

MASTERCLASS 'Dialogue of disciplines' – 27/29 January 2021

Information about the contribution from the participating Masters (*)

| 1. GENERAL INFORMATION | |
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| -Denomination of the Master | Master 2 International Relations: Borders- Cooperation and Conflicts |
| -University | Science Po Strasbourg |
| -N.of participants | Total : 35 Group 3 : 10 |
| -Name and e-mail address of the director of the master | birte.wassenberg@unistra.fr |
| -Name and e-mail address of the students' contact person | Johanfredsted@gmail.com rdichuta@gmail.com |

| 2. CONTRIBUTION TO THE MASTERCLASS | |
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| -Title | "A perspective on the environmental management on both Mediterranean sides: the challenges of the marine pollution" |
| -Summary of the main contents | <p>Over the years, the pollution levels have increased exponentially as a result of mass capitalism. Only in recent years, people have begun to realize that pollution is an important issue to deal with. In particular, the marine pollution due to the accumulation of plastic and other waste materials have shocked people all over the world.</p> <p>In the Mediterranean Sea, the concentrations of microplastics are four times higher per km² than those of the 7th continent (the plate of waste evolving in the northern Pacific Ocean), making it the most polluted sea in the world. With regard to the expected population growth, plastic pollution could at least double by 2040. With discharges of voluntary or involuntary industrial and toxic products, untreated domestic wastewater, and an explosion in the volume of waste, marine pollution exacerbates the fragilities already existing in the region. Countries on the eastern and southern coasts of the Mediterranean are more vulnerable than those in the North. More</p> |

exposed to desertification and water scarcity, their development structures make them more dependent on natural resources. Despite this, the southern Mediterranean countries still have a careless attitude regarding marine pollution. The poverty and the unstable political situation in which they live make that the pollution is not one of their major problems. Thus, despite the different rates of development, the more than 510 million inhabitants of the countries bordering the Mediterranean must today act in a concerted manner, taking into account the priorities and means of each of the countries of the region to fight against the climatic and environmental consequences due to increased demographic, industrial, economic and tourist pressure.

The gap between the Northern side and the Southern side and East of Mediterranean basin is undeniable. The line materializes by the degree and the condition of scientific research, the political priorities, and the availability of means. For the most part, countries on the Northern side are members of the EU; therefore, they must respect constraining rules. On the southern side, the heavy application of pesticides persists and consequences regarding pollution are the subject of specific measures. As a result, our research will look into the causes and consequences of marine pollution and how the different priorities of the northern and southern sides have an impact on environmental protection in the Mediterranean

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| -Envisaged format for the presentation (ppt,video,other) | Video |

(*)to be sent by December 10th to : mariadinatozzi@gmail.com; m.camiade@iec.cat;
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