarbonisation and energy transition of the maritime sector and coastal activities (commercial fleets, fishing, aquaculture, recreational and scientific vessels), which must be adapted to the territories; and the protection and restoration of marine carbon sinks (particularly mangroves and posidonia seagrass meadows).

BIODIVERSITY
BY 2030

Ensure the resilience of territories and the maritime and coastline ecosystems of mainland and Overseas France by reaching good environmental status of marine waters, efficient management of the the French network of marine protected areas (33% of EEZ and territorial waters in 2023) and the placing under strong protection of 10% of French maritime space. Through tourism, leisure activities and EMAs (educational marine areas), make the coastline the prime space for environmental education.

EQUITY
BY 2030

Contribute to the short- and long-term wellbeing of populations, employees and stakeholders of the maritime sector and the coastal areas of mainland and Overseas France, through strengthened Government/Local Authority partnerships, especially in terms of planning and sustainable local development (issues of nautical and subaquatic activity development, planning, risk prevention and coastline management).



ECONOMY
BY 2030

Support the competitiveness of our sustainable maritime and coastal blue economy and the sovereignty of mainland and Overseas France (non-energy mineral resources such as aggregates, innovation/science deployment, tourism as the prime economic activity on the seas and coasts of mainland and Overseas France through job numbers, an attractive and sustainable fishing economy, innovative aquaculture that respects the environment, an efficient port network and, more generally, a sustainable, resilient and efficient maritime economy). In particular in terms of FISHING and AQUACULTURE – ensure the green transition, an attractive and sustainable fishing economy, innovative shellfish-farming and aquaculture sectors that respect the environment, and an efficient port network.

DEFINED GOALS

FOR MEETING THESE PRIORITIES

GOAL 1

"Provide integrated, global planning for sea and coastline policies"

The NSSC 2 establishes the national framework for the maritime and coastal goals and priorities to be detailed in the MSP documents for maritime regions and the MSP documents for overseas maritime regions. The purpose of the NSSC 2 is to allow the planning of activities and uses to be determined by the CSDs, through general and spatially-identified goals.

The approach is based on the following cross-disciplinary principles:

- Integrated, global and cross-disciplinary maritime planning at all levels, an integral part of the government's environmental planning;
- Integrated land-sea management, guaranteed by coherent links between sea planning approaches and environmental planning processes conducted on land;
- Maximisation of joint uses and joint benefits;
- Integration of maritime space security and safety issues;
- Partnerships between maritime stakeholders and crossovers between fields (nautical or subaquatic sports, environmental awareness, etc.);
- Strong cooperative action from international level to local level;
- Better knowledge for better decisions;
- Sustainable development based on its three cornerstones: environmental, social and economic;
- Making NSSC goals compatible with one another, and providing prioritisation methods in the event of conflict between them.

1

Fields of

PROTECTION OF HABITATS, RESOURCES, BIOLOGICAL AND ECOLOGICAL BALANCE, AS WELL AS THE PRESERVATION OF SITES, LANDSCAPES AND HERITAGE

Cordouan Lighthouse in Gironde

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GOAL 2

"Achieve good environmental status and restore marine and coastal biodiversity with suitable tools"

COMMITMENTS

- Convention on Biological Diversity, RAMSAR Convention, BBNJ Agreement, Regional Seas Conventions.
- Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (protection of 30% of the ocean by 2030).
- IMO conventions and directives (MARPOL Convention, London Convention, Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments, Underwater Noise and Marine Waste).
- SDG 14.1.; SDG 2; SDG 3; SDG 5 and SDG 15.
- European Green Deal (2019).
- EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) and EU Water Framework Directive (WFD), Habitat Directive (HD), Birds Directive (BD), Nitrates Directive, Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive, European Nature Restoration Law.
- European Biodiversity Strategy 2030.
- National Biodiversity Strategy.
- 3R Strategy: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle.
- National Strategy for Protected Areas.
- Commitments made by France, in particular at the "One Ocean Summit".

MEASURES

Equip ourselves with the tools to assess and reach good environmental status of marine and coastal habitats

- Consolidate tools for assessment of the good environmental status (GES) of marine waters to establish the status and evolution of biodiversity in relation to national and European thresholds.
- Strengthen national management of impact studies through suitable frames of reference/methodology guides (e.g.: turbidity threshold).
- Manage and reduce pressures that are incompatible with the achievement of good environmental status.

Strengthen the ambition and scope of action of marine protected areas (MPA) and strong protection zones (SPZ)

- MPA goals: finalise the effective management of the MPA network (which is to cover more than 32% of the national EEZ by 2033).
- SPZ goals: reach 10% of maritime space under strong protection by 2030 with an ambitious and balanced contribution from each coastline and overseas basin. Reach specific targets relating to certain habitats or geographical areas.
- Reach, by 2030, 5% of SPZ on the scale of the zone under French sovereignty and jurisdiction, with the following minimum interim targets in terms of surface per coastline (2027 targets):
  - Eastern English Channel and North Sea: 1%;
  - North Atlantic and West Channel: 3%;
  - South Atlantic: 3%;
  - Mediterranean: 5%.
- Remind ourselves that SPZs help us to ensure that recognised environmental issues remain a priority. In the SPZs, incompatible human activities are identified as well as those that need to be controlled in order to ensure good environmental status. The effectiveness of strong protection in marine protected areas must be guaranteed, assessed and, in particular, must not allow the exploitation of mineral deposits or any other activity that would create significant pressures on habitats. NB: the marine spatial planning approach to be adopted will aim to avoid any overlapping between future authorised zones for wind power installations and SPZs.
- Strengthen the protection of coastal areas: give priority to protecting coastal wetlands (mudflats, mangroves, etc.), thanks to action by the Coastal Protection Agency and other coastline management bodies, and study possible joint uses for each type of wetland.
- Increase knowledge of the still largely unexplored ecosystems of mesophotic zones (depths of 30 to 200 metres), to assess their quality.
- Organise in a durable manner the monitoring of climate change and its impacts on nature, especially in marine protected areas.
- Suggest developments of the notion of Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECM: determined areas, regulated and managed to durably conserve biological diversity as well as pertinent cultural, spiritual, socio-economic and local values, with positive, long-term results); consistently with target 3 of the Global Biodiversity Framework.
- Strengthen identification of the main pressures in protected areas and propose ways to reduce them.

Develop a suitable, efficient ARC sequence and suggest a specific roadmap towards No Net Sea Take (NNST) by 2030

- Specify sea-take goals and methods, in particular for the port sector, and accompany project promoters.
- Develop an ARC sequence implementation doctrine adapted to the maritime sector, in particular in terms of MRE development, which must benefit from specific tools for roll-out of the ARC sequence (database, methodology guide, biodiversity offsetting pilots, etc.).
- Design tools for implementation of the ARC sequence and the NNST roadmap – create solutions to offset residual environmental impacts and sea take at coastline level, in particular, suitable offsetting pilot zones.

Pursue/determine targets in terms of marine habitat restoration (passive and active)

- Implementation of effective restoration measures for deteriorated marine and coastal ecosystems (NBS3).
- Adopt a national restoration plan and fix a target for the restoration of deteriorated ecosystems, in compliance with the new European rule.
- Strengthen connectivity by limiting habitat fragmentation.
- Strengthen and extend the protection of fragile ecosystems such as mangroves, coralligenous habitats and Mediterranean seagrass meadows (particularly in the scope of the Barcelona Convention work – (MCSD).

Encourage behaviour and practices that respect environments and habitats, and their restoration

- Fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU).
- Reduce the impacts of activities on species and natural habitats (unintentional impacts including accidental capture of cetaceans, sea birds, preservation of seagrass meadows and coralligenous zones, etc.)
- Reduce noise and light pollution.
- Develop nature-based solutions – IUCN.
- Reduce container losses at sea.
- Accelerate the control and handling of ballast water and biofouling.
- Spread awareness on marine biodiversity issues, in particular through the development of educational marine areas.
- Strengthen wreck management policies, especially on the Mediterranean coastline.
- Revise national and regional lists of threatened species to be protected.
- Spread awareness and get the public to mobilise for the protection of the marine environment, educating children in particular through an educational marine area scheme.

Incorporate the climate change dimension into conservation policy.

- Incorporate climate issues into French ecosystem conservation policies, by identifying and mapping coastal and high-sea marine carbon sink organisms and ecosystems (particularly mangroves, seagrass meadows, salt marshes and corals). Develop a national vision, to be taken to EU level, of how the distribution of species is evolving under the effects of climate change.
- Identify the non-commercial habitats/species most vulnerable to climate change in order to strengthen their protection or sustainable management (especially those species targeted by fishing and aquaculture).

Reduce pressures, pollution and discharges in the marine environment, in particular from catchment basins.

- Continue to reduce anthropogenic pollutions of the marine environment, especially plastics (macro and micro), from both the sea and the land, with measures including tighter controls, and gauge their impacts (WFD, MSFD); develop and support the analysis and knowledge of farm-animal pathogens and pollutants (medicinal substances, endocrine disruptors, pesticides and nanoplastics) in relation to the NBS3.
- Move toward greater capacity of sanitation systems: improve wastewater collection and treatment capacity and keep them in operation during power grid saturation periods.
- Reduce by 50% the presence of invasive alien species (IAS) (link with NBS3), study methods of mitigating the impacts of predatory species emerging with climate change.

SPECIFICITIES FOR OVERSEAS FRANCE

- Evolution of the mangroves in Overseas France: increase research, monitoring and rehabilitation. Take the example of IUCN's ROMay project in Mayotte, which provides the region's stakeholders with technical guidance in the sustainable management of this ecosystem.
- Evolution of the status of coral reefs in Overseas France. Support the work of IFRECOR.
- Enhanced monitoring of fish stocks in the outermost regions through reinforced data collection.

PRE-DETERMINED OPERATIONAL MONITORING INDICATORS[5]

- Quality of coastal water masses (WFD) (update possible every 3 years).
- Conservation status of habitats and species of Community interest (HD) - (update possible every 6 years).
- Percentage of coastal municipalities covered by a protected area (strong protection) (update possible yearly).
- Surface area of offshore protected areas (under strong protection) (update possible yearly).
- Surface area of sites acquired by the Coastal Protection Agency on coastal municipalities (update possible yearly).
- Evolution of the average number of invasive alien species per coastal department of mainland France (update possible every 2 years).
- Percentage of the world's endangered marine species present in France (update possible every 2 years).
- Percentage of mangroves covered by a management plan (update possible every 2 years).
- Conservation status of coral reefs in Overseas France (by geographical area) (update possible every 5 years).
- 100% of Mediterranean posidonia seagrass meadows under strong protection by 2030.
- 50% of overseas coral reefs under strong protection by 2030.

ADDITIONAL PRE-DETERMINED INDICATORS TO BE DEVELOPED

(DATA COLLECTION PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY TO BE DEVELOPED BY A WORKING GROUP)

- Mooring and light equipment zones (MLEZ) - (number, capacity and surface area).
- Monitoring of the physicochemical quality of coastal waters.
- Open air school classes (number of pupils concerned)
- Number of educational areas (NBS target: 18,000 by 2030).
- Citizen awareness initiatives (clean-up campaigns, etc.).
- NBS3 indicators and national biodiversity observatory.

5. All pre-determined indicators mentioned in this NSSC may change following work to be undertaken with the National Sea and Coastline Committee.

GOAL 3

"Promote coastal and maritime heritage"

MEASURES

Promote sites and the historical, cultural and architectural heritage of coastal and maritime spaces

- Exploit cultural, architectural and movable heritage, tangible and intangible, including archaeological heritage both underwater and on the shore.
- Take into account maritime cultural property listed, studied and protected by the Department of Underwater and Subsea Archaeological Research (DUSAR) in protection and development policies.
- Highlight the technical, scientific and human heritage of lighthouses and beacons.
- Highlight the heritage and culture dimension of tourism activities.
- Establish a concerted management method for public maritime domain human-made structures and spread awareness among all stakeholders of the archaeological, historical and heritage dimension of port infrastructure design.
- Support the development of coastal paths through a Government/Local Authority partnership and systematically incorporate the heritage, archaeological and historical dimension into the design of projects and exploitation tools.
- Support the development or adaptation of participatory science applications facilitating the declaration of maritime cultural property discoveries, in relation to developed coastline evolution tools.
- Encourage visual integration into the environment of offshore wind power projects through specific studies, in particular for those nearest the coast.

SPECIFICITIES FOR OVERSEAS FRANCE

- Develop projects for the restoration and development of coastal paths, in particular following on from the call for projects launched by CEREMA and other operators.
- Conduct or pursue the updating of regional development plans (RDP) in accordance with local schedules.
- Encourage ecotourism: accommodation in local residents' homes, ecolodges, promotion of traditions and local crafts, a potential source of direct and indirect employment locally (short supply chains, guides, involvement of residents, etc.).

ADDITIONAL PRE-DETERMINED INDICATORS TO BE DEVELOPED

(DATA COLLECTION PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY TO BE DEVELOPED BY A WORKING GROUP)

- Annual visitor numbers for main coastal sites.
- Annual visitor numbers for Coastal Protection Agency sites.
- Annual visitor numbers for lighthouses.
- Number of monuments listed as national heritage sites in coastal municipalities.
- Coastal path evolution (route, status).

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GOAL 4

"Protect coastal areas through coordinated action between catchment basins and maritime sea basins, to ensure water quality and reduce pressures from land to sea"

COMMITMENTS

- SDG 6; SDG 11; SDG 14 and SDG 15.
- Protocol relating to integrated management of Mediterranean coastal areas (Barcelona Convention).
- WFD – MSFD – Single-Use Plastics Directive, Bathing Water Directive
- European ICZM strategies
- EU Action Plan "Towards Zero Pollution for Air, Water, and Soil" (2021).
- Climate and Resilience Law.
- National Strategy for Integrated Coastline Management
- Water Plan for Overseas Territories.
- NBS.
- Ecophyto 2030 Plan.

MEASURES

Strengthen land-sea coherence of public policies for sustainable coastline management

- Establish links between land and sea environmental planning initiatives, to ensure their coherence. To safeguard the quality of coastal and marine habitats: ensure the coherence of measures both at catchment basin level and on the scale of coastlines and overseas basins (use the same indicators, incorporate coastal protection measures into the WPMM, RSPSDET or TCoP).
- Encourage interconnection of coastline and sea basin governances, in particular through the representation of territories in basin and coastline committees (water and planning policy).
- Identify/strengthen environmental continuity of coastal/maritime spaces (green/blue/marine-blue infrastructure).
- Reinforce polluter-pays initiatives, especially in relation to the handling of sediment pollution from industries or other activities located on catchment basins.

Roll out integrated management of coastal zones with citizen involvement

- Make citizens aware of the issues of coastline and catchment basin water management.
- Take into account efficient local initiatives (led by local authorities, associations, citizen action, etc.) to reduce land-to-sea impacts and share best practices.

Pursue the reduction of anthropic land-to-sea pollution, especially plastic pollution, and measure its impacts

- Strengthen cooperation with water agencies to reach the goal of coastal water quality restoration (environmental and economic issues for aquaculture and fishing as well as bathing). Enter the framework of the twelfth water agency intervention programmes.
- Reinforce the management and capacity of wastewater treatment plants (WWTP) as well as coastal river water before it is discharged into the sea.
- Contribute to a more global plastic waste management policy (microplastics and nanoplastics) (regulatory measures, circular economy), to reach zero disposal at sea by 2025.
- Reduce all coastal landfill sites at risk of releasing waste into the sea, through the national plan, by 2030.
- Fight against green algae bloom and eutrophication, which are harmful to marine ecosystems.
- Learn more about the effects of plant protection products on marine biodiversity and develop strategies to combat PPP pollution and associated cocktail effects on marine organisms.
- Identify/quantify the main pressures on the marine habitat and their evolution, to draw up a specific action plan.
- Assume the ambition of revising the REACH regulation with a view to achieving better management of chemical substances.

SPECIFICITIES FOR OVERSEAS FRANCE

- Anti-chlordecone plan: take the Chlordecone Plan IV (2021-2027) for decontamination of West Indian coasts as a basis, to avoid hindering the development of aquaculture and coastal fishing.
- Set up a coordinated plan at sea-basin level to combat sargasso-related pollution, through an action by the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) or a French-led initiative. This measure must be a way of preserving the attractiveness of the West Indian coastline, in order to safeguard tourism activities and related jobs.
- Specific issues of coastal landfill sites in Overseas France. Use as a basis the National Plan for the Resorption of Coastal Landfill Sites, which already lists 19 former municipal dumping sites in Overseas France under increased risk of waste being released into the sea, due to coastal erosion or flooding.

PRE-DETERMINED INDICATORS

- Percentage of coastal municipalities covered by an urban development document
- Evolution of land-take surface areas in coastal municipalities.
- Percentage of water treatment plants compliant with standards in coastal municipalities
- Coastline waste: listed by waste category.
- Number of POLREP reports.
- Yearly rate of nitrogen and phosphorous discharge into the sea.
- Number of landfill sites at risk of releasing waste removed from the coastline (and quantities of waste handled) (NBS target: 100% by 2030).
- Total percentage of coastal municipalities engaged with the plastic-free beaches initiative (target: 50% by 2025 and 100% by 2030).
- Decreasing trend of marine water plastic pollution monitoring indicators in the framework of the MSFD.

ADDITIONAL PRE-DETERMINED INDICATORS TO BE DEVELOPED

(DATA COLLECTION PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY TO BE DEVELOPED BY A WORKING GROUP)

- Algal bloom: surface areas, number of sites concerned, quantity of algae collected.
- Sargasso: surface areas concerned, number of days with excess H2S and NH3 levels in the air, quantities washed ashore.

Cliffs of Étretat in Normandy

2

FIELDS OF

RISK PREVENTION AND COASTLINE MANAGEMENT

GOAL 5

"Adapt to the impacts of climate change and accompany the evolution of the coastline"

COMMITMENTS

- Energy and Climate Planning Law, Climate and Resilience Law.
- National Strategy for Integrated Coastline Management (NSICM), currently being updated.
- National Strategy for Flood Risk Management (NSFRM).
- National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (NPACC), of which a first version published at the end of 2023 and a final version established in 2024, based on the new reference trajectory for adaptation to climate change (RTACC).
- Water Plan.

MEASURES

Learn more about coastline evolution and its consequences

- Support knowledge enhancement to improve the anticipation of natural phenomena through the acquisition of new data and consideration of existing data. Develop tools to gather and convey information (e.g., "Géoportail", sea and coastline portal, regional or local coastline observatory websites).
- Comprehend the issue from a heritage standpoint.
- Ensure the long-term durability of sea-level measurement and surveillance networks (RONIM network) in mainland and Overseas France.

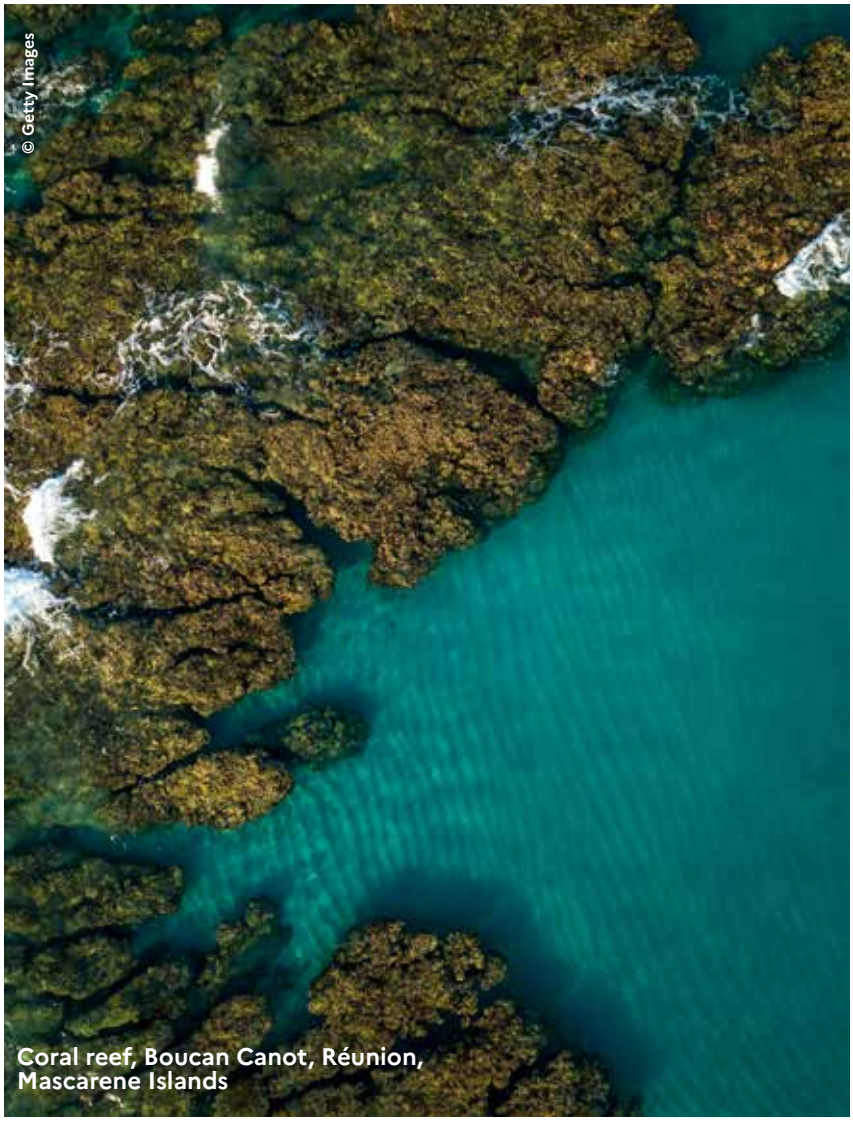
Adapt and reinforce coastal resilience to the consequences of climate change and natural disasters

- Lead territories to elaborate and implement concerted climate change adaptation strategies, shared among different sectors (planning, land transportation, ports, etc.), taking into account all hazards linked to climate change, including flooding.
- Prevent saltwater intrusion into coastal aquifers, engage with efficient, resilient management of water resources adapted to demographic fluctuations, develop reuse of treated wastewater.
- Accompany regional and local authorities with adaptation and spatial restructuration tools, in anticipation of territory-specific projects to deal with the receding coastline and extreme, chronic coastal flooding.
- Plan and accompany the relocation of activities (guaranteeing their access to the sea while ensuring people and property are safe).

- Signpost and enrich – in accordance with identified and prioritised needs as well as the financial capacities of local authorities – funding solutions to accompany resulting changes; in particular within the scope of work of the National Committee for the Coastline whose mission is to update the National Coastline Strategy (NCS) and define spatial restructuration funding models by way of existing funds (e.g., Green Climate Fund, European funds, existing funds of the French Transport Infrastructure Financing Agency) or of funds to be created. The NCC is accompanied by an internal inspection mission and the CEREMA.
- Ensure coherence between Local Strategies for Integrated Coastline Management (LSICM), Local Flood Risk Management Strategies (LFRMS), Territorial Coherence Plans (TCoP) and Regional Schemes for Planning, Sustainable Development and Equality of Territories (RSPSDET).
- Take efficient local initiatives, especially nature-based solutions, as a basis for soft and sustainable solutions in erosion planning.

Reduce exposure of territories to major natural risks (in particular, flooding, coastal flooding and telluric hazards):

- Reinforce coastal flooding strategies by incorporating the impact of erosion and promoting nature-based solutions.
- Pursue the elaboration of prevention plans that are consistent with the identified SDGs.



Coral reef, Boucan Canot, Réunion, Mascarene Islands

SPECIFICITIES FOR OVERSEAS FRANCE

- In Overseas France, knowledge can be expanded by setting up research hubs to study climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies adapted to each territory. The coastal concentration of housing and economic activities in Overseas France exacerbates the impacts of climate change in these regions, in particular a very clearly receding coastline. Faced with this phenomenon, certain municipalities (Miquelon (975), Awala-Yalimapo (973)) are organising the partial relocation of housing. These projects can be experimental operations which are likely to increase on national territory. Develop crisis management tools, like that rolled out in Réunion, engaging cross-border cooperation at sea-basin level.
- French Guiana has one of the world's fastest coastal dynamics, impacted by the movement of mud banks from the Amazon. Deeper knowledge of these banks will help us understand how the coastline evolves. Consequently, port infrastructures will need to be updated and improved to accommodate the geological pressures of French Guiana.

PRE-DETERMINED OPERATIONAL MONITORING INDICATORS

- Update of the national coastal erosion indicator
- Population in coastal municipalities.
- Number of homes exposed to coastal erosion.
- Population and number of homes exposed to the risk of flooding in coastal municipalities.
- Percentage of coastal municipalities exposed to the risk of flooding and covered by a flood risk prevention plan.

ADDITIONAL PRE-DETERMINED INDICATORS TO BE DEVELOPED

(DATA COLLECTION PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY TO BE DEVELOPED BY A WORKING GROUP)

- Relocation projects (number of buildings concerned, cost of the operation).
- Rate of local mapping coverage of the receding coastline.

GOAL 6

"Make life pleasant on the coastline and rebuild the coastal attractiveness model"

COMMITMENTS

- Fontenoy Maritime Forum.
- "France Vue sur Mer" National Strategy for Integrated Coastline Management.
- Sustainable tourism strategy.
- National plan for adapting sports practices to climate change.

MEASURES

Develop the coastline for a harmonious location of activities and property

- Develop tools to limit conflict of use (allow the primary sector to remain in place alongside the growth of coastal territories) and provide certain sensitive zones with tools to regulate practices.
- Enhance knowledge of watersports and subaquatic practices to better identify compatibilities between uses in cooperation with delegate sports federations.
- Accompany and encourage activities with low environmental impact, and help to reduce the impact of other activities.
- Ensure the protection of beaches, in particular posidonia deposits.
- Promote the sharing of activities across a whole territory.

Rethink the touristification of territories in order to mitigate seasonality-related imbalances and guarantee sustainability for coastal areas

- Develop "off-season" tourism to spread visitor attendance through the year; think about the spatial distribution of tourism.
- Assert the position of both the nautical industry and the watersports and subaquatic sports sectors, on the condition that they respect the environment and adopt the French tourism model, and exploit any data that these stakeholders can provide.
- In terms of tourism development, obtain information on "accommodation capacity" (tourist attendance geolocation tools, for example).
- Ensure tourism develops in a way that is acceptable for territories, populations and the environment, by deploying a policy of controlled tourism for the most sensitive coastal areas within a framework of dialogue at local level.
- Improve management of the impacts of recreational fishing on resources and habitats.
- Promote a cruise tourism model that is sustainable for coastal regions.

Rebuild the coastal attractiveness model on the basis of employment and quality of life at work.

- Ensure the durability of activities that contribute to the sustainable dynamism of the coastal blue economy.
- Provide high-quality jobs for coastal employees; take living conditions into consideration (including specific risks and pressures linked to these professions) as well as the wellbeing of the maritime world. Establish social dialogue and transparent management of high standards. Facilitate access to housing for employees in coastal territories.

Promote watersports, subaquatic leisure activities and high-quality pleasure boating that are ecological and create jobs

- Encourage eco-friendly practices: training of water/subaquatic sports and pleasure-boating professionals, decarbonisation of nautical activities and pleasure boating and reinforcement of low-impact mooring facilities: MLEZ, clean port and sustainable nautical sports certifications, knowledge strategy on the impacts of recreational fishing, sustainable careening, education of users and dissemination of best practices, etc.
- Enable the economic development of marinas: through sustainable access to property and to the sea, and assistance to deconstruction sectors.
- Update training solutions, by creating permanent (not just seasonal) jobs and making the watersports and boating sectors a tool for spreading awareness and educating users on the maritime environment.
- Champion actions already implemented by sports federations (health, employment, awareness, preservation, safety, "sustainable development" certifications) and improve the management of individual practices in the monitoring of the above-mentioned goals.

SPECIFICITIES FOR OVERSEAS FRANCE

- Specific cruise tourism pressures in the West Indies: launch an economic study on the position to be adopted by the territories (target clientele, in which conditions and proportions).
- Encourage boat recycling, in the West Indies in particular, by setting up a PWR network, to enable the funding of vessel dismantling.
- Propose watersports that respect biodiversity (West Indies, French Guiana, Réunion, Mayotte).

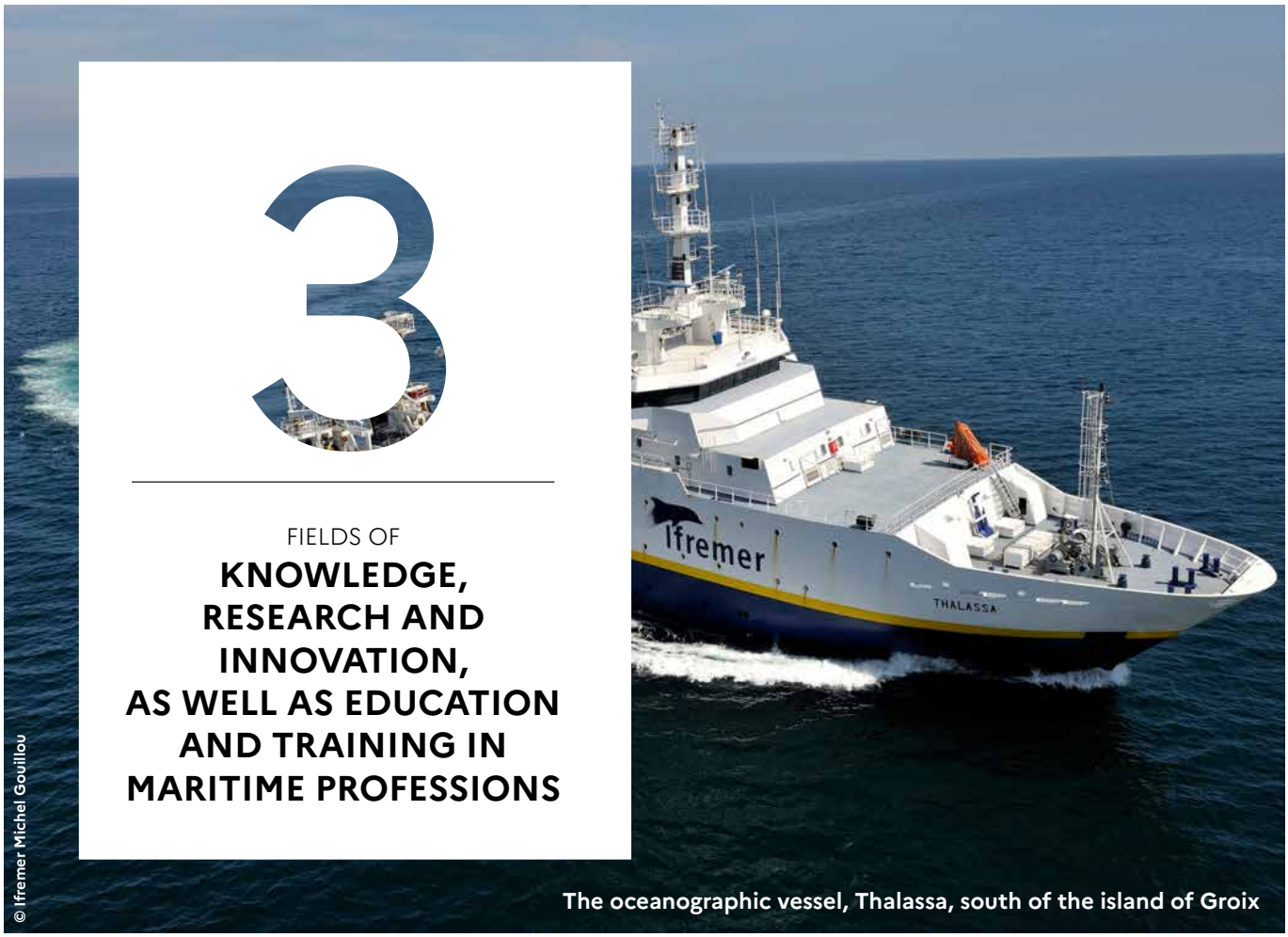
PRE-DETERMINED OPERATIONAL MONITORING INDICATORS

- Tourist accommodation capacity of coastal municipalities: number of beds, number of nights in commercial accommodation.
- Tourist function rate of coastal municipalities.
- Number of maritime economy jobs.
- Maritime economy added value.
- Number of marinas with "clean port" certification.
- Mooring capacity of marinas.

ADDITIONAL PRE-DETERMINED INDICATORS TO BE DEVELOPED

(DATA COLLECTION PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY TO BE DEVELOPED BY A WORKING GROUP)

- Cost of housing in coastal and hinterland municipalities
MLEZ: number, capacity



3

FIELDS OF

KNOWLEDGE, RESEARCH AND INNOVATION, AS WELL AS EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN MARITIME PROFESSIONS

The oceanographic vessel, Thalassa, south of the island of Groix

© Ifremer Michel Gouillou

GOAL 7

"Promote technological and digital innovation for high-performance, tenable activities and a better sharing of knowledge"

COMMITMENTS

- Horizon Europe Programme.
- EU BlueInvest Fund and InvestEU Blue Economy Fund
- IFP.
- France 2030.

MEASURES

Accompany French maritime startups to help projects to mature

- Exploit the potential of living marine resources through sustainable development of biotechnologies and the marine bioeconomy (animals, plants, algae, microbes, etc.).
- Support innovation for sustainable fishing and ocean farming practices.
- Signpost funding available for innovation by developing a platform bringing together innovation stakeholders – services and funders.

Establish and implement the maritime innovation roadmap to speed up the ecology and energy transition

- Develop recyclable and biodegradable materials and eco-designed structures (e.g., fishing and aquaculture machines, offshore installations, recreational vessels).
- Develop (with specific R&D) efficient, innovative means of biodiversity monitoring and management.
- Reconcile efficiency of the French shipbuilding industry with environmental requirements, through innovation and breakaway solutions in each of its components: shipyards, offshore industry, MRE, etc.

Develop tools, digital tools in particular, to enhance our understanding of the ocean system

- Make Mercator's transformation into an intergovernmental organisation a reality and support the creation of digital twins, incorporating social and ecological parameters, to allow twin-based services to develop.
- Develop sensors (of greater accuracy, robustness, autonomy, etc.) and observatories, which acquire the data that feeds digital twins.

Share knowledge based on a coherent set of public data

- Develop internationally the IPOS platform (International Panel for Ocean Sustainability, the "Ocean IPCC"), in the aim of an enhanced integration of ocean knowledge, particularly its scientific, socio-economic and cultural aspects.
- Set up an interministerial platform for public establishments concerned with the provision of data, expertise and tools.

- Share and increase use of the marine environment technical frame of reference developed by the technical secretariat of the Marine Environment Information System (Marine Reference Frame Administration Department) among database managers, for interoperability between the different portals to facilitate public access to maritime data (DATASHOM, GéoLittoral portal, MilieuMarinFrance).
- Disseminate data within a trusted circle corresponding to a shared normative environment (national and European regulations), establishing a certification label covering quality criteria to be defined.
- Pursue efforts undertaken to make available data collected thanks to public funding.

SPECIFICITIES FOR OVERSEAS FRANCE

- In certain zones such as UPRs, knowledge of fish resources through data collection must be enhanced in order to ensure the organisation of the fishing sectors.
- Create a network of local environment and usage observatories.
- Develop or ensure the durability of monitoring and early warning infrastructures (flood risks, telluric hazards, etc.).
- Broaden research to include the extreme weather phenomena present in certain tropical regions.

PRE-DETERMINED OPERATIONAL MONITORING INDICATORS

- Maritime delimitations portal.
- GéoLittoral portal.

ADDITIONAL PRE-DETERMINED INDICATORS TO BE DEVELOPED

(DATA COLLECTION PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY TO BE DEVELOPED BY A WORKING GROUP)

- Evolution of the volume of data made available on the MIS (including data history).

GOAL 8

"Support efforts for research and knowledge serving public maritime policies and territories"

COMMITMENTS

- Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030).
- SDG 14.
- Horizon Europe Programme.
- Multi-annual research programme.
- European Common Fisheries Policy Regulation.
- European Nature Restoration Law.

MEASURES

Adopt and implement a national strategy for the acquisition of knowledge on the marine environment by 2030

- Draw up a list of knowledge shortcomings that must be solved if we are to meet our international, European and national commitments in terms of the spatial mapping and assessment of the conservation status of marine species and habitats.
- Define protocols for the acquisition of standardised data, to be followed by all acquisition programmes.
- Identify specific funding for data acquisition programmes, required to fill identified priority gaps by 2030. Define a secondary acquisition programme to ensure all shortcomings can be solved by 2040.

Support research and innovation work for the acquisition of deep-sea knowledge

- Mobilise suitable funding or disseminate information relating to funding proposals: European funding, Ocean PRP, Maritime Intervention Fund (multidisciplinary studies); France 2030 Goal 10 (development of new technologies for deep-sea knowledge, such as drones and associated sensors).
- Develop scientific knowledge of the deep sea to provide and implement an integrated deep sea protection strategy.

Develop tools for the acquisition and production of knowledge to serve public action

- Reinforce the capabilities of the French oceanographic fleet (FOF) and its inclusion in European research and funding networks.
- Decarbonise the French oceanographic fleet, through a medium-term renewal plan, which must incorporate the aims of the RISCMI GreenShip roadmap (energy, restrained usages, eco-design).
- Enhance observation and knowledge of the impacts of activities and practices in the EEZ (for example, space-based observation of oceans and marine space usages).
- Assess the opportuneness of exploiting MRE infrastructures to densify and diversify offshore physical instrumentation (GNSS, pressure sensors, etc.).
- Build on expertise developed in higher education and research laboratories, as well as in scientific interest groups.
- Build on the "Ocean and Climate" priority research programme led by CNRS and IFREMER, on existing and future PEPRs (Priority Equipment and Research Programmes) (Deep Sea, BRIDGES, ATLASEA, SOLUBIOD, One-Water, etc.) and on the EquipEx+ projects (DeepSeannovation, Argo2030, etc.).
- Support reinforced collection and sharing of data on fish stocks and ecosystems, to ensure the sustainable exploitation of resources.
- Develop and maintain the Marine Information System (MIS).
- Accompany and ensure the durability of the Offshore Wind Power Observatory, by granting it the means to operate and work on conveying and disseminating information and analyses.
- A working group devoted to making NSSC scientific components operational is to be set up in 2024 by COMER.

SPECIFICITIES FOR OVERSEAS FRANCE

- Explore the possibility of developing a reference research centre in French Guiana to study marine biodiversity in the region, notably based on satellite image analysis capabilities.

PRE-DETERMINED OPERATIONAL MONITORING INDICATORS

- French fleet renewal budget.
- Electrification of docks.

ADDITIONAL PRE-DETERMINED INDICATORS TO BE DEVELOPED

(DATA COLLECTION PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY TO BE DEVELOPED BY A WORKING GROUP)

- Percentage of spatially defined and assessed marine habitats (target: 50% by 2030).
- Certificates.
- Evolution of the number of research projects funded by the NRA in relation to the protection of habitats, ecosystems, the blue economy and the deep sea.

Develop research for the protection of habitats, ecosystems and a sustainable blue economy

- Support the inclusion of an "Ocean Challenge" in the National Research Strategy.
- Develop scientific research on the coastal zone and overseas maritime spaces in polar environments, reinforcing the role and scope of practice of Government operators; improve our knowledge of maritime space usages and socio-ecosystems.
- Build on the results of ocean research to learn more about pressures generated by human activities and their cumulated impacts on marine ecosystems and socio-ecosystems.
- Favour an interdisciplinary and cross-sectoral approach, to guarantee research that aims to provide solutions with an emphasis on fundamental research, without which there would be no directed research.
- Develop indicators relating to professional and recreational fishing and to aquaculture (link between indicators of short and long water cycles, qualitative and quantitative monitoring of phytoplankton, nitrogen and phosphorous intake by marine ecosystems).
- Reinforce the collection and sharing of data on fish stocks and ecosystems, to ensure the sustainable exploitation of resources.
- Develop physicochemical quality indicators for surface and transitional waters.
- Learn more about the impact of activities, including cumulated impacts and anthropic pollutions, and more specifically their cumulated impacts on marine ecosystems and sea products intended for human consumption (plant protection products, etc.).
- Develop indicators to help us promote the positive impact of marine protected areas on the economic sector (promotion of natural heritage, sanctuary effect, etc.).
- Support research in the science and technology of maritime activity decarbonisation.

Promote awareness, education and involvement of the public in knowledge of maritime issues

- Promote participatory sciences, in particular those supported by the National Museum of Natural History, the National Inventory of Natural Heritage through professional organisations, sports federations and NGOs that watch over the oceans, and the dissemination of knowledge (mobilising professionals from the aquarium network), relying on the NSCC Specialized Committee for Marine, Maritime and Coastline Research (COMER).
- Pursue education and training in the framework of school programmes and education for sustainable development (ESD) rolled out by the French National Education Ministry: knowledge of issues and action levers in the sustainable management of the seas and oceans, in particular scientific knowledge; development of teaching projects (educational marine areas with the French Office for Biodiversity, participatory sciences such as the "Plastique à la Loupe" campaign with the Tara Ocean Foundation, Maritime Issues Classes with the Sea Foundation and the French Navy, etc.); introduction to maritime culture and professions ('BIMer' certificate); maritime training and increased maritime emphasis on training in general.

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GOAL 9

"Assert the social and sustainable dimensions of maritime activities and consolidate basic and continuing training to satisfy evolving needs"

COMMITMENTS

- SDG 1; SDG 3; SDG 5; SDG 8; SDG 10 and SDG 13.
- EU plan for sectoral cooperation on skills.
- Fontenoy Maritime Forum: strengthen the French maritime economic and industrial position, to place it among the leaders in European shipping.
- France 2030 stimulus plan.

MEASURES

Following on from the Fontenoy Maritime Forum and in accordance with the France Mer 2030 plan: take full advantage of French assets, through measures relating to fleet strategy, development of jobs and skills, and reinforcement of the maritime ecosystem in the broader sense.

Develop a fleet strategy by consolidating funding tools and expanding budgetary support.

- Facilitate the funding of vessels and hence the modernisation of our fleet, through a combination of tax-based leasing and the Strategic Projects Guarantee (SPG), in particular.
- Support employment of French seafarers.
- Promote the attractiveness of our flag and, more broadly, of France in the maritime transport and services domain.
- Finalise the implementation of a strategic fleet of ships flying the French flag, to ensure in times of crisis the safety of supplies of every nature, means of communication and essential maritime works and services, and as back-up to the armed forces.
- Implement the roadmap for decarbonising the maritime sector, co-constructed in public-private partnership, by implementing the necessary levers (regulatory, budgetary, technical) to decarbonise fleets and encouraging the emergence of the French maritime industries of the future.

Develop training, improve the attractiveness of professions, adopt dynamic needs management and guarantee professional equality between women and men

- Influence future employment in the best way possible, taking into account the needs expressed by stakeholders (fishing and aquaculture, maritime transport, shipbuilding and nautical industry), and modernising the training frameworks where necessary.
- Guarantee Strategic Workforce Planning (SWP), particularly for professions where positions are difficult to fill, based on statistical studies that set out and summarise the current state of maritime employment.
- Secure the growth trajectory of French shipping with the target to double the number of ENSM-trained officers by 2027.
- Improve the attractiveness of training and increase field and qualification crossover possibilities between the different maritime sectors.
- Encourage maritime schools and training institutions to set up equitable recruitment policies that encourage gender diversity.
- Pursue the integration of new technological and environmental requirements into training content, while also being proactive at international level.
- Pursue information campaigns in schools and colleges relating to access to maritime professions, in particular with examples of women working in these fields, in order to encourage gender parity.
- Encourage the inclusion of women in the maritime sector, by supporting their presence on ships and in various sea-related professions.
- Continue to raise awareness and educate school and college children about marine issues, particularly in relation to the environment, as part of sustainable development education.
- Raise awareness among students, teachers and professionals of the maritime sector on the issues of gender diversity in terms of innovation, creativity and performance.

Ensure good working and living conditions for maritime employees and professional equality between women and men

- Take specific constraints into account, including the strenuousness of certain activities.
- Improve the integration of employees in the governance of companies and public services with on-board activities, and maritime activities in general.
- Continue to promote France's high social and environmental standards at national, European and international levels.

- Consolidate safety and wellbeing in water and underwater sports and leisure activities, take into account the sport-health-biodiversity relationship and build on participatory science.

SPECIFICITIES FOR OVERSEAS FRANCE

- Maritime sector employment takes on a specific dimension in Overseas France, which explains the need to develop appropriate training.
- Multiple training initiatives are emerging in Overseas France (Campus des Métiers, BIMER classes in Martinique, regional centre for maritime professions in Mayotte, opening of a maritime high school on Reunion Island, continuation of the "Overseas blue school"). The aim is to encourage and support these initiatives, particularly for seafarer training.

PRE-DETERMINED OPERATIONAL MONITORING INDICATORS

- Number of maritime economy jobs.

ADDITIONAL PRE-DETERMINED INDICATORS TO BE DEVELOPED

(DATA COLLECTION PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY TO BE DEVELOPED BY A WORKING GROUP)

- Percentage of carbon-free vessels in the French fleet.
- Number of students in basic maritime training for seafaring professions and trainees in continuing education (including new maritime professions: shipbuilding, boating, boat dismantling, MRE, sports, etc.).

Oyster farm, Cancale

GOAL 10

"Fight against social dumping" (issue of national and international implementation)

MEASURES

Create or maintain healthy competition conditions in the maritime transport sector.

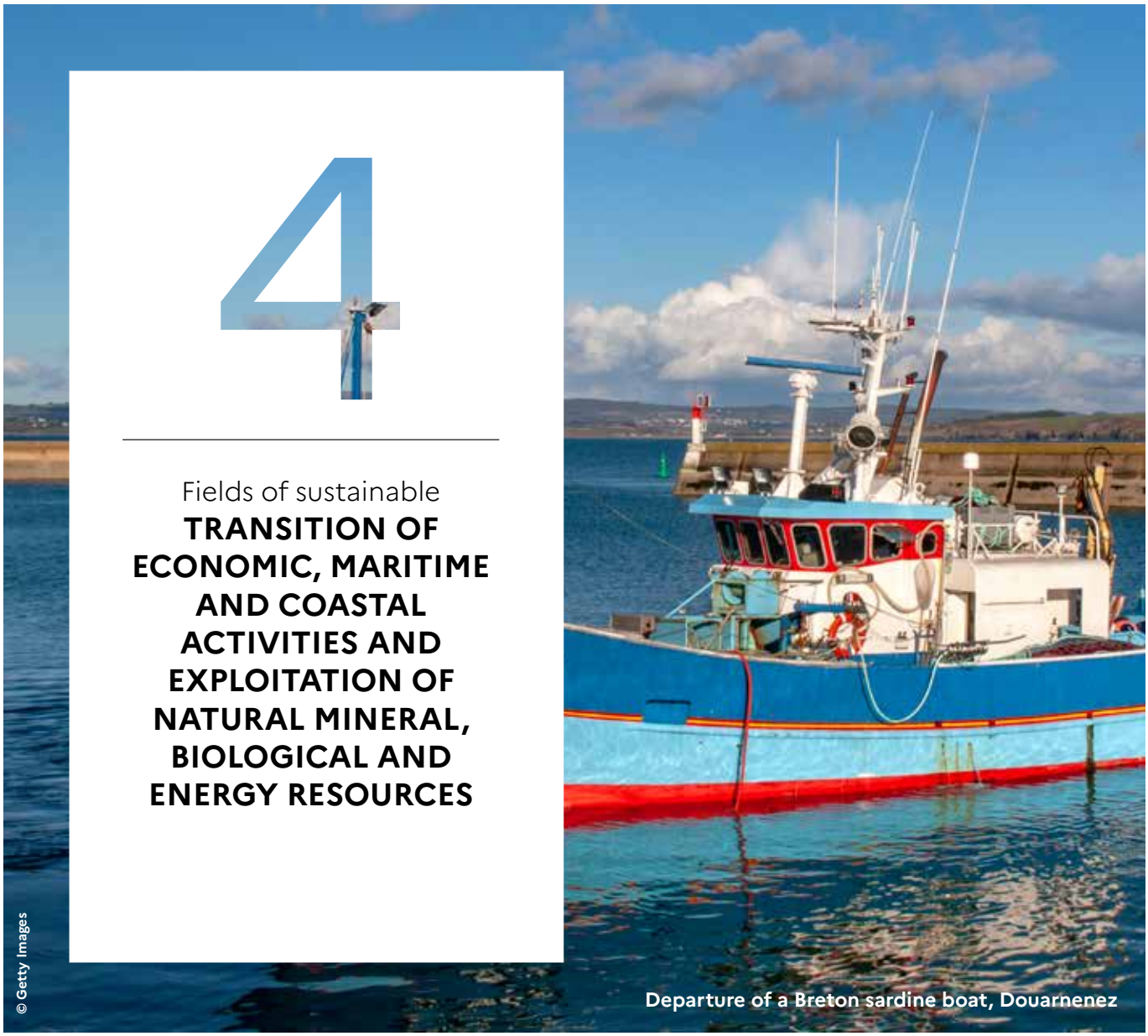
- Promote and implement voluntary commitment charters for cross-Channel shipping, endorsed by the shipowners concerned.
- Implement appropriate legislation relating to the minimum wage and working rhythm in cross-Channel shipping.
- Support Community initiatives to set up an ambitious, coordinated approach at European level, of particular interest on the Mediterranean coastline.
- Reinforce the control and sanction strategy under the so-called host state arrangement.
- Support the sector-based development of a service fleet for MRE roll-out.

SPECIFICITIES FOR OVERSEAS FRANCE

Pursue the regional cooperation initiatives in place in Overseas France, particularly with the Dutch part of St. Martin and Anguilla, to reduce competitive distortion in the passenger transport sector, carrying out joint investments in ship safety and security.

PRE-DETERMINED OPERATIONAL MONITORING INDICATORS

Indicators under elaboration.



4

Fields of sustainable
TRANSITION OF ECONOMIC, MARITIME AND COASTAL ACTIVITIES AND EXPLOITATION OF NATURAL MINERAL, BIOLOGICAL AND ENERGY RESOURCES

© Getty Images

Departure of a Breton sardine boat, Douarnenez

GOAL 11

"Support and promote a sustainable fishing model and efficient aquaculture that respects the environment, to improve our food sovereignty"

COMMITMENTS

- CFP regulation.
- Control regulation.
- CMO regulation (sea and aquaculture products market).
- EU Algae Initiative (2022).
- EU Action Plan on protecting and restoring marine ecosystems for sustainable and resilient fisheries (2023).
- Energy Transition Partnership for EU fisheries and aquaculture (2023).
- Guidelines for sustainable development of aquaculture in the EU/EMFAF.
- EU 2030 "Farm to Fork" strategy.
- National EMFAF programme.
- Aquaculture Plan for the Future.

MEASURES

Promote a sustainable professional fishing industry and environmentally-friendly aquaculture within French maritime spaces, in order to strengthen food sovereignty

- Pursue and develop the goals of the previous NSSC, namely, sustainable management of resources, preservation and restoration of habitats, technological innovation for decarbonisation and the promotion and attractiveness of professions in sea product sectors.
- Ensure a balance between resource availability, vulnerability of marine habitats and sustainability of fishing and aquaculture activities.
- Establish a forward-looking vision of decarbonised fishing activities for all employed techniques, compatible with marine ecosystem protection targets for 2030 and 2050, in order to maintain the sector's importance in dealing with biodiversity protection and food and energy sovereignty.
- Establish a forward-looking vision for aquaculture (shellfish, fish and algae) consistent with the goals set out by the Aquaculture Plan for the Future and the guidelines for sustainable aquaculture development.

- Identify as a priority zones of socio-economic and biological importance that are vital for sea fishing and aquaculture (ocean farming, shellfish and algae farming) per coastline.
- Enhance knowledge of the marine and coastal environment through cooperation between scientists and fishers, to set up a fair, adequate and balanced management of fishing practices. The UPR and Mediterranean regions must be signposted as priority.
- Propose a seat on permanent Commissions of the Regional Maritime Councils (RMC) to Regional Committees for Maritime Fisheries and Marine Farming (RCMFMF) and Regional Shellfish Farming Committees (RSFC).
- Accompany the reduction of the impacts of fishing equipment, particularly bottom towed gear, when this generates pressures on the marine habitat.
- Experiment with and support joint-usage projects in wind farms.

Attract and retain professionals in the fishing and aquaculture sectors.

- Pursue and reinforce communication on sea fishing professions.
- Continue to enhance basic fishing training on the environmental aspects, taking climate change into account.
- Facilitate reception and occupational integration through continuing training, as well as the recruitment of seafarers from outside the EU.
- Encourage the installation of newcomers and support virtuous practices on the basis of Article 17 of the Common Fisheries Policy relating to the criteria for allocating fishing opportunities.
- Develop mass maritime training to improve the employability of new arrivals, in a modern and operational environment.
- Encourage crossover paths between seafaring professions.
- Develop and diversify financial resources for continuing training in order to strengthen the skills acquired and hence make social advancement more meaningful.
- Mobilise suitable funding for innovation.

Promote the outstanding quality of French sea products

- Ensure balanced competition between European sea products and those from non-EU countries, demanding an alignment of production conditions in environmental, social and sanitary terms, including through the introduction of mirror clauses on entry to the European market.
- Raise awareness about the nutritional benefits of products from fishing, ocean farming and aquaculture, the last wild products used for household consumption.
- Promote the link between consumers and production territories, between generations and sea products.
- Intensify research on the effects of climate change, global warming and acidification on shellfish, crustaceans and fish.
- Improve the quality and traceability of sea products in order to meet consumer demands, with the introduction of reliable quality labels based on robust environmental criteria and the development of poster campaigns on eco-friendly practices.

Modernise, optimise and secure professional fishing production tools to increase competitiveness in the sea product sector and improve their environmental performance

- Provide support for the professional sector by drawing up a comprehensive Strategic Sector Agreement, in particular with solidarity mechanisms between the sector's different stages, from upstream (wholesale included) to downstream.
- Strengthen cooperation between fishing professionals and scientists to incorporate knowledge from the profession and seek a balanced allocation of fishing opportunities on the socio-economic level.
- Enhance knowledge of the marine and coastal environment through cooperation between scientists and fishers, to set up a fair, adequate and balanced management of fishing practices. Priority must be given to the UPR and Mediterranean regions.
- Accompany the decarbonisation of fishing vessels in order to ensure the energy transition and decarbonisation of the fishing fleet.
- Reduce plastic pollution and the trapping of marine wildlife by fishing gear lost or abandoned at sea.
- Encourage innovation, in particular by mobilising the EMFAF with priority to technological and environmental innovations specific to the sea product industry, especially those that result in better selectivity of fishing appliances.
- Improve the cost-effectiveness and environmental performance of companies at all levels of the supply chain, from upstream to downstream, and set up market-based management tools for the sector such as product quantity and price forecasting.
- Accompany the transformation of the entire fishing product value chain, in order to share the new production costs and coordinate innovations for the benefit of the industry as a whole.
- Optimise existing funds to accompany the industry's investments.

Speed up sustainable aquaculture development through enhanced knowledge and maritime planning

- Identify new spaces to develop shellfish farming, aquaculture, algae farming and combined farming (IMTA) under the MSP Documents for Maritime Regions and RPDMA and experiment with/support joint-usage projects in wind farms.
- Fulfil commitments made at European level in our Aquaculture Plan for the Future, by increasing the percentage of surface area devoted to shellfish production from 1% to 3%.
- Facilitate access to property for the housing of new professionals.
- Encourage the diversification of farmed species and contribute to providing guarantees for aquafarms.
- Make better use of the circular economy and zero-waste activities.
- Protect and reinforce the aquaculture and shellfish farming sectors in certain French coastal zones, and fight against the misuse of shellfish grounds in the public maritime domain (PMD) and on private property (development plan, property management).
- Support professional organisations in the setting up of a mutual health and environment fund for shellfish farms.
- Accompany the development of the algae farming sector, in particular by organising this emerging industry.

SPECIFICITIES FOR OVERSEAS FRANCE

- Develop the production, processing and marketing aspects of the fishing and aquaculture industry, specifically in Overseas France.
- Provide the industry's stakeholders with greater visibility of stocks and potential catches in a multi-annual approach.

PRE-DETERMINED OPERATIONAL MONITORING INDICATORS

- Sanitary quality of sea products (shellfish).
- Marine fish production.
- Shellfish production.
- Evolution of the fishing fleet.
- Exploitation of algae.
- Stocks of fish resources (% of stocks captured in good condition).
- Status of fish resource stocks (Percentage of stocks captured in good condition) (NBS target: 100% by 2030).
- Percentage of Natura 2000 sites for which a "fishing risk" assessment has been carried out and associated measures put in place (NBS target: 100% by 2027).

ADDITIONAL PRE-DETERMINED INDICATORS TO BE DEVELOPED

(DATA COLLECTION PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY TO BE DEVELOPED BY A WORKING GROUP)

- Quantity of property allocated to aquaculture.
- Calculate indicators for aquaculture surface areas in the public marine domain.
- Renewal of the French fishing fleet supported by public funds.
- Wind power observatory indicators.

GOAL 12

"Accelerate the contribution of ports to decarbonising the economy and transportation, promote their environmental performance and guarantee their resilience to climate change and their activities serving the territories"

COMMITMENTS

- IMO Marpol Convention.
- European Green Deal (2019).
- European 2030 Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy.
- FuelEU Maritime Regulation (use of renewable and low-carbon fuel for maritime transport) and the Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Regulation (2023).
- Directive on port reception facilities for the delivery of waste from ships
- Trans-European transport network regulation (TEN-T) (2023).
- Combined Transport Directive.
- Connecting Europe Facility (CEF).
- National Ports Strategy (NPS) adopted in January 2021 and now intensified for a carbon-free economy and transport sector.
- National Low-Carbon Strategy.
- Roadmap for decarbonisation of the maritime transport sector.

MEASURES

Make ports decarbonisation accelerators for the French economy and transport sector, to serve the territories

- Place trading ports at the core of the energy transition, particularly by adapting port infrastructures to the development of new sectors for offshore floating wind farms.
- Accompany the transformation of industrial port zones for the benefit of green reindustrialisation and host new sustainable activities, with priority to those that create high-added-value port traffic (while maintaining traditional activities).
- Develop quayside power supply systems for berthed ships and make alternative fuel available.
- Improve connections between ports and hinterlands, in particular by developing route-based strategies and encouraging modal transfer from road to river, rail and coastal shipping solutions.
- Develop cooperation between ports towards a carbon-free economy and transport system.

Reinforce and promote ports as setting an environmental example

- Enhance knowledge of the environmental impacts of port activity.
- Intensify action for the planning and sustainable management of both human-made ports and natural harbours.
- Undertake or intensify a positive communication strategy for marinas, fishing ports, aquaculture and trading ports, based on environmental measures they have engaged with.
- Reinforce links between cities and ports (particularly by developing central ports and through initiatives in favour of city/port dialogue).
- Improve the handling of pollutants and port waste.
- Develop sustainable careening facilities in marinas. Ensure the durability of the economic model for the dismantling of ships at the end of their life cycle, incorporating this sector as far as possible into the circular economy. In particular, continue to accompany the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) sector.
- In port planning, take into account the rise in sea levels linked to climate change, the associated coastal flooding risk and, more widely, other impacts of climate change, in particular through studies on the vulnerability of infrastructures and port activities, based on a climate evolution hypothesis following the Reference Trajectory for Adaptation to Climate Change (RTACC).
- Reinforce the means to fight against the trafficking of timber, drugs and waste.

Strengthen the competitiveness and environmental excellence of all French fishing ports.

- Examine the possibility of improved monitoring of catches with a view to adapting the fishing effort.
- Create more favourable conditions to enforcing the fishers' landing obligation by setting up a branch to add value to catches subjected to this obligation set out by European regulations (animal meal, etc.). Improve the energy efficiency and sustainable development of French fishing ports.
- Set up a 360° zero waste initiative in these ports.

SPECIFICITIES FOR OVERSEAS FRANCE

- Within the framework of the National Ports Strategy, assert the role and specificities of overseas ports, so that they can spearhead the energy transition of territories and adapt to the evolution of seaway routes and to the environmental requirements of the maritime transport sector.
- Implement the energy and ecology transition of Overseas ports engaged with the energy transition, in particular Mayotte and Réunion (adaptation to new renewable energies, port greening). Strengthen cooperation between ports around the hub, particularly Martinique and Guadeloupe, with a view to improving fluidity of the single market supply chain in the West Indies.

PRE-DETERMINED OPERATIONAL MONITORING INDICATORS

- Transport of goods.
- Transport of passengers.
- Dismantling of boats (recreational).

ADDITIONAL PRE-DETERMINED INDICATORS TO BE DEVELOPED

(DATA COLLECTION PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY TO BE DEVELOPED BY A WORKING GROUP)

- Reconversion/withdrawal of boats (fishing, shellfish farming, others).
- Electrification of docks in main seaports, for cruise ships in particular).
- Percentage of marinas equipped with careening facilities.
- Maturity of ports in terms of accommodating the impacts of climate change (e.g.: number of main seaports having conducted a vulnerability study, specifying in a qualitative manner the study's characteristics in terms of hazards, infrastructures, functions studied, etc.
- Dredging of ports: immersion, reuse.

GOAL 13

"Develop marine renewable energy to help reach carbon neutrality by 2050 with a target of 18 GW put into operation by 2035 for offshore wind power"

SPECIFICITIES FOR OVERSEAS FRANCE

- Develop an MRE development strategy adapted to Overseas issues.
- Accompany MRE research, development and innovation in Overseas France, in particular Réunion.

PRE-DETERMINED OPERATIONAL MONITORING INDICATORS

- Number of projects in operation (number and wattage of wind turbines), under construction or planned.
- Connected renewable energy power, per category, in coastal municipalities.
- Energy production.

ADDITIONAL PRE-DETERMINED INDICATORS TO BE DEVELOPED

(DATA COLLECTION PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY TO BE DEVELOPED BY A WORKING GROUP)

- Number of jobs (construction, maintenance, etc.).
- Turnover for the marine renewable energy sector.

COMMITMENTS

- SDG 7; SDG 13.
- European Green Deal (2019).
- Renewable Energy Directive (revised in 2023)
- EU Strategy for MRE (2020).
- EU Action Plan for the acceleration of offshore wind power (2023).
- Trans-European energy network regulation (TEN-E) (2022)
- MSPFD.
- ECPL.
- MAEP (target of installed offshore wind power capacity of 6.2 GW by 2028, between 3.85 and 4.35 GW allocated between 2019 and 2024, and a further 1 GW allocated each year from 2024.

MEASURES

Speed up the pace of offshore wind power deployment, aiming for 18 GW in operation by 2035 and 45 GW production capacity by 2050

- Following public debate, specify 10-year goals per maritime coastline in terms of new attributable capacity (including extensions already identified). The Government has launched the public discussion with the following proposed targets:
  - ECNS: between 7 and 11 GW
  - NAWC: between 6 and 9.5 GW (including 0.5 GW)
  - SA: between 2.5 and 5.5 GW (including 1 GW)
  - Med: between 3 and 4.5 GW (including 2 x 0.5 GW)
- Fix 2050 targets per maritime coastline (including all wind farms already allocated or under allocation and identified extensions. The Government has launched the public discussion with the following proposed targets:
  - ECNS: between 12 and 15.5 GW
  - NAWC: between 17 and 25 GW
  - SA: between 7 and 11 GW
  - MED: between 4 and 7.5 GW
- By the end of 2024, draw up an "Offshore Wind Power" map to be used to:
  - Allocate over the next 10 years, new projects for a total of 15.5 GW, in addition to the 8 GW of projects already attributed to wind power developers, or still being allocated, and to the 2.5 GW of extensions already identified, notably through a high-capacity (8 to 10 GW) call for proposals in 2025;
  - Pursue the development of offshore wind power to reach 45 GW production capacity by 2050;
  - In territories that are not interconnected with the French mainland network, determine the decarbonising potential of this technology in electrical power production.
  - Limit the impact of MRE project development on marine ecosystems.
- Implement a strategic marine spatial planning strategy to accompany the development of the maritime economy and reach targets in terms of energy transition and accounting based on good environmental status (including MPA and SPZ). Develop a joint-usage strategy, particularly in zones conducive to offshore wind power.
- Elaborate clear regulations relating to the safety and security of wind farms.
- Reinforce checks and certifications by setting up an inspection plan to enable the adaptation of procedures to the maritime sector, the proposal of a simplified plan and the reduction of interfaces, while ensuring the most demanding frames of reference are applied (ISO 9001 + classification rules)
- Fully understand connection issues (management of offshore power networks, maintaining progress towards the electrification of docks for ships, adaptation of port infrastructures to the development of floating wind farms).
- Develop an ambitious and functional ARC sequence, enabling the rapid consideration of local issues, environmental protection and visual integration.
- Encourage voluntary initiatives by bid-winning companies to ensure wind farms are installed in the best possible conditions, in terms of environmental and visual integration, as well as the socio-economic dimension.
- Promote and accompany the maintenance or development of different activities and practices in wind farms (joint usage).
- Study possibilities for the development of eco-compatible or eco-designed infrastructures and encourage the recycling, re-employment and reuse of MRE components.

Take all renewable energy sources into consideration.

- Identify potential zones for other renewable energy sources, tidal stream power in particular. Among these zones, identify those conducive to several technologies (compatible with offshore wind power, for example).
- Accompany research and development in the field of new marine renewable energy, in particular marine current turbines.
- Promote short supply chains and create offshore recharging stations
- Take into account the specificities of the coastal and maritime environment in the government's SMR strategy, particularly in regulatory terms, and share pertinent conclusions with the stakeholders concerned.

Make wind power planning a topic of discussion with citizens and territories.

- Engage with public participation in the revision of MSP Documents for Maritime Regions, through a joint approach with the wind power sector.
- Develop specific support mechanisms, through the wind tax, for example.

GOAL 14

"Accompany maritime sectors in the transition towards carbon neutrality by 2050 and secure the supply of non-energy mineral resources in a sustainable development framework"

COMMITMENTS

- SDG 13.
- IMO updated strategy on the reduction of GHG emissions for maritime transport worldwide (2023), with a target of -40% by 2030 and zero net emissions by around 2050.
- European Green Deal (2019) and goal to reduce commercial fleet emissions by 2050 (-70%).
- Energy Transition Partnership for EU fisheries and aquaculture (2023).
- FuelEU Maritime Regulation (use of renewable and low-carbon fuel for maritime transport) and the Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Regulation (2023).
- Renewable Energy Directive (revised in 2023).
- National strategy for the sustainable management of terrestrial and marine aggregates and mined materials and substances.
- Decarbonisation roadmap

MEASURES

Support the ecology transition of maritime vessels and industries

- Specify the Article 301 roadmap proposal, identifying specific works per fleet segment (container ships, ferries, service vessels, pleasure boats, fishing boats), giving details of action levers for each one, and assess funding needs and the regulatory and fiscal tools required for progress.
- Apply CO_2 emission reduction targets and lean towards other means of propulsion for all types of vessel (fishing, shellfish farming, trade, pleasure boating, nautical sports, mobilising sports federations, etc.).
- Develop an ARC sequence and a land-take management procedure that accommodate the needs of ports, and preserve natural sites in the port zone.
- Develop a restraint strategy for the maritime sector, including discussions on the speed, design and use of vessels.

Diversify decarbonisation solutions for new vessels and modernise existing ones

- Lean towards hybrid decarbonisation solutions for the short term.
- Develop wind-assisted propulsion.
- Electrify on a large scale those sectors that rely largely on fossil energy and develop networks accordingly.
- Deploy sustainable fuel (biomethane, e-fuels, bio-fuels), taking into account constraints relating to the availability of biomass and electrical resources.

Ensure the security of sustainable supplies of marine aggregates in coastal regions of mainland and Overseas France, through enhanced knowledge of deposits, pertinent planning and facilitated access

- Consolidate, make public and ensure the durability of the national seabed subsoil geological database, in favour of shared scientific knowledge and the identification of new exploitable marine aggregate deposits.
- Ensure self-sufficiency in marine aggregates for marine subregions exposed to supply risks, by conducting new, publicly-funded geological prospecting campaigns, taking into account the fragility of marine ecosystems.
- Protect access to marine aggregate deposits and ensure direct waterways between mining concessions and unloading ports through coherent spatial planning and usage mediation
- Ensure the durability and development of marine aggregate unloading terminals in ports.
- Encourage the development of combined sea-river transport of marine aggregates.

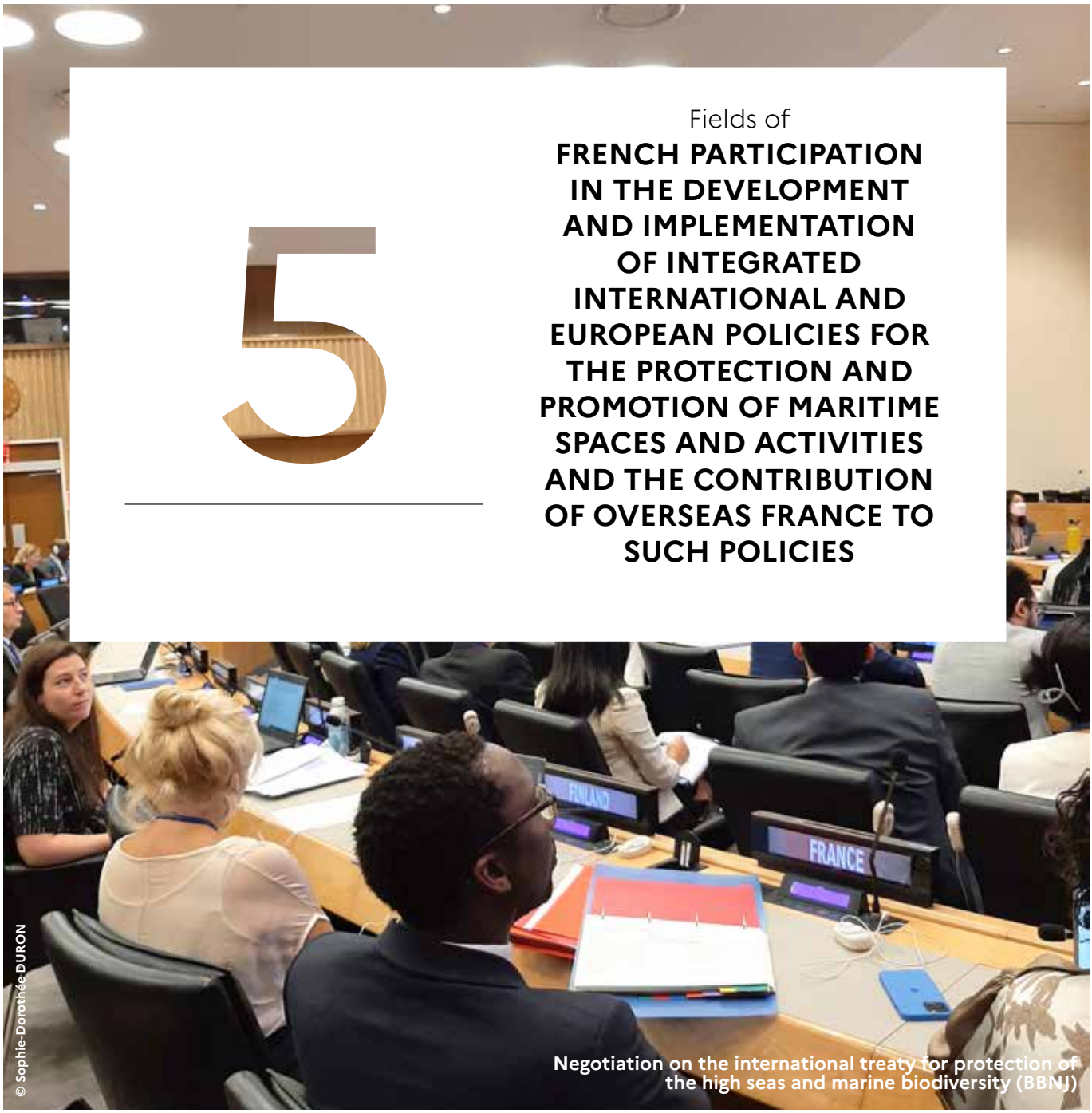
SPECIFICITIES FOR OVERSEAS FRANCE

Pursue efforts to explore EEZ and UPR seabeds, in the sole aim of enhancing our knowledge of these habitats.

ADDITIONAL PRE-DETERMINED INDICATORS TO BE DEVELOPED

(DATA COLLECTION PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY TO BE DEVELOPED BY A WORKING GROUP)

- Marine aggregate production and importation.
- Number of marine aggregate unloading terminals.



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Negotiation on the international treaty for protection of the high seas and marine biodiversity (BBNJ)

5

Fields of

FRENCH PARTICIPATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF INTEGRATED INTERNATIONAL AND EUROPEAN POLICIES FOR THE PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF MARITIME SPACES AND ACTIVITIES AND THE CONTRIBUTION OF OVERSEAS FRANCE TO SUCH POLICIES

GOAL 15

"Support ambitious positions for the maritime sector by developing cooperation"

COMMITMENTS

- SDG 16 and SDG 17.
- European Green Deal (2019).
- EU programme on international ocean governance (2022).
- EC communication on a new approach for a sustainable blue economy in the EU: Transform the European Union's blue economy to guarantee a sustainable future (2021).
- EMFAF regulation.

MEASURES

Ensure the influence of France at European and international level

- Champion national ambitions at European and international level in the negotiation and implementation of measures relating to the deep sea (BBNJ and ISA), plastics treaty, 2025 United Nations Ocean Conference, COP on biodiversity and COP on climate, SDG 14 and other SDGs and associated targets, IPOS, Focus Méditerranée and hub-specific agreements (including CCAMLR).
- Promote our ambitions at IMO and ITO level (reduction of vessels' emissions, fight against air pollution from vessels and protection of the marine environment, e.g. Mediterranean PSSA, social conditions).
- Champion the deep-sea exploitation prohibition principle, at national and international level.
- Fight against social dumping.
- Promote maritime industrial expertise

and assert the environmental practices, expertise and commitments of our fishery sectors.

Use European maritime policies as drivers of French ambitions

- Strengthen France's contribution to the European Commission's work on international governance of the oceans, and on integrated maritime policy promoting a global, cross-disciplinary and coordinated approach that aims to incorporate policies and tools contributing in a thematic or sectoral manner with a view to developing a sustainable, resilient blue economy, particularly through the implementation of maritime spatial planning based on an ecosystemic approach.

Promote French ambitions at the scale of regional cooperation

- Increase France's contribution to regional topic-based cooperation between EU Member States, in European waters and in association with non-EU countries, in particular through sea-basin-specific strategies and initiatives (Atlantic maritime strategy, WestMed initiative, North Sea basin initiative, Union for the Mediterranean).
- Get regional governments involved alongside overseas local authorities.
- Strengthen Government/local authority dialogue and partnerships, including with local authorities of special status (French Polynesia, New Caledonia), in line with skills.
- Invest further in regional sea conventions, in particular relating to hubs and the Mediterranean (CCAMLR, Barcelona, Ospar, Cartagena, Nairobi, Noumea and Apia) and RFMOs where pertinent to French interests.
- Strengthen regional cooperation at the scale of each overseas basin, positioning France as a driving force for cooperation within existing international organisations (OECS, CARICOM, IOC) and promoting partnerships for training and innovation.
- Champion French ambitions at ISA level in terms of protecting the deep seabed (mining code reform), in connection with the national position of prohibiting deep sea exploitation.

ADDITIONAL PRE-DETERMINED INDICATORS TO BE DEVELOPED

(DATA COLLECTION PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY TO BE DEVELOPED BY A WORKING GROUP)

- New phases in the "Energy Efficiency Design Index" (EEDI) and in an operational Carbon Intensity Indicator (CII) for vessels, under the IMO framework.
- Emission of air pollutants by vessels at sea and in docks.

GOAL 16

"Accompany blue economy development in Overseas France and champion a preserved biodiversity on the basis of individual particularities and assets"

COMMITMENTS

- Planning and management tools: RDP, SBSD, Coral Sea Management Plan, French Polynesia marine managed area, NNR of French Southern and Antarctic Lands, etc.
- Regional sea conventions (Cartagena, Nairobi, Noumea and Apia), cooperation at sea-basin level (CARICOM, IOC, OECS).
- Action plans: accidental capture of sea turtles, strategies by local authorities with special status, coral reefs (IFRECOR).
- CITES (red weakfish in particular).
- A roadmap for a "sustainable blue economy in Overseas France" elaborated with the territories in 2024.
- European Commission/UPR partnership (2022): give priority to citizens, ensure sustainable, inclusive growth, free up the potential of the Union's overseas regions (blue component).
- EMFAF and EU Decision concerning the association of OCTs with the EU (funding).

MEASURES

Reinforce environmental protection overseas, especially for remarkable ecosystems (coral reefs and mangroves), and make them assets to the local populations

- Increase knowledge of the marine environment, carry out studies and store new data, and create specific local observatories.
- Protect 100% of coral reefs by 2030, with 50% under strong protection.
- Increase the resilience of marine ecosystems to climate change and improve management of the maritime public domain.
- Fight against pollution: chlordecone and sargasso in the West Indies, mercury in French Guiana; improve sanitation (in Overseas France as a whole, but with priority to Mayotte).
- Strengthen cross-border cooperation in the maritime domain, particularly within the framework of regional sea conventions.
- Enforce French sovereignty, in particular through reinforced checks on illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU) in collaboration with the European Commission.

Accompany the development of a differentiated sustainable blue economy adapted to the territories

- Adopt an ambitious roadmap for development of the blue economy in Overseas France.
- Promote sustainable nautical, underwater and boating activities, creating berthing capacity for pleasure-boating vessels of low environmental impact outside port zones (MLEZ).
- Renovate and modernise, with a view to sustainability, available sports installations and structures intended for nautical and underwater activities.
- Invest in port infrastructure for ship building and ship repairs, and in fishing vessels (to fit out, modernise and bring them up to current standards).
- Promote sustainable tourism focusing on local natural and cultural heritage.
- Develop Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) in overseas pleasure boating.

Place overseas populations at the core of their sustainable development

- Develop pertinent training in maritime professions.
- Educate users, young audiences and citizens in maritime issues.
- Develop the blue economy around employment-generating activities that are compatible with the territories and based on demand.
- Encourage feedback on experiences with neighbouring regions within the sea basin.

PRE-DETERMINED OPERATIONAL MONITORING INDICATORS

Indicators under elaboration.

6

Fields of GOVERNANCE ASSOCIATED WITH THIS STRATEGY, ITS MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND ITS MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT METHODS

Seminar of the creation of the Department of Maritime Affairs, Fisheries and Aquaculture

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GOAL 17

"Strengthen the territorial anchoring of maritime governance and its capacity for proactiveness to serve maritime policies"

MEASURES

Governance of maritime policies for overseas sea basins and coastlines

- Ensure synergies between RMCs/OBMCs and regional bodies/strategies to optimise implementations and perhaps even rely on pertinent sub-coastline governances in the preparation/mobilisation phases.
- Support territories in the definition of regional/local/coastline strategies, particularly by establishing links with all sub-coastline bodies (water management bodies).

Reinforce the proposal capabilities of national maritime governance (NSCC)

- Optimise the organisation and functioning of the National Sea and Coastline Committee; the NSCC will manage the monitoring of the NSSC implementation, in cooperation with the competent government departments (State steering committee), with a yearly progress report and an interim assessment (in 2026). A monitoring method and timetable will be proposed in 2024, with regular progress reports. The NSCC will be able to set up specific working groups to deal with certain NSSC implementation topics in more depth. In particular, a working group devoted to NSSC monitoring indicators will be put in place.
- Ensure the best possible participation of RMC and OBMC representatives in the NSCC.
- Ensure consistency in public policies implemented at coastline and sea-basin level, including aspects of regional cooperation with other coastal States.
- Propose a clarification of national governance of the maritime sector focusing on the NSCC, which will benefit from contributions from other bodies (FMMC, COMER, NCC, etc.) or think tanks (FMC, FOC, BYC).
- Ensure a presentation and discussions in the NSCC of public debates conducted by the National Public Debate Commission (NPDC), on updating MSP Documents for Maritime Regions.

SPECIFICITIES FOR OVERSEAS FRANCE

- Make the Overseas Maritime Council (OMC) the reference governance body for execution of the sustainable economy strategy, as defined in the SBSDs.
- Make the OMCs places to discuss and coordinate interministerial action in the maritime sector to support territories with the help of central administrations.
- Integrate new planning and prioritisation logics into future SBSDs, especially for marine spatial planning at sea-basin level.

PRE-DETERMINED OPERATIONAL MONITORING INDICATORS

Indicators under elaboration.

Ensuring continuity of activity between the NSSC, the CSDs, the SBSDs and local authority programmatic documents

- Reinforce the cooperative nature of the NSCC/RMC relationship.
- Organise MSP document planning between coastlines for an appropriate management of certain shared zones or topics.
- Reinforce the territorial intervention capabilities of maritime public policies in partnership with local authorities, in particular regional authorities (and sea parliaments) as well as the corresponding development agencies.
- Reinforce the role of coordinating prefects on border-related and international topics in collaboration with the central administration.

Link up national maritime governance with the European and international levels

- Cooperate with the working group relating to Europe within the NSCC.
- Create links with international instruments to which France is party and with ongoing negotiations (in particular, the UN Climate Convention, Biological Diversity Convention, BBNJ Treaty, regional sea conventions).
- Create links with EU strategies and legislation.

GOAL 18

"Have at our disposal the means to implement the strategy"

MEASURES

Develop means and goal-achievement indicators

- By the end of 2024, develop a method and dashboard to steer the NSSC implementation based on a pool of tight indicators based on potential pre-determined indicators for each target. This method will be defined by associating voluntary NSCC members and presented to the NSCC plenary session.
- Produce a mid-term progress report in 2026 and an NSSC final report (prior to elaboration of the third NSSC).
- Develop an analysis of the main scientific requirements for a successful NSSC implementation under COMER leadership, on the basis of recommendations by the National Council on Nature Protection or the France Ocean Committee (FOC).

Assess needs and suggest funding sources for implementation of the NSSC

- As soon as the NSSC is adopted, conduct a cross-inspection mission to specify needs and sources to accompany the operational implementation of the NSSC.
- Develop public-private partnerships (for example: investment funds and endowment capital) for the implementation of NSSC targets, based on the report's recommendations.
- Create a national accounts appendix for the maritime sector and a national blue economy observatory.

Guarantee the means for offshore State checks to ensure adherence to the strategy

- Pursue monitoring, inspection and repression activities in the field of French State Action at Sea (SAS) (focusing on IUU fishing, critical infrastructure, etc.) while contributing to crisis prevention and management (relating to the climate, migration, etc.).
- Reinforce the support function and means of the Marine Environment Control Support Centre (MECSC) and the Fisheries Monitoring Centre (FMC).
- Facilitate funding systems based on the NBS polluter-pays principles (e.g.: reform of taxes on pollution and the modernisation of collection networks, driven by the Advisory Committee on the Price and Quality of Public Water and Sanitation Services [ACPQPWSS] this year).

SPECIFICITIES FOR OVERSEAS FRANCE

- Integrate a budget-planning logic into future SBSDs with quantified, time-based goals (economic aspects, sustainability and resilience) and the possibility of creating specific budget lines (e.g., a "blue innovation" budget).
- Reinforce the fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, develop joint monitoring missions with other States of the same basin, and set up a dynamic stock monitoring process, in French Guiana and to a lesser degree in Mayotte.

ADDITIONAL PRE-DETERMINED INDICATORS TO BE DEVELOPED

(DATA COLLECTION PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY TO BE DEVELOPED BY A WORKING GROUP)

- Annual financial monitoring for NSSC implementation.
- Number of checks carried out (fishing, pollution, cabling surveillance, etc.).

APPENDICES

Summary of geostrategy issues for France

Maritime space under French sovereignty or jurisdiction

Marine protected areas beyond national jurisdictions

MPA designated in the framework of the OSPAR Convention

MPA designated in the framework of the CCAMLR Convention

Marine resources exploited beyond borders

Fishery resources

Fishing grounds frequented by French vessels

Strategic seaway routes for France

Main straits and strategic passages

Main strategic routes in terms of energy, economy and sovereignty

A France connected to the world via the seabed (schematic representation)

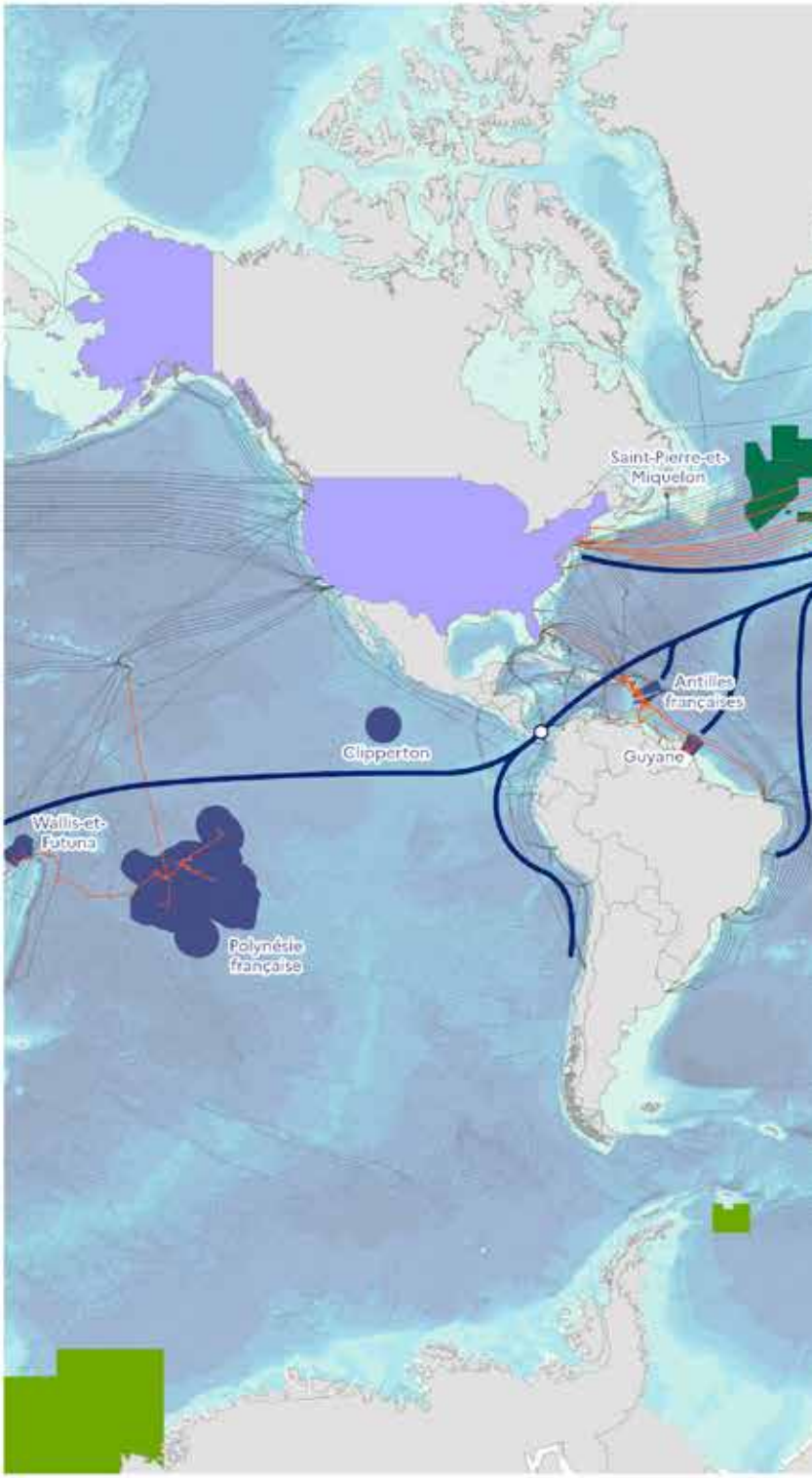
Telecommunication cables to which France is directly connected

Other telecommunication cables

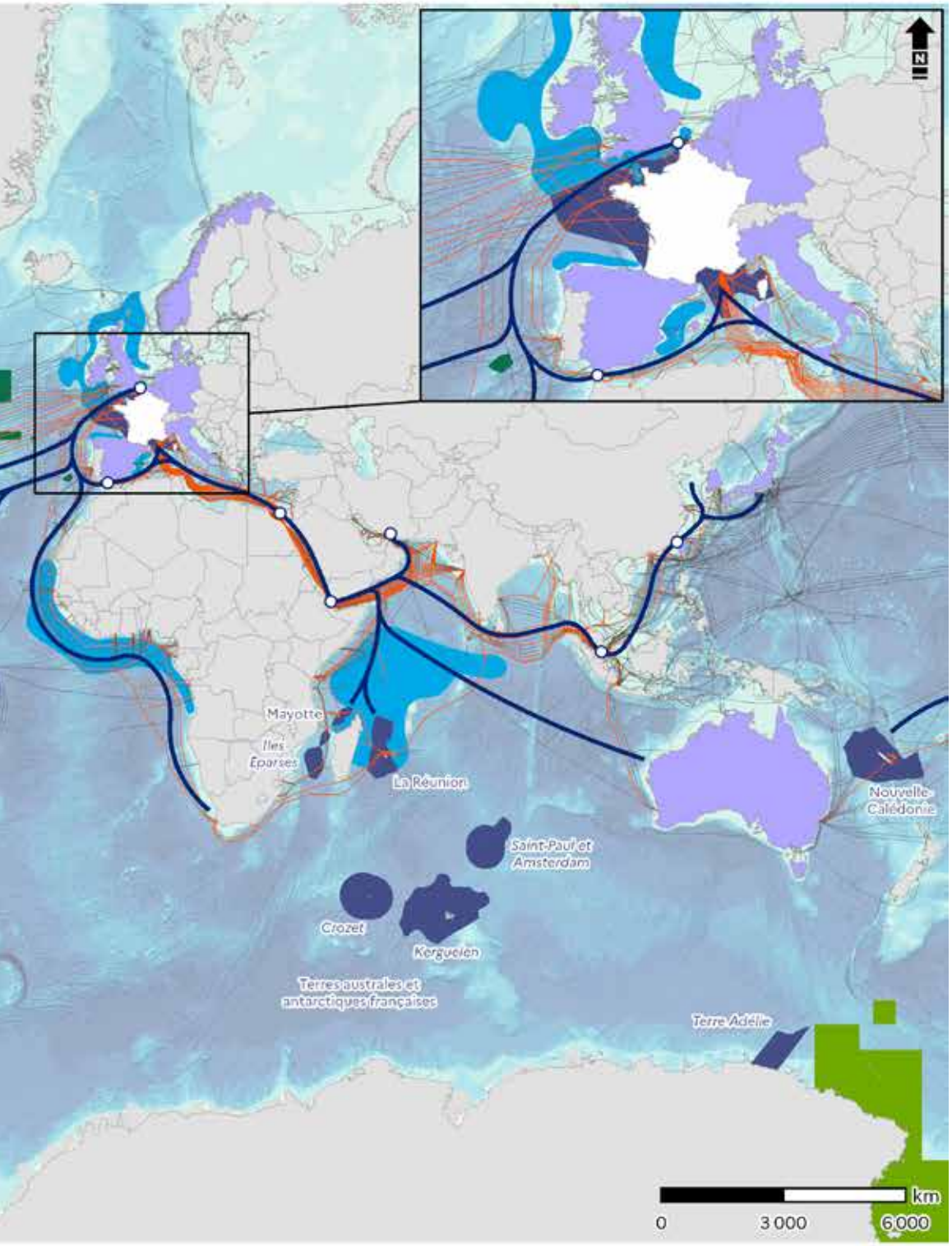
Export of renewable sea-based energy

Location of MRE-related services carried out by French companies for the export sector

Information:
The influence of French companies can also be due to firms having a head office in France when the majority of their MRE-related industrial activity is based elsewhere. This also contributes to recognition of the expertise of French companies across the globe. Source: merenergies.fr (March 2023)



Map for the NSSC (October 2023)
Sources: CEREMA, SHOM, INPN, OSPAR, CCAMLR, IFREMER/SIH, CEIS, TeleGeography, Sea Energy Observatory,



GEBCO, EuroGeographics

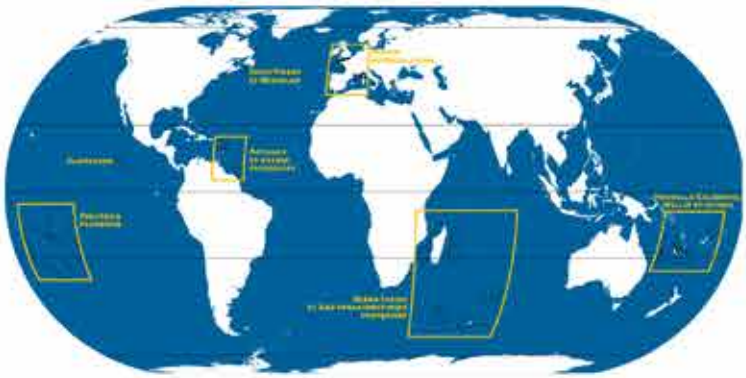
APPENDICES

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE
Liberté
Égalité
Fraternité

OFB
OFFICE FRANÇAIS DE LA BIODIVERSITÉ

French marine protected areas ar

In 2022, a network of 565 marine protected areas covered nearly 33% of French maritime space.

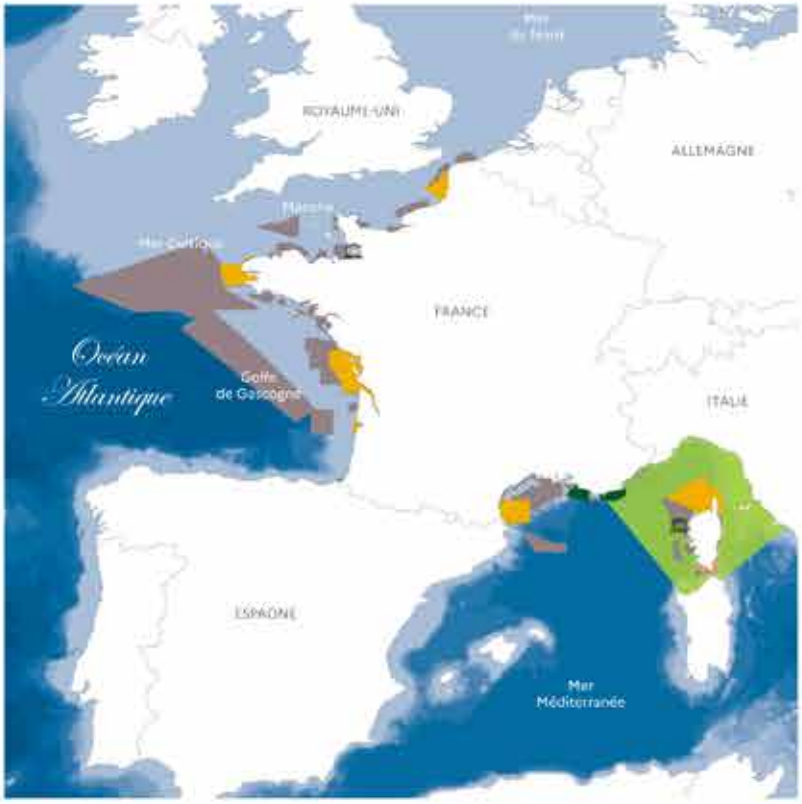


Marine nature park
Natura 2000
National park
Nature reserve
World Heritage-listed
Other MPA categories (biotope protection areas, marine mammal sanctuaries, etc.)
French Polynesia marine managed area (not counted in the network)

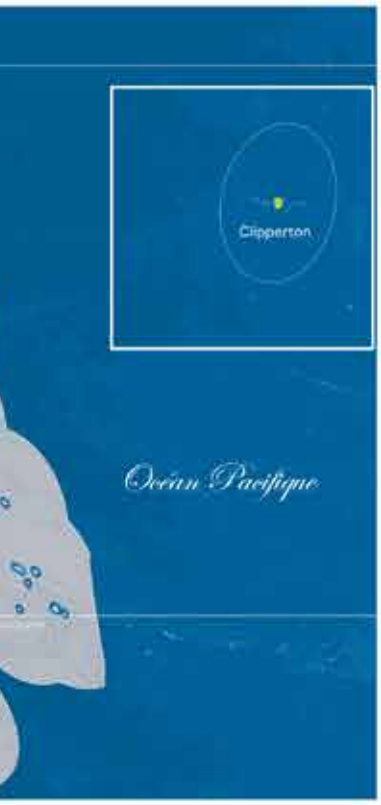
Outside of nature reserves: in cases of spatial overlap between categories, marine nature parks and national parks may conceal Natura 2000 sites and/or other categories.

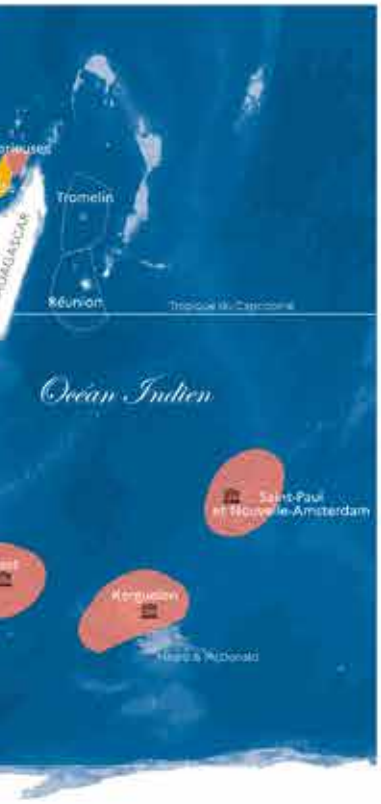
BREST EVENTS
UN ÉVÉNEMENT ORGANISÉ DANS LE CADRE DU ONE OCEAN SUMMIT

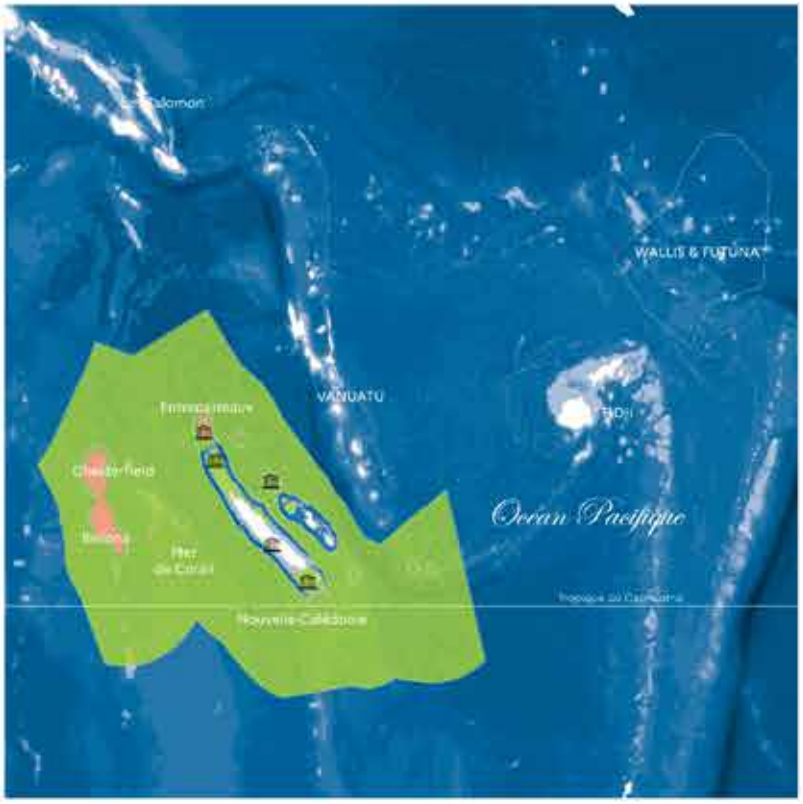
Map updated for the One Ocean Summit. January 2022.



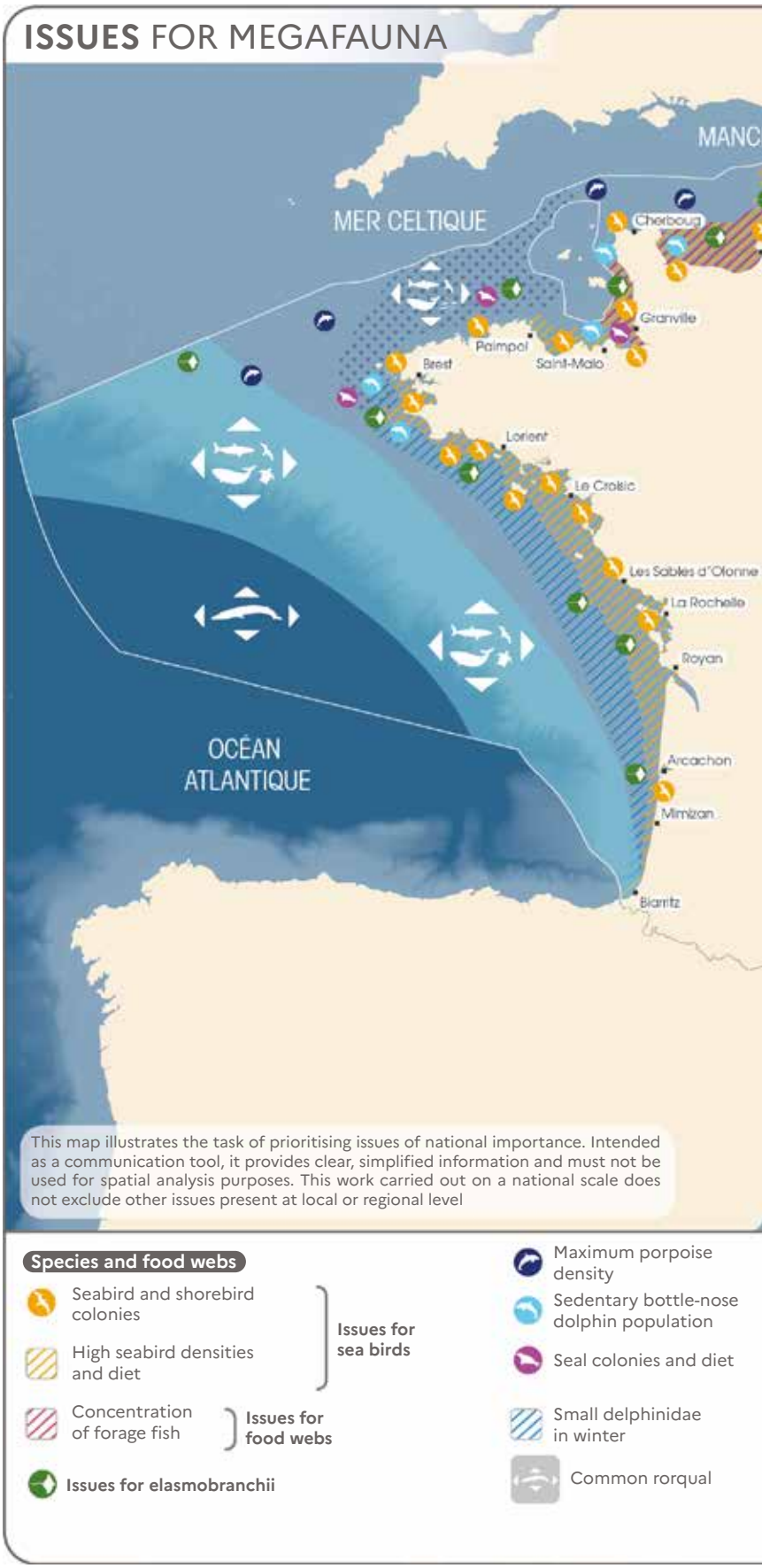
nd other maritime management tools

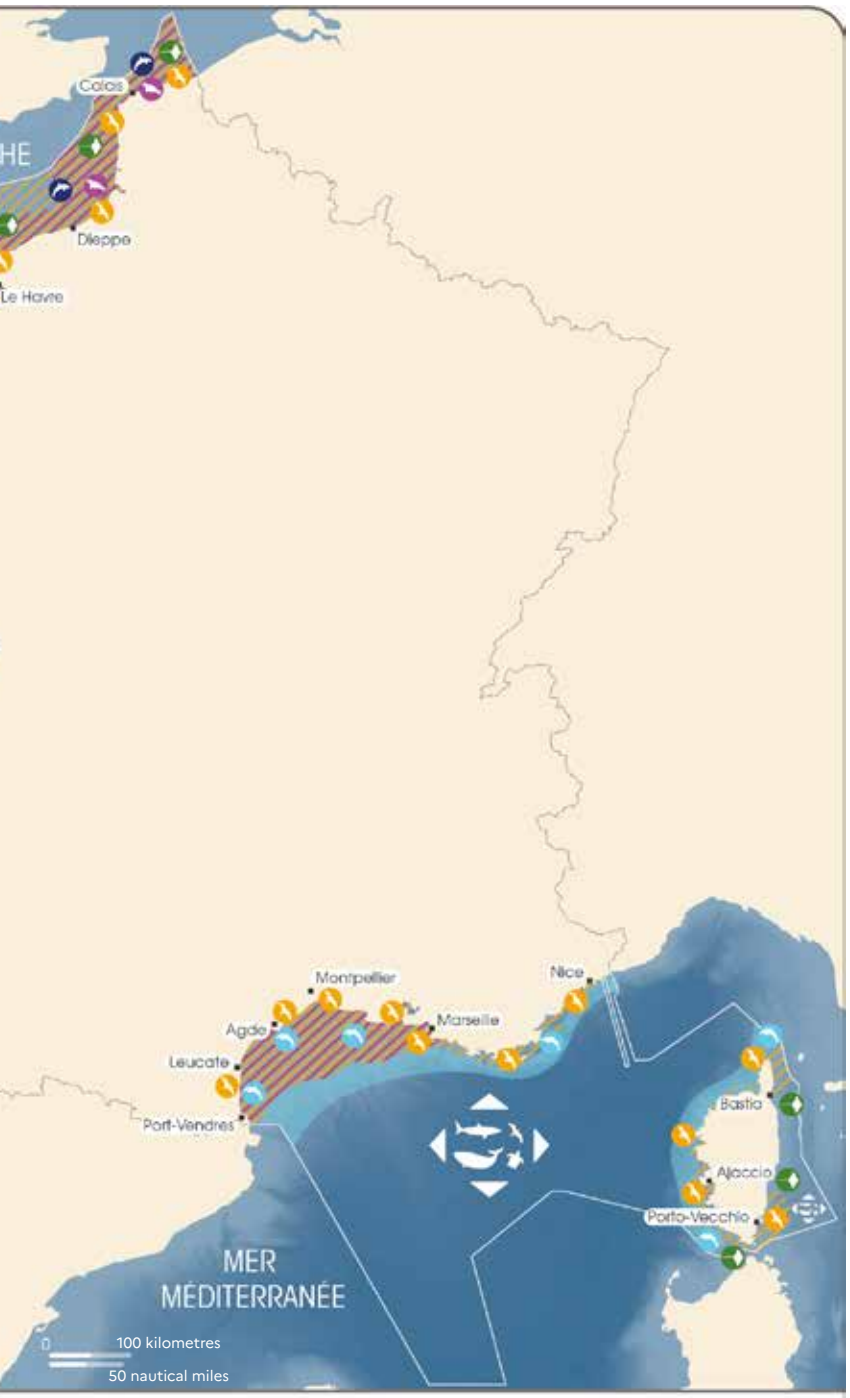






APPENDICES


ISSUES FOR MEGAFAUNA
MER CELTIQUE
OCÉAN ATLANTIQUE
Cherbourg
Granville
Paimpol
Saint-Malo
Brest
Lorient
Le Croisic
Les Sables d'Olonne
La Rochelle
Royan
Arcachon
Mimizan
Biarritz
This map illustrates the task of prioritising issues of national importance. Intended as a communication tool, it provides clear, simplified information and must not be used for spatial analysis purposes. This work carried out on a national scale does not exclude other issues present at local or regional level
Species and food webs
Seabird and shorebird colonies
High seabird densities and diet
Issues for sea birds
Concentration of forage fish
Issues for food webs
Issues for elasmobranchii
Maximum porpoise density
Sedentary bottle-nose dolphin population
Seal colonies and diet
Small delphinidae in winter
Common rorqual



Issues for sea mammals

Issues for megafauna as a whole

Multiple issues

Ocean bank

Thermal front zone

Important stable zone for sea mammals, birds and large pelagic species

Source: AFB
Map projection: WGS 84 / Pseudo Mercator
Topographic base: AFB, SHOM, Sandre
©AFB, 2019

APPENDICES

Risks and climate change

Exclusive economic zone

Coastal flooding

Zone exposed to coastal flooding (+1m scenario)

Coastal erosion

Rise of more than 0.5m/year

Rise of less than 0.5m/year

Imperceptible

Fall of less than 0.5m/year

Rise of more than 0.5m/year

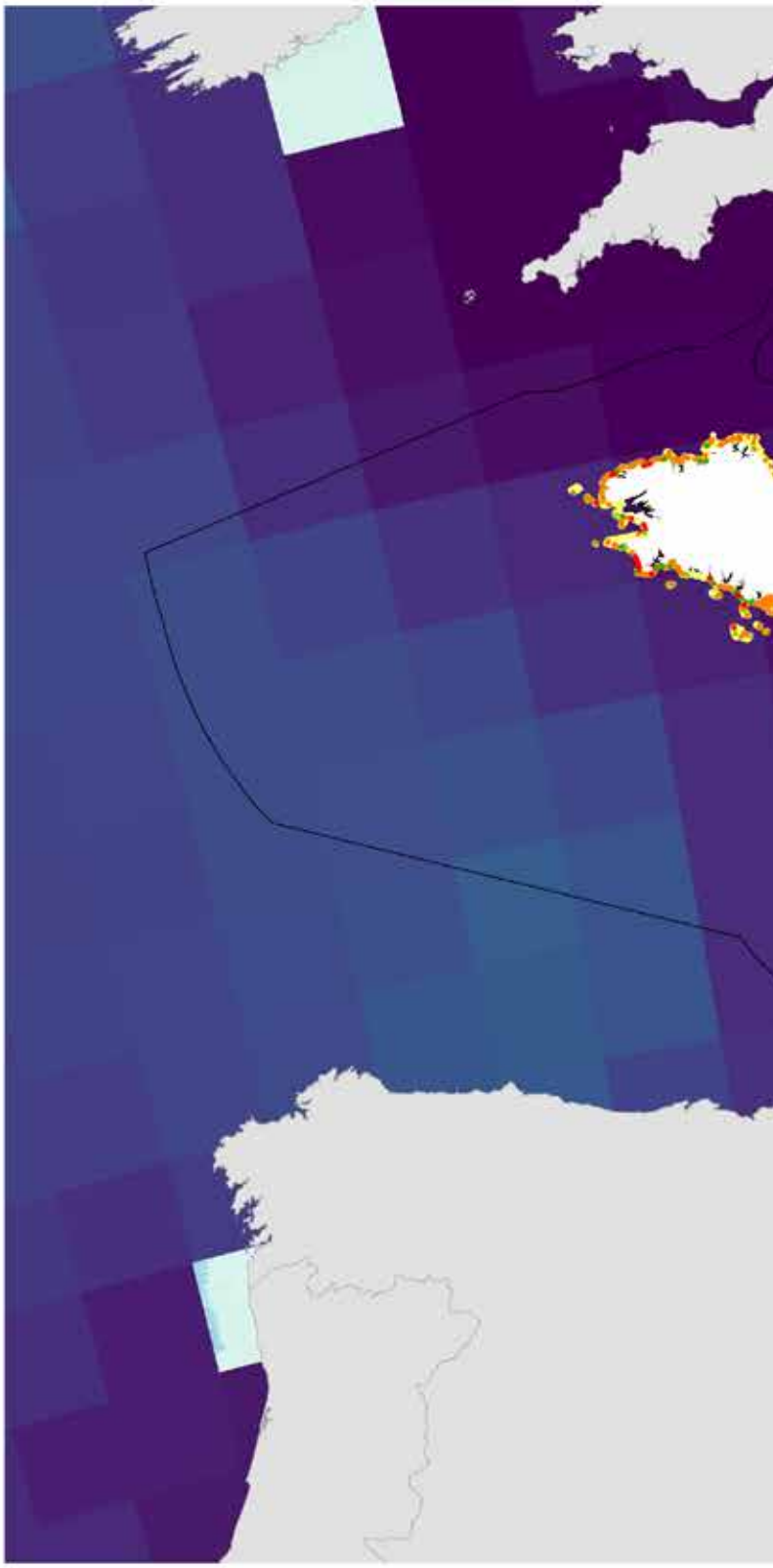
Impossible to calculate

Sea surface temperature anomalies between 1989 and 2013

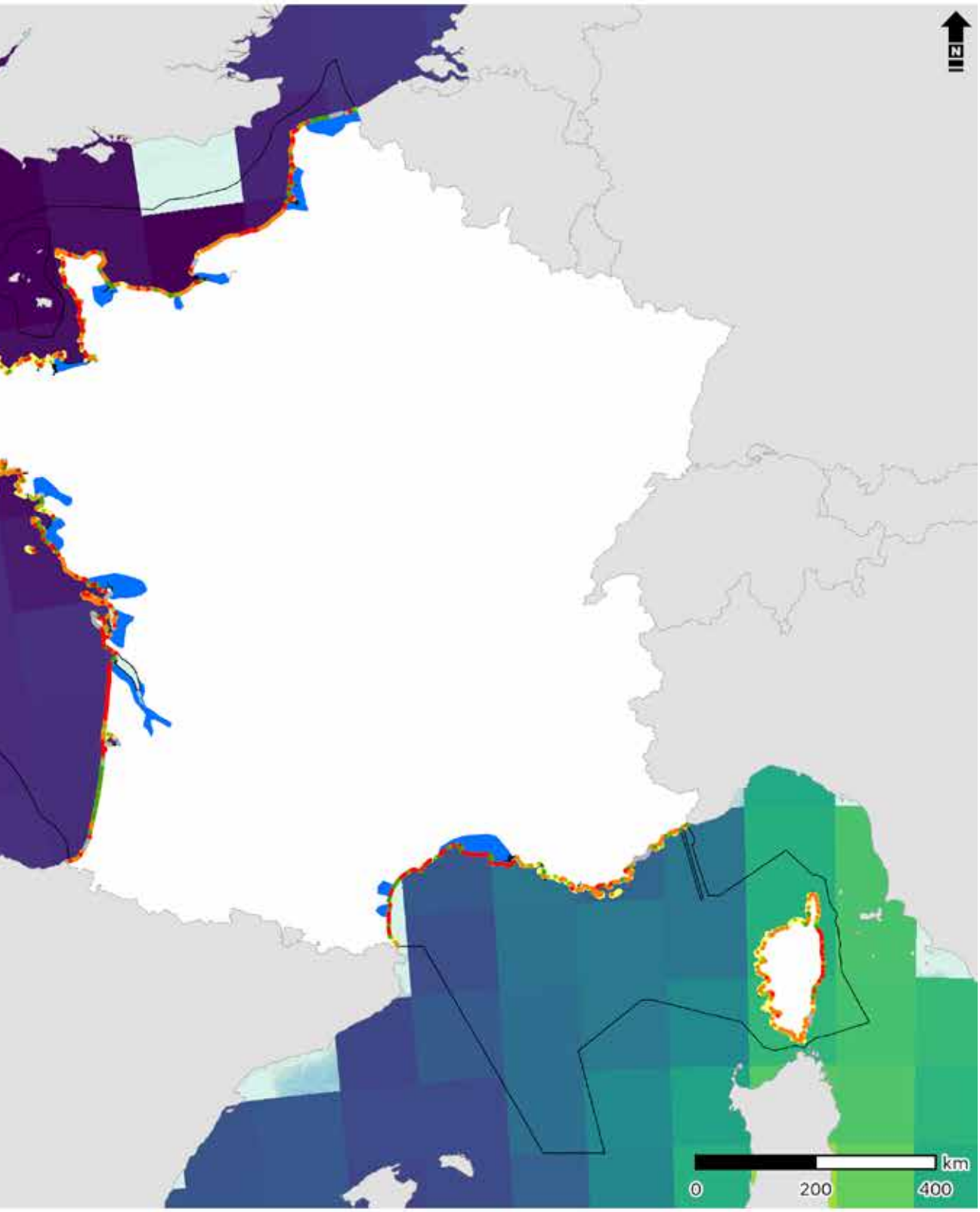
Change compared to the yearly average for the period in Europe, in °C per year

0.0747276

0.0001656



Map for the NSSC (October 2023)
Sources: CEREMA, SHOM, BRGM, EEA and Istituto Nazionale di Geofisica e Vulcanologia (INGV), GEBCO,



EuroGeographics

APPENDICES

Risks and climate change in Overseas Franc

Coastal erosion

- Rise of more than 0.5m/year
- Rise of less than 0.5m/year
- Imperceptible
- Fall of less than 0.5m/year
- Rise of more than 0.5m/year
- Impossible to calculate

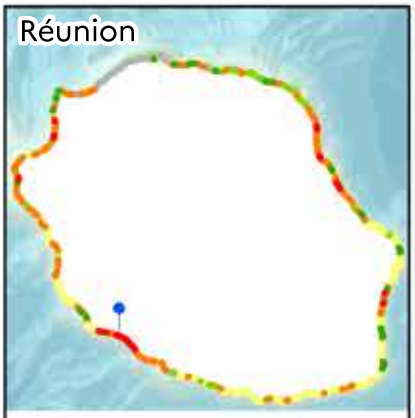
Coastal flooding

Location of main coastal flooding zones at +1m (according to maps from the coastal.climatecentral.org website).

Status of coral reefs

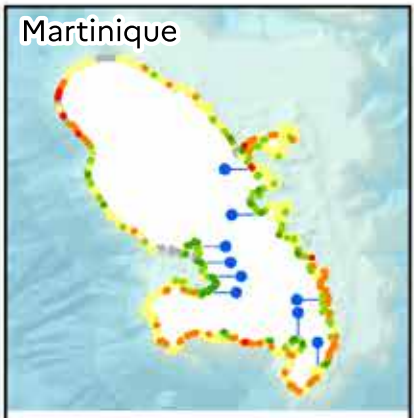
Percentage of evolution in the health status of coral stations since 2015 (source: IFRECOR)

- **% improving**
- **% stable**
- **% deteriorating**



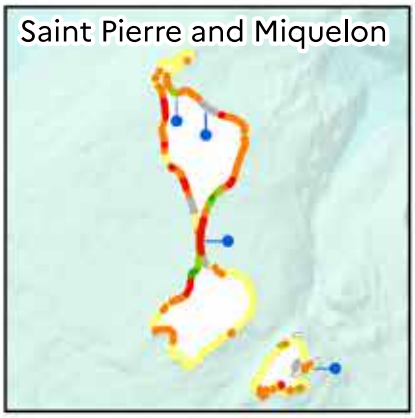
Reef surface area: 18km²
Number of reef stations: 14
Current status: 71% deteriorated and 29% good

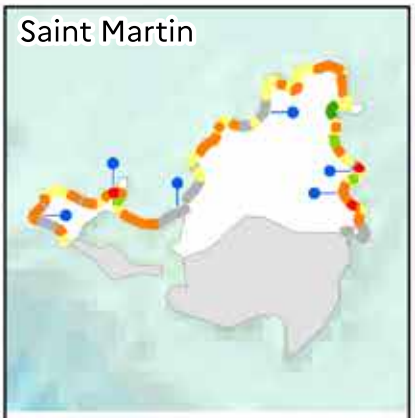
Since 2015:	Long-term trends:
8%	Degradation
69%	
23%	



Reef surface area: 56km²
Number of reef stations: 14
Current status: 47% good, 27% deteriorated, 13% very deteriorated and 13% optimal

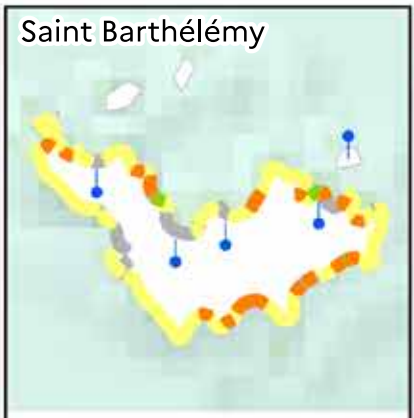
Since 2015:	Long-term trends:
20%	Degradation
80%	
0%	





Reef surface area: 19km²
Number of reef stations: 5
Current status: 60% deteriorated, 20% very deteriorated and 20% good

Since 2015:	Long-term trends:
0%	Degradation
50%	
50%	



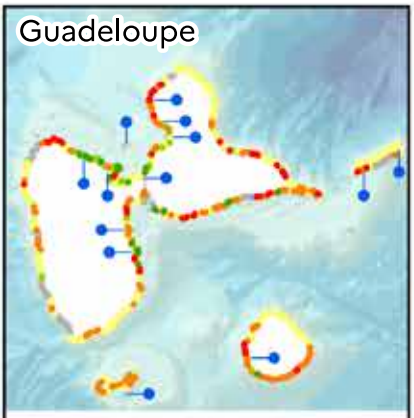
Reef surface area: 14km²
Number of reef stations: 4
Current status: 50% deteriorated and 50% good

Since 2015:	Long-term trends:
0%	Stable
25%	
75%	

Coastal erosion figures come from the national coastal erosion indicator for the DI
(French overseas collectivities) (source: CEREMA)
Coastal flooding figures result from cartographic simplification. A water level 1m abov
The status of coral reels was assessed on the basis of three time scales. 1. Current s
percentage of stations per health status category (optimal, good, deteriorated anc
of 2015. 3. Long-term evolution of coral cover, algal cover and reef fish populations

Map for the NSSC (October 2023)
Sources: CEREMA, IFRECOR, Climate Central, GEBCO, EuroGeographics

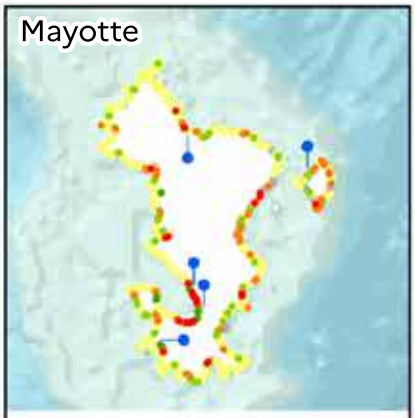
e



Reef surface area: 865km²
Number of reef stations: 23
Current status: 70% deteriorated and 30% good

Since 2015:
5%
52%
43%

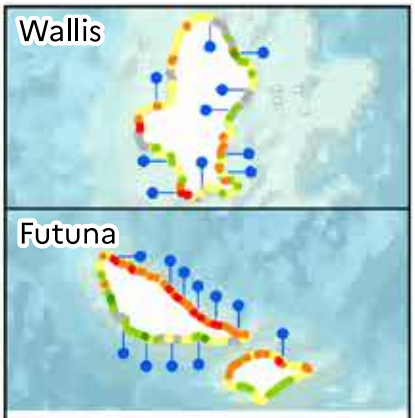
Long-term trends:
Degradation



Reef surface area: 1,406km²
Number of reef stations: 15
Current status: 60% deteriorated and 40% good

Since 2015:
14%
43%
43%

Long-term trends:
Degradation



Reef surface area: 932km²
Number of reef stations: 12
Current status: 50% good, 25% deteriorated, 17% optimal and 8% very deteriorated

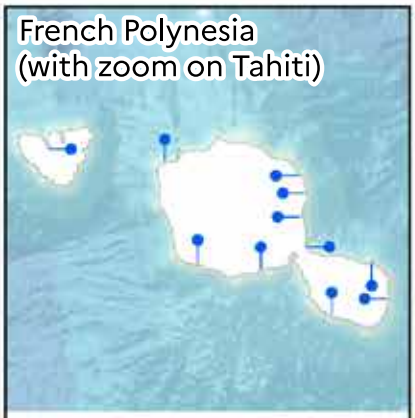
Since 2015:
Lack of data in 2015

Long-term trends:
Varies with exposure

Reef surface area: 35,873km²
Number of reef stations: 81
Current status: 39% optimal, 37% good, 15% deteriorated and 9% very deteriorated

Since 2015:
7%
75%
18%

Long-term trends:
Stable



Reef surface area: 16,200km²
Number of reef stations: 14
Current status: 57% good and 43% deteriorated

Since 2015:
69%
31%
0%

Long-term trends:
Strong episodic variations

Reef surface area: 794km²
Number of reef stations: 22
Current status: 68% optimal, 14% very deteriorated, 9% deteriorated and 9% good

Since 2015:
Data not available

Long-term trends:
Stable

ROM (overseas departments and regions of France) and from studies carried out according to the indicator for the COM

e the high-tide line could be reached through a combination of rising sea levels, tides and storm surges (source: Climate Central).
tatus assessed from the most recent data available, between 2018 and 2020 depending on the region. This is indicated in
d very deteriorated) or, for the Scattered Islands, per category of coral cover. 2. Evolution since the last health status report
since monitoring began in the territories (source: IFRECOR).

APPENDICES

Sea-based renewable energies: wind energy

Maritime coastline

Sea-based wind farms and network

Sea-based wind farms

Zones already allocated

Zones under calls for bids

Zones for future calls for bids

Connection zones

Low-impact zones (connection of wind farms)

Underwater cables

Electricity

Planned

RTE network (overhead and underground)

Electrical substation

225kV

400kV

Power line

225kV

400kV

Pilot farms (floating wind turbines in the Mediterranean)

Sensitive zones or zones subject to constraints impacting wind energy

Zones that are sensitive in terms of heritage or environment protection

Continental plateau boundary

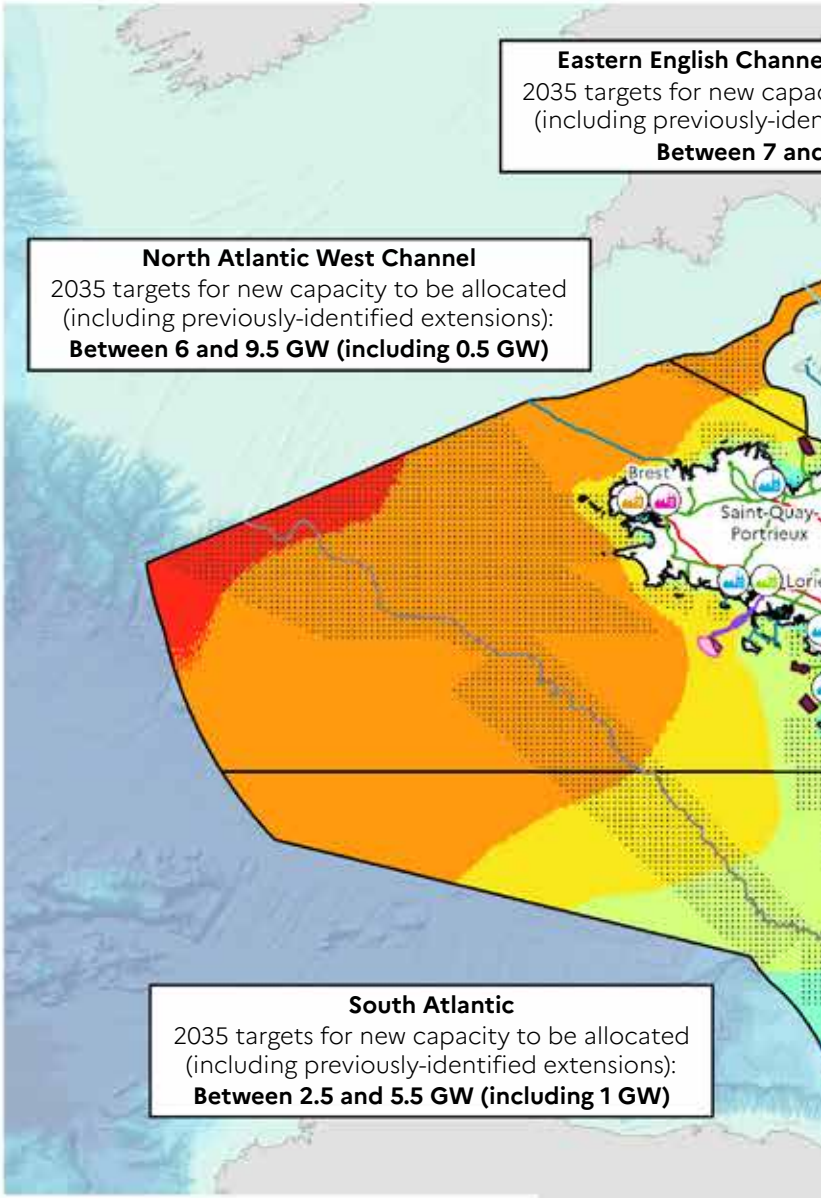
Port installations providing structure for wind energy

Factory

Industrial port, strategic decarbonisation infrastructure

Maintenance port

Logistics base



The theoretical capacity factor of a standard 15MW [NREL IEA 2020] wind turbine is determined from the blade rotation speed at different heights and from a wind-turbine power curve. Météo France calculated average wind speeds between 60 and 300 metres, based on 2018-2021 winds for a nacelle at a height of 180 metres.

%

Under 35

35 - 40

40 - 45

45 - 50

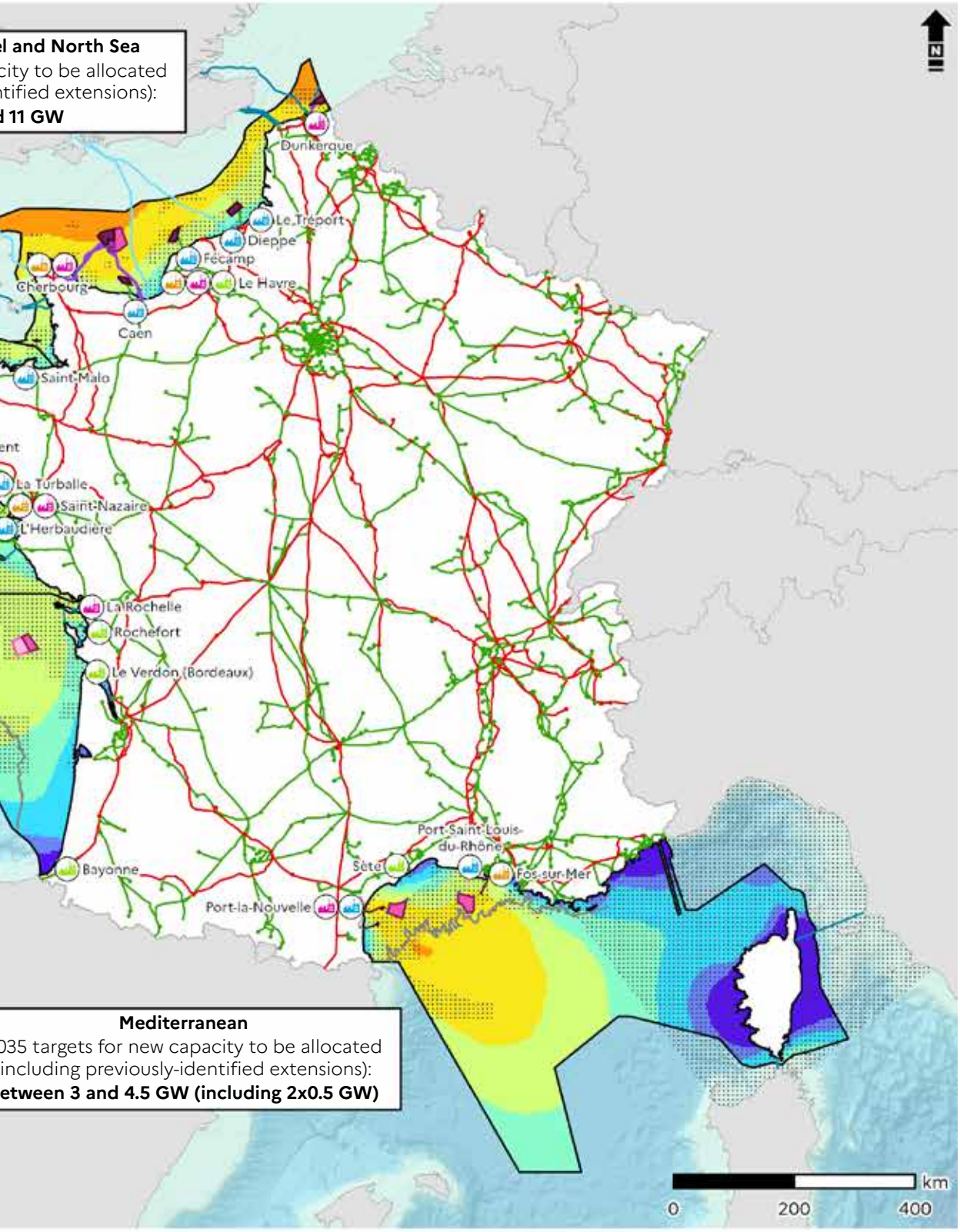
50 - 55

55 - 60

60 - 65

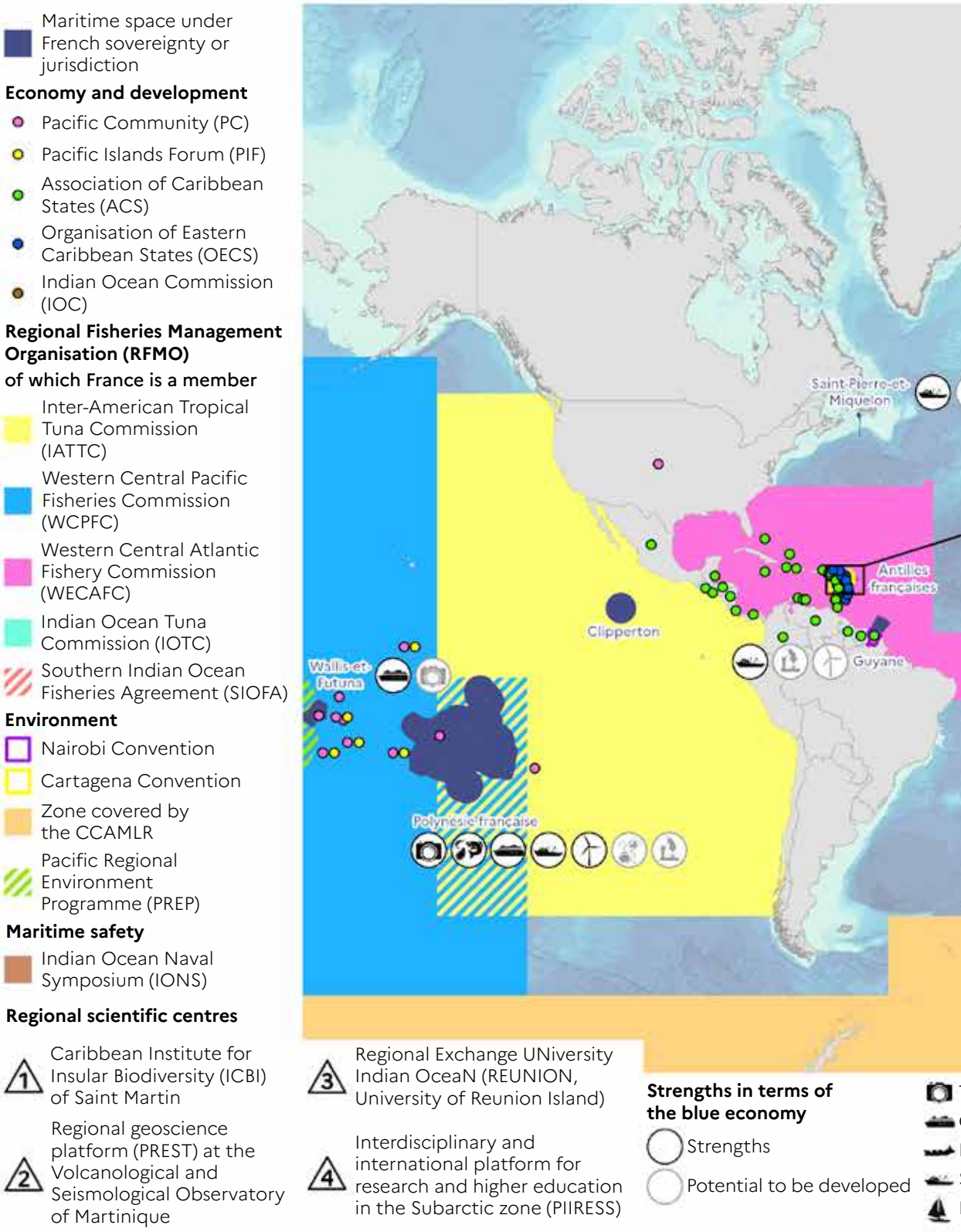
65 - 70

Map for the NSSC (October 2023)
Sources: CEREMA, MTE, SHOM, RTE, OFB, Météo France, GEBCO, EuroGeographics

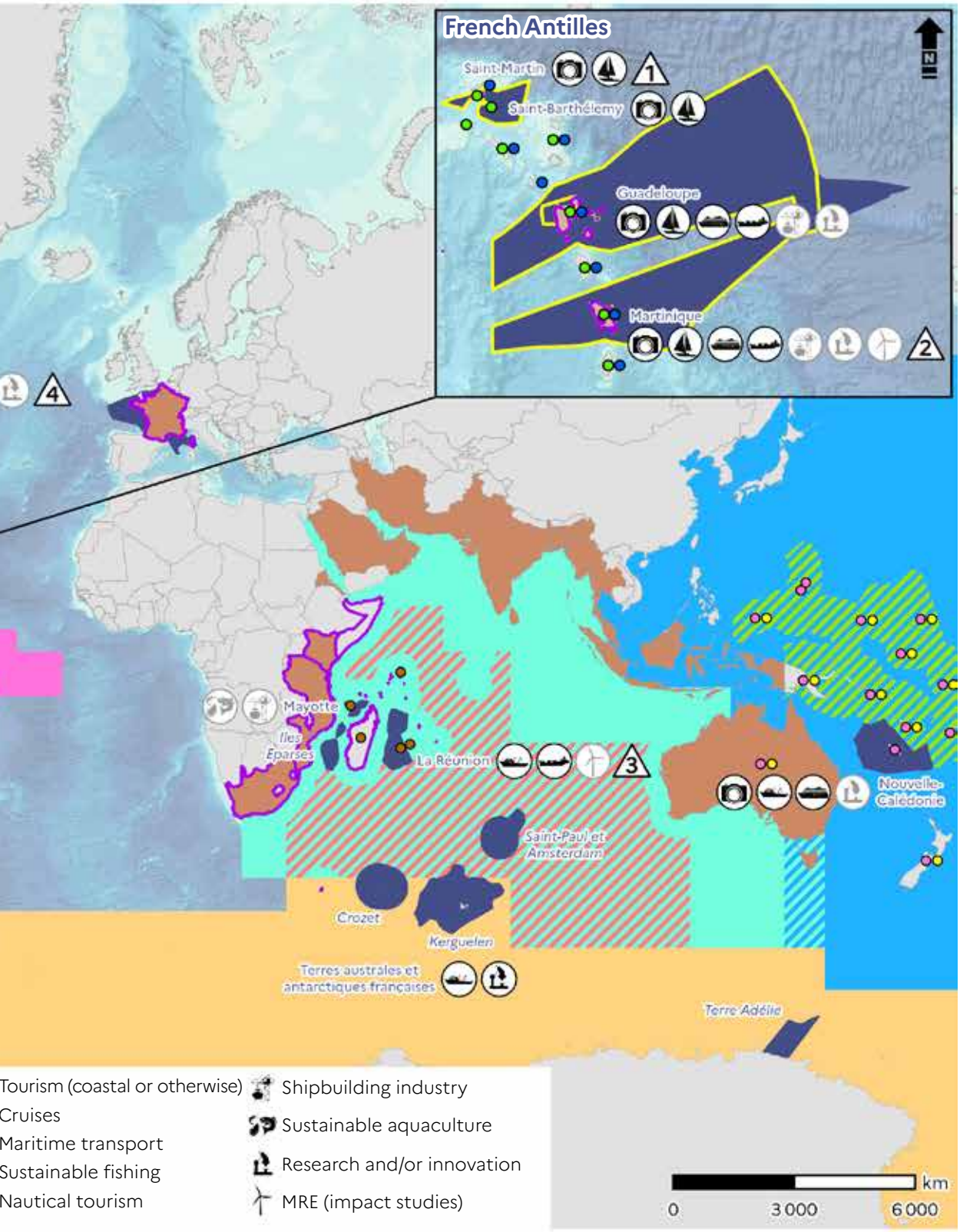

el and North Sea
city to be allocated
ntified extensions):
d 11 GW
Dunkerque
Le Tréport
Dieppe
Fécamp
Le Havre
Cherbourg
Caen
Saint-Malo
ent
La Turballe
Saint-Nazaire
L'Herbaudière
La Rochelle
Rochefort
Le Verdon (Bordeaux)
Port-Saint-Louis-du-Rhône
Sète
Fos-sur-Mer
Bayonne
Port-la-Nouvelle
Mediterranean
035 targets for new capacity to be allocated
including previously-identified extensions):
etween 3 and 4.5 GW (including 2x0.5 GW)
N
km
0
200
400

APPENDICES

French overseas zones of influence



Map for the NSSC (October 2023)
Sources: CEREMA, MTE, DGOM, IFREMER, SHOM, INPN, OFB, GEBCO, EuroGeographics

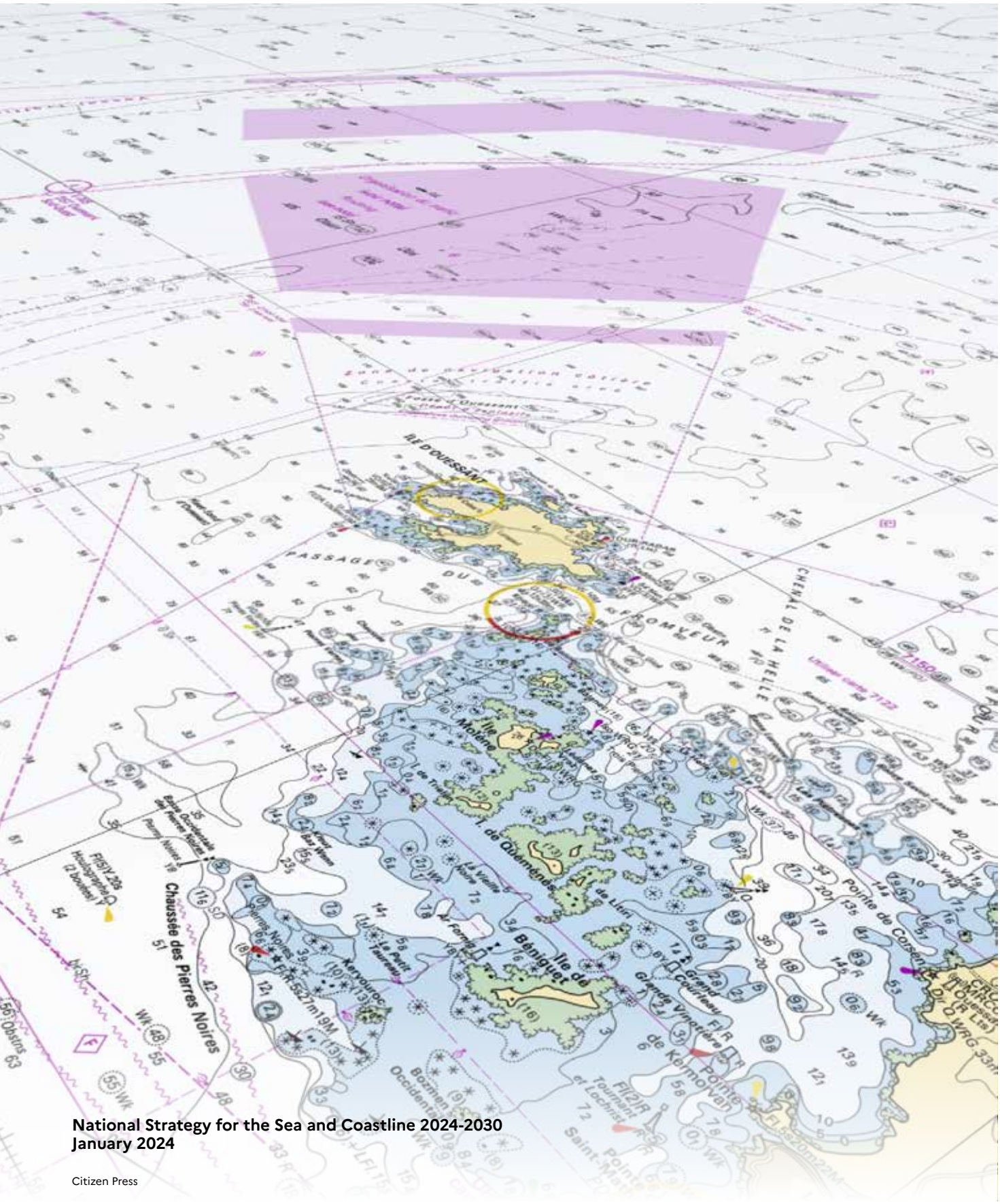


Tourism (coastal or otherwise)
Cruises
Maritime transport
Sustainable fishing
Nautical tourism
Shipbuilding industry
Sustainable aquaculture
Research and/or innovation
MRE (impact studies)

GLOSSARY

ACPQPWSS: Advisory Committee on the Price and Quality of Public Water and Sanitation Services or National Water Committee
Acronyms: And their meanings
ARC: Avoid, Reduce, Compensate
BBNJ: Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction or International Treaty for Protection of the High Seas and Marine Biodiversity
BD: Birds Directive
BYC: Boating and Yachting Committee
CARICOM: Caribbean Community
CCAMLR: Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
CFP: Common Fisheries Policy
CII: Carbon Intensity Indicator
CITES: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CNRS: French National Centre for Scientific Research
COMER: Specialised Committee for Marine, Maritime and Coastline Research (NSCC specialised committee)
DGOF: Directorate-General for Overseas France
DUSAR: Department of Underwater and Subsea Archaeological Research (Ministry for Culture)
ECPL: Energy and Climate Planning Law
EEDI: Energy Efficiency Design Index - energy restriction measures in the maritime world
EEZ: Exclusive Economic Zone
EMA: Educational Marine Area
EMFAF: European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund
ENSM: National Maritime College
EPR sector: Extended Producer Responsibility sector
FMC: Fisheries Monitoring Centre
FMC: France Maritime Committee
FMMC: French Merchant Marine Council
FOC: France Ocean Committee
FOF: French Oceanographic Fleet
FTIFA: French Transport Infrastructure Financing Agency
GDSMAM: Guideline Document for Sustainable Marine Aggregate Management
GES: Good Environmental Status of marine waters
GNSS: Global Navigation Satellite Systems
H2S: Hydrogen sulphide
HD: Habitat Directive
IAS: Invasive Alien Species
ICS: Interministerial Committee for the Sea
ICZM: Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IFP: Investment for the Future Programmes
IFREMER: French Research Institute for the Exploitation of the Sea
ILO: International Labour Organisation
IMO: International Maritime Organisation
IMP: Integrated Maritime Policy
IOC: Indian Ocean Commission
IPBES: Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IPCC: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPOS: International Panel for Ocean Sustainability
ISA: International Seabed Authority
IUCN: International Union for Conservation of Nature
IUU fishing: Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing
LSICM: Local Strategies for Integrated Coastline Management
LUDP: Local Urban Development Plan
MAEP: Multi-Annual Energy Plan
MARPOL Convention: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
MCSD: Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development

MECSC: Marine Environment Control Support Centre
MIF: Maritime Intervention Fund
MIS: Marine Information System
MLEZ: Mooring and Light Equipment Zones
MPA: Marine Protected Area
MRE: Marine Renewable Energy
MSFD: Marine Strategy Framework Directive
MSP: Maritime Spatial Planning
MSY: Maximum Sustainable Yield
NNR: National Nature Reserve
NBS: National Biodiversity Strategy
NCC: National Committee for the Coastline
NCEI: National Coastal Erosion Indicator
NH3: Ammonia
NINH: National Inventory of Natural Heritage
NMNH: National Museum of Natural History
NNLT/NNST: No Net Land/Sea Take
NSCC: National Sea and Coastline Committee
NSFRM: National Strategy for Flood Risk Management
NSICM: National Strategy for Integrated Coastline Management
NSSC: National Strategy for the Sea and Coastline
OCT: Overseas Countries and Territories
OECM: Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures
OECS Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States
OF: Overseas France
POLREP reports: Reports on pollution in French waters
PRP: Priority Research Programme
PSSA: Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas
RCMFMF: Regional Committee for Maritime Fisheries and Marine Farming
RCMS: Regional Coastline Management Strategies
RDP: Regional Development Plan
RFMO: Regional Fisheries Management Organisations
RISCMI: Research and Innovation Steering Committee for the Maritime Industries
RMC: Regional Maritime Council
RSFC: Regional Shellfish Farming Committee
RSPSDET: Regional Scheme for Planning, Sustainable Development and Equality of Territories
SAS State Action at Sea
SDG United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
SMR: Small Modular Reactor
SPZ: Strong Protection Zone
SWP: Strategic Workforce Planning
TAAF: French Southern and Antarctic Lands
TCoP: Territorial Coherence Plan
UNOC: United Nations Ocean Conference
UPR: Ultraperipheral Regions of the European Union
WFD: Water Framework Directive
WPMM: Water Planning and Management Masterplan



National Strategy for the Sea and Coastline 2024-2030
January 2024

Citizen Press

GOUVERNEMENT

Liberté
Égalité
Fraternité