

## **Eucc Coastal News**

**No 2**  
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Eucc Coastal News is a monthly newsletter published by Eucc - The Coastal Union for its members. Readers and Network members (only entitled to newsletters) are encouraged to join the Eucc as a Private or Professional member. Members are entitled to a variety of services and discounts: check in [www.eucc.nl/en/members](http://www.eucc.nl/en/members). For free subscriptions, comments or contributions to this newsletter, please contact [news@coastalguide.org](mailto:news@coastalguide.org).

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## – EUCC News –

### 1. INTERREG IIIC proposal Coastal Practitioners Network approved

On 18 February 2004 a proposal of a partnership led by EUCC – The Coastal Union was approved by the INTERREG IIIC West Steering Committee. The partnership consists of local councils and institutes throughout Europe. The most important goal is to set up a working cooperation under the name of Coastal Practice Network (CoPraNet). CoPraNet will promote the integrative approach to management of coastal areas and coastal waters through a better exchange of practical experience between planners, managers and researchers. Special attention will be given to sustainable tourism and to erosion and safety. During three conferences, ten thematic workshops and a large number of exchange visits, the partners will take up the challenge for local governments to keep and control the quality of their coastal villages, towns, regions and islands. These challenges must be seen in the light of changing tourism markets, international competition, increasing transport and mobility problems, beach and dune erosion and flood risk. The results of the project will be a multi-lingual website and multi-lingual electronic newsletters including good practice examples. In the project, emphasis will be placed on the development of an international quality label for tourism destinations and a multi-lingual guide on coastal erosion and beach management. The EU subsidy of a million euro has been granted from the INTERREG programme that focuses on interregional cooperation. Including the contributions of the partners themselves, the total budget of the project is euro 1.6 million. The CoPraNet project has 21 partners in eleven countries but possibilities will be looked at for including other coastal municipalities and provinces as observers.

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## – ICZM / Integrated Coastal Policies –

### 2. Publication - The Governance of Coastal Ecosystems at the Regional Scale

Subtitle: An analysis of the Strategies and Outcomes of Long-Term Programs. By Stephen Olsen and Donna Nickerson, Coastal Management Report #2243', Coastal Resources Centre, December 2003. What lessons can be learned from the Management of Large Coastal Ecosystems? This is an interesting report on ICZM, reviewing three successful programmes at regional scale that have operated continuously for at least two decades: (i) Chesapeake Bay on the east coast of the US, (ii) Australia's Great Barrier Reef and (iii) the Wadden Sea, shared by the Netherlands, Germany and Denmark. The three programs have developed separately in response to distinct problems and opportunities and in settings with different cultures and legal traditions. All of them:

- have adopted an approach to planning and decision-making that is rooted in discovering how the region functions and responds to human actions as an ecosystem
- have evolved as formally-established programs with authorities and resources required to implement a plan of action to maintain or restore ecosystem qualities
- are programs that have proceeded beyond issue analysis and planning, through at least two phases of implementation
- encompass areas of coastal waters and adjoining lands in the range of 10,000 to 500,000 km<sup>2</sup>.
- contain a diversity of human activities requiring policies and action that address needs for both conservation and development.

It was found that:

- the three cases have successfully applied the Subsidiarity Principle: placing responsibility at the lowest tier in a governance hierarchy and thereby decentralising the power along all the tiers of the government system.

- it required a decade or more to secure the necessary mandate for the program to fully operate
  - consolidating the enabling conditions (mandate, plan adoption, funds, institutions present) for the program also took a decade or more
  - only after one to two decades, programs operating at a large coastal ecosystem scale had developed capacity and constituency to be implemented as ecosystem management, and to be able to make the practise of learning-based, adaptive management - integration of science with democratic governance learned that "science is essential for defining what is, but is of limited usefulness when deciding what should be". Success lies in interweaving both.
- This review is a contribution of Frank van der Meulen. More information: [www.crc.uri.edu](http://www.crc.uri.edu)

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### **3. HELCOM Recommendation for ICZM**

In 2003 HELCOM published a recommendation for ICZM. Title: "Implementation of Integrated Marine and Coastal Management of Human Activities in the Baltic Sea Area".

Download from: [www.helcom.fi/helcom24/supp-Rec24-10.pdf](http://www.helcom.fi/helcom24/supp-Rec24-10.pdf)

### **4. Baltic Sea Region ICZM Platform**

The first meeting of the Baltic Sea Region ICZM Platform took place in September 2003. HELCOM, the Spatial Development Program of the Baltic Sea (VASAB 2010, Vision and Strategies around the Baltic) and the initiative for a regional Agenda 21 for the Baltic Sea (BALTIC 21) are joint in this platform, to promote cooperation with respect to the EU ICZM recommendation and the exchange of information.

Download from [www.eucc-d.de/ikzmdokument.php?infoid=139](http://www.eucc-d.de/ikzmdokument.php?infoid=139)

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## **– Nature and Biodiversity –**

### **5. EU Monitoring report on progress of Habitats Directive implementation**

The Commission has produced its first composite report (Part I) on the implementation of the Habitats Directive from 1994-2000 based on the official national reports (Part II). While there have been serious delays in implementation, the recent progress provides ground for optimism with regard to habitat protection, although important ecosystems continue to be at risk, including wetland and some marine areas. During the first ten years following adoption of the Directive, the emphasis of Member States' work has been on the transposition of the Directive into the national legal system and in setting up the Natura 2000 network. A series of seminars covering the six biogeographical regions (Alpine, Atlantic, Boreal, Macaronesian, Mediterranean and Continental region) led to the adoption of the first list of SCIs in the Macaronesian region in December 2001. The situation concerning species protection measures is less positive and the report indicates clearly the need for higher priority in this area. The legislative system in most countries builds on a mixture of nature conservation laws and national/regional hunting and fishing regulations. In some instances, the protection of specified groups of species is also dealt with. Finland, for instance, has passed legislation that protects all whales within Finnish territory. In general, national reports contain little information on relevant monitoring systems, or surveys of the impact of fishing, power lines and traffic on wild fauna. One case of measures being introduced concerns the incidental capture and killing of harbour porpoises (*Phocoena phocaena*). Danish authorities have drawn up an action plan to reduce such killing, requiring that problematical fishing nets are fitted with "pingers" to deter porpoises from fishing nets. The Dutch report also states that research is being undertaken to address bycatch resulting from fishing activities. Since 2000 the European Commission has established a series of working groups regarding to specific aspects of the Directive, e.g. one on marine habitats and species. Significant progress in developing management plans is noted in UK that developed a series of management plans for marine areas. The Commission will be launching very soon a discussion in the light of the new Reporting Directive, on how to maximise the usefulness of the national reports submitted under the Habitats and Birds Directives.

More information:

[europa.eu.int/comm/environment/nature/art\\_17/memberstates\\_summary\\_en.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/nature/art_17/memberstates_summary_en.pdf)

[europa.eu.int/comm/environment/nature/art\\_17/report\\_en.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/nature/art_17/report_en.pdf)

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## **6. Publication – Colloquy on marine and coastal ecological corridors**

(2003, 114 pp) Environmental encounters, No 55, Council of Europe Publishing, F-67075 Strasbourg Cedex, publishing@coe.int, ISBN 92-871-5194-6. Proceedings of the Llanndudno Colloquy, Wales 2002, that paid particular attention to the creation, preservation or restoration of coastal and marine corridors as the first phase of specific activities on protection of the biological and landscape biodiversity of coastal and marine areas within the framework of the Pan-European Ecological Network (PEEN). With a contribution of Alan Pickaver, EUCC.

More information: [www.nature.coe.int/wales](http://www.nature.coe.int/wales)

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## **7. European Biodiversity Conference addresses marine and coastal biodiversity**

The Third International Conference 'Biodiversity in Europe' was held in Spain from the 19th to the 21st January 2004. At the same time two other events were taking place also in Madrid: the 8th meeting of the Council of the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Strategy (STRACO) and the 8th meeting of the Committee for the activities of the Council of Europe in the field of biological and landscape diversity (CO-DBP). Since March 2000, the "Biodiversity in Europe" Intergovernmental Conferences have been the first pan-European forum for discussions on global and regional biodiversity policies by governments, international organisations and NGOs. The items that were discussed in Madrid were: marine and coastal biological diversity, protected areas and ecological networks, mountain biological diversity, transfer and technology and technology co-operation, and the follow-up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, 2002).

More information: [www.strategyguide.org](http://www.strategyguide.org), [www.coe.int/T/E/Cultural\\_Cooperation/Environment/Nature\\_and\\_biological\\_diversity/Biodiversity/codbp\\_2004\\_1.asp](http://www.coe.int/T/E/Cultural_Cooperation/Environment/Nature_and_biological_diversity/Biodiversity/codbp_2004_1.asp)

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## **8. Germany - Ten new marine protected areas proposed**

The German Bundesminister for Environment has proposed ten new marine protected areas (MPAs) in the German Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), between 12 and 200 nautic miles off-shore. Two of the proposed areas will be designated as Special Protected Area (SPA) under the EU Wild Bird Directive (BD). The other eight will be designated as Special Area of Conservation (SAC) under the EU Habitats Directive (HD). The change of the German Federal Nature Protection Law in 2002 enabled the expansion of the NATURA 2000 network of designated areas under the EU nature directives (HD + BD) into the German EEZ. These designations are specially interesting in the light of the developments on EU level concerning the expansion of NATURA 2000 in the EEZ (see EUCC Coastal News 2004-1). WWF demands an extension of the proposals for new MPAs in the Baltic Sea for the conservation of the Common Purpoise and sea birds. Therefore they developed their own map with their proposals for NATURA 2000 MPAs. Their most important addition to NATURA 2000 would be the Pommersche Bucht.

More information (in German): [www.bmu.de/de/1024/js/presse/2003/pm212/main.htm](http://www.bmu.de/de/1024/js/presse/2003/pm212/main.htm), [www.bfa-fish.de/news/news-d/aktuell/FFH-Natura-2000\\_2\\_Version\\_final.pdf](http://www.bfa-fish.de/news/news-d/aktuell/FFH-Natura-2000_2_Version_final.pdf), [www.wwf.de/presse/pressearchiv/artikel/01573/index.html](http://www.wwf.de/presse/pressearchiv/artikel/01573/index.html)

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## **9. Seagrass meadows are disappearing**

A new atlas by the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) states that the world seagrass population has declined by fourteen percent.

More information: [www.unep-wcmc.org/marine/seagrassatlas/](http://www.unep-wcmc.org/marine/seagrassatlas/)

## **10. Flemish harbour expands in Habitats and Birds Directive sites**

The Belgian harbour of Zeebrugge will be allowed to expand another 282 ha. The area used to be protected under the EU Birds and Habitats Directives, but after the Flemish government

arranged compensation in other nature areas, the expansion becomes possible. Flanders has 102,000 ha that are protected under the Habitats Directive and 98,000 ha that are protected under the Birds Directive. Activities in these areas are not allowed if they threaten the protected species and habitats. In Flanders these threats are usually evaluated in an Environmental Impact Assessment. The government did not give information on the location of the compensation measures, because it is still negotiating with harbour and environmental organisations. At the same time, the European Commission is taking legal action against Belgium because it does not respect the requirements of the Birds Directive with regard to special protection areas (SPAs) for wild birds in Flanders. This was ruled by the Court of Justice on 27 February 2003 (Case C-415/01). More specifically, there was a lack of legislation defining the boundaries of SPAs and creating the necessary binding legal protection regime governing SPAs. As Belgium has still not informed the Commission of how it proposes to comply with the Court ruling, the Commission has sent it a first written warning to comply in January 2004. Failure to do so could result in fines being imposed on Belgium.

Source: LBActualiteiten 6-2-2004 and 13-2-2004 (in Dutch): <http://www.minlnv.nl/cgi-bin/autoframe.pl?snp=/snips/framesets/autoframe.snp&frame=/infomart/lba/2004/>

[http://europa.eu.int/rapid/start/cgi/guesten.ksh?p\\_action.gettxt=gt&doc=IP/04/128|0|RAPID&lg=EN&display=](http://europa.eu.int/rapid/start/cgi/guesten.ksh?p_action.gettxt=gt&doc=IP/04/128|0|RAPID&lg=EN&display=)

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### **11. Italy warned for not fully implementing Birds Directive**

In January 2004 the European Commission has sent Italy a first written warning to comply with the Court ruling on the implementation of the Birds Directive. On 20 March 2003, the European Court of Justice ruled that by failing to classify a large number of territories as Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for the protection of bird species protected under the Birds Directive and of other migratory species which regularly visit its territory, Italy had failed to fulfil its obligations under the Wild Birds Directive. While Italy has made important progress in site designation and providing site information, the overall network remains seriously deficient. Sardegna region (Sardinia) is one of the most deficient areas: 16 Important Bird Areas in Sardegna are totally uncovered. Failure to comply the Court ruling may result in substantial fines being imposed on Italy.

More information:

[http://europa.eu.int/rapid/start/cgi/guesten.ksh?p\\_action.gettxt=gt&doc=IP/04/128|0|RAPID&lg=EN&display=](http://europa.eu.int/rapid/start/cgi/guesten.ksh?p_action.gettxt=gt&doc=IP/04/128|0|RAPID&lg=EN&display=)

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## **– Climate Change –**

### **12. Major European cities will be sunk beneath rising seas**

A secret report of the Pentagon, suppressed by US defence and obtained by The Observer, warns that abrupt climate change, could bring the planet to the edge of anarchy as countries develop a nuclear threat to defend and secure dwindling food, water and energy supplies. The findings will prove humiliating to the Bush administration, which has repeatedly denied that climate change even exists. In February the Bush administration came under heavy fire from a large body of respected scientists that it suppressed studies that do not suit its policy agenda.

More information: [www.guardian.co.uk/usa/story/0,12271,1153531,00.html](http://www.guardian.co.uk/usa/story/0,12271,1153531,00.html)

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### **13. Salinity changes of oceans might effect climate**

On the Equator the salinity of oceans has increased during the past forty years, while the salinity near the Poles declines. The rapidity of the changes suggests that recent changes, including global warming are altering the earth's water cycle. Scientists say that the changes in salinity might have consequences for the sea currents and the world climate.

More information: [www.scienceagogo.com/news/20031117204012data\\_trunc\\_sys.shtml](http://www.scienceagogo.com/news/20031117204012data_trunc_sys.shtml)

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## – Water Management and Policies –

The European Commission is taking legal action against Greece, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Portugal, Spain, Germany and Ireland for non-compliance with EU laws on water quality. Greece and the Netherlands did not to comply with rulings of the Court of Justice with regard to dangerous substances discharged to water. Portugal and France failed to implement water legislation. Spain has been sent a request urging it to prevent further pollution of a beach at Motilla in Valencia. Ireland has received a request urging it to extend its designation and protection of waters used for shellfish culture. Germany has received a request urging it to improve its implementation of EU nitrate rules. Non-compliance with this legislation can result in rivers, lakes and coastal waters being polluted, which in turn can present a risk to public health.

More information:

[www.europa.eu.int/rapid/start/cgi/guesten.ksh?p\\_action.gettxt=gt&doc=IP/04/39|0|RAPID&lg=EN&display=](http://www.europa.eu.int/rapid/start/cgi/guesten.ksh?p_action.gettxt=gt&doc=IP/04/39|0|RAPID&lg=EN&display=)

## – Environment –

### **14. European Commission published Global Monitoring Action Plan**

On 3 February, the Commission published its Communication (COM (2004) 65 final) to the European Parliament and the Council on "Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES): Establishing a GMES capacity by 2008 (Action Plan 2004-2008)". GMES aims to enable decision-makers in Europe to acquire the capacity for global and regional monitoring in support of EU policies such as the Water Framework Directive, Integrated Coastal Zone Management Recommendation, and Natura 2000. Some of the main challenges for the coming period 2004 to 2008 are to achieve better assessment of user needs, better integration of space and in-situ data, modelling activities and system interoperability and better user friendly and cost-effective access to standardised data. The total payment commitments are set at 120 million euro. The European Parliament and the Council are invited to consider the Action Plan, which is to be implemented in close cooperation with the Member States, ESA and its Member States, other international organisations and the private sector. The Commission will report early 2005 on the progress made.

More information: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/space/articles/news/news95\\_en.html](http://europa.eu.int/comm/space/articles/news/news95_en.html)

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## – Industrial sectors –

### **15. Environmentalists concerned over new oil terminal in Baltic Sea.**

An unknown oil company plans to build a new oil terminal in the Kaliningrad region. The company is now in negotiations with the vice-governor about environmental safety details of the project. Environmental group Ecodefense! came out with sharp criticisms about this idea, stating that exploitation on the new terminal will deepen environmental problems in the South-eastern Baltic region. The Russian federation has not signed international agreements to grant the Baltic Sea with the status 'particularly sensitive marine area that includes a ban on single hulled tankers'.

Source: Russian Environmental Digest, 25 January 2004

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### **16. As local port capacity increases, Finnish authorities fear more oil spills**

With heavier traffic on oil transportation routes, environmentalists are increasingly concerned about possible oil spills in the Baltic Sea, the Gulf of Finland in particular. All countries sharing the Baltic Sea agree upon the need to increase safety in the region as new ports around St. Petersburg are expected to increase traffic. The Finnish Environmental Institute states that such an increase in the number of ports and oil terminals may have a negative impact on the ecological situation in the region unless safety measures are taken.

More information: [www.sptimesrussia.com/archive/times/936/news/b\\_11418.htm](http://www.sptimesrussia.com/archive/times/936/news/b_11418.htm)

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### **17. IMO adopted convention on invasive alien species**

The International Maritime Organization adopted a convention on invasive alien species the week of 9 February 2004. The convention will require all ships to implement a Ballast Water Management Plan, which will demand that new vessels be fitted with equipment for treating ballast water after 2009 and that all ships be fitted from 2016. In the meantime, ships will be required to exchange ballast water 200 nautical miles from the land before entering a port. Every day, on nearly every ship cruising the oceans and lakes, millions of organisms are hitching a ride in the water in the ballast tanks of these ships. Overall, 10,000 billion litres of ballast water are transferred around the world each year, carrying living organisms and pathogens. It is estimated that over 4,000 species, including algae, plankton, fish, jellyfish and other invertebrates, travel the world this way each day.

More information: [www.imo.org/Environment/mainframe.asp?topic\\_id=548](http://www.imo.org/Environment/mainframe.asp?topic_id=548)

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### **18. Japan renews call for whale hunting**

Japan believes endangered whales should be protected but that others, such as the minke, are in no danger of dying out and hunting within limits should be allowed. This pro-whaling stance has left Japan increasingly at odds with world opinion as well as with the International Whaling Commission (IWC), a group originally set-up to manage whaling. Japanese officials have repeatedly stated that they would prefer to work within the framework of the IWC but that Tokyo's position has become more difficult as the organisation has moved toward conservation. Tokyo was angered by last year's move to establish an IWC conservation commission and said it may consider quitting.

More information: [www.reuters.com/newsArticle.jhtml?type=topNews&storyID=4373006](http://www.reuters.com/newsArticle.jhtml?type=topNews&storyID=4373006)

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### **19. Implementation of EU regulations to protect dolphins too slow and not sufficient**

The European Commission has adopted draft regulations to reduce the accidental capture of small cetaceans. Environmentalists welcome this initiative, but say they do not go nearly far enough. Greenpeace and the UK based Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society are campaigning for stricter regulations and are gathering data of by-catches. The Committee on Environment, Food and Rural Affairs of the British House of Commons recently published a report on by-catches of small cetaceans. This committee advises the government to take national measures, in stead of waiting for the European regulations. Erik Meijer from the Dutch Socialist Party claims that the European Council slows down the implementation of EU regulations to protect the animals and is going to ask the council when the technical measures are going to be implemented.

More information: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/pcp/faq6\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/pcp/faq6_en.htm),  
<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/sci/tech/3406829.stm>, [www.parliament.the-stationery-office.co.uk/pa/cm200304/cmselect/cmenvfru/88/8804.htm](http://www.parliament.the-stationery-office.co.uk/pa/cm200304/cmselect/cmenvfru/88/8804.htm)

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### **20. Whale meat disrupts children's brain development**

A scientific study released last in February 2004 revealed the harmful effects of exposure to mercury on brain development in children due to consumption of whale meat and some fish. This renews concerns that the Japanese Government continues to sell whale, dolphin and porpoise meat which, as the Environmental Investigation Agency has shown, contains levels of mercury in excess of their own health guidelines. People living in the Faroe Islands are exposed to high levels of mercury and methylmercury through their seafood-rich diet, which includes pilot whale meat. Around 1000-1500 long-finned pilot whales and other dolphins are killed each year and the meat distributed around the island. As top predators, pilot whales accumulate high levels of mercury and other pollutants in their flesh and blubber.

More information: [www.eia-international.org/cgi/news/news.cgi?a=189&t=template.htm](http://www.eia-international.org/cgi/news/news.cgi?a=189&t=template.htm)

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### **21. ICES recommends ban on cod fishery**

The International Council of the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) has concluded from the most recent figures on the development of the fish stocks, that cod fishery should be banned on the North Sea, the Irish Sea and west of Scotland.

More information: [www.ices.dk/aboutus/pressrelease/ACFMautumn2003.pdf](http://www.ices.dk/aboutus/pressrelease/ACFMautumn2003.pdf)

### **22. Fishery threatens the sea turtle population**

A study by G. Hays from the University of Wales concludes that fishery kills a third of the sea turtle population each year. Consequently Hays expects that at this rate of mortality, some populations will go extinct in a few decades.

More information: [www.nature.com/nsu/031103/031103-17.html](http://www.nature.com/nsu/031103/031103-17.html)

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### **23. EU and Solomon Islands signed bilateral fisheries agreement**

This bilateral agreement between the European Union and the Solomon Islands, which begins January 1, 2005, provides fishing possibilities exclusively for tuna for EU vessels fishing in the waters of the Solomon Islands. The agreement also establishes a partnership between the two parties with a view of defining a fisheries policy in the Solomon Islands and identifying the appropriate means to implement it. The EU financial contribution, which amounts to €400,000 per year, will be allocated to the implementation of a mutually agreed upon action programme that aims to enhance responsible fishing in the country's waters. EU vessels operating under this Agreement will fish beyond a 30-mile coastal band in order to avoid any risk of competition with the local fleet.

[http://europa.eu.int/rapid/start/cgi/guesten.ksh?p\\_action.gettxt=gt&doc=IP/04/163|0|RAPID&lg=EN&display=](http://europa.eu.int/rapid/start/cgi/guesten.ksh?p_action.gettxt=gt&doc=IP/04/163|0|RAPID&lg=EN&display=)

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### **24. Ban proposed on bottom trawl fishing around the Azores, Madeira and Canaries**

The European Commission proposes to modify the 1998 Council Regulation on technical measures, which establishes conditions related to gear specifications, seasonal and spatial regulations and other technical conservation measures. The proposed ban will not adversely affect fishermen as bottom trawling is currently prohibited and other type of fishing gear will continue to be allowed. Bottom trawling is currently banned in the areas concerned in the rules governing access to the so-called 'western waters'. These rules will end this year so restrictions are needed to ensure the continued protection of these habitats.

More information: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/news\\_corner/press/inf04\\_05\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/news_corner/press/inf04_05_en.htm)

### **25. Clean Anti Fouling**

Certain environmentally friendly anti fouling for ships can protect hulls against fouling by algae and barnacles, without poisonous ingredients. That is the conclusion of a study by WWF and the Deutsche Bundesstiftung Umwelt.

More information (in German): [www.wwf.de/presse/pressearchiv/artikel/01418/index.html](http://www.wwf.de/presse/pressearchiv/artikel/01418/index.html), [www.dbu.de/press/artikel.php?id=684](http://www.dbu.de/press/artikel.php?id=684)

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## **- Information management, Training and Events -**

### **26. New on the Coastal Guide list of events**

March 23-24, 2004

Safety at Sea, Safer Ships, Safer Lives. National Maritime Museum, Greenwich. Information: [www.nmm.ac.uk/site/request/setTemplate:singlecontent/contentTypeA/conWebDoc/contentId/11584/navId/005002007000](http://www.nmm.ac.uk/site/request/setTemplate:singlecontent/contentTypeA/conWebDoc/contentId/11584/navId/005002007000)

June 29 – July 1, 2004

Defra Flood and Coastal Management Conference, University of York. Information:  
[www.defra.gov.uk/environ/fcd/conference/Conference.htm](http://www.defra.gov.uk/environ/fcd/conference/Conference.htm)

November 10-12, 2004

A second Stakeholder Conference of the European Marine Strategy is planned to take place in Rotterdam. It will be organised jointly with the Netherlands who will hold the EU presidency during the second half of 2004.

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## – Colophon –

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**Deadline for submitting contributions to EUCC Coastal News No 3 2004:  
23 March 2004.**

Established in 1989, EUCC - the Coastal Union is an association involving the largest coastal network in Europe with 2500 members and member organisations in 40 countries. For more information please contact EUCC International Secretariat, POB 11232, NL-2301 EE Leiden, the Netherlands, tel.: +31-71-5122900, internet: <http://www.eucc.nl>



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