11th INTERNATIONAL MARITIME CONGRESS
MAY 15th–16th 2025

# MAY 15TH 2025

POLISH THEATRE - DURING THE EVENT,
THE ONLY ENTRANCE IS FROM JANA Z KOLNA STREET

**08:30 – 09:30** REGISTRATION

**9:30 – 11:30** OPENING CEREMONY FOR THE 11TH INTERNATIONAL MARITIME CONGRESS

OPENING REMARKS

I PLENARY DEBATE:
**THE NEW EU INDUSTRIAL POLICY IN THE MARITIME INDUSTRY**

- Strengthening the competitiveness of European companies
- Ensuring the EU economic security
- EU Industrial Maritime Strategy

**11:30 – 12:00** COFFEE BREAK

**12:00 – 13:30** II PLENARY DEBATE:
**REGULATORY CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES FOR THE MARITIME ECONOMY**

- Market and regulatory challenges for the maritime sector
- Alignment of supply chains
- Integration tools for port stakeholders

**13:30 – 14:30** LUNCH

**14:30 – 16:00** III PLENARY DEBATE:
**MARITIME DIMENSION – ADVANCING THE DEVELOPMENT OF TEN-T NETWORK**

**20:00** ARTISTIC EVENING PERFORMANCE AND BANQUET

For all participants of the informal ministerial meeting and the Congress

MAY 16TH 2025
RADISSON HOTEL

9:00 – 10:30

## BLOCK I
## PORTS AND SHIPPING

### GLOBAL THREATS TO MARITIME TRANSPORT: SAFE PORTS IN UNCERTAIN TIMES

The impact of geopolitical changes on shipping and ports: maritime transport security, protection of port infrastructure, and the stability of global supply chains. Strategies to counter and adapt to the dynamic international landscape.

- How do current geopolitical tensions affect the global sea lanes and port accessibility?
- What geopolitical changes are most likely to affect the maritime transport sector in the coming years?
- What are the major threats to port infrastructure from cyberattacks and technological threats?

**Keywords: geopolitics, port security, critical infrastructure, global threats, cyber security**

## BLOCK II
## SUSTAINABLE BLUE MARITIME ECONOMY

### THE BLUE ECONOMY PROGRAMME - HOW TO BOOST SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

The blue economy covers multiple maritime sectors and related policies that collectively determine the sustainable use of marine (ocean) resources. Its concept aims to foster economic growth, social inclusion, and the preservation or enhancement of livelihoods while ensuring the environmental sustainability of oceans, seas, and coastal areas.
The objectives of the blue economy typically focus on the sustainable development of ocean space to achieve economic, environmental, and socio-cultural benefits, while addressing broader security concerns and ensuring regional stability.

The EU Blue Economy Programme focuses on decarbonisation, protection of natural capital, circular economy, and responsible food production.

**Keywords: sustainable blue economy, maritime sectors, economic growth, social inclusion, environmental sustainability**

## BLOCK III
## SUSTAINABLE MULTIMODAL TRANSPORT

### INLAND WATERWAY TRANSPORT IN A WELL-CONNECTED EUROPE - ROLE, OPPORTUNITIES, POSITION

Inland waterway transport is an environmentally friendly and evolving mode of transport that serves as an essential complement to a country's sustainable transport system. It effectively addresses the challenges posed by European policies. The panel will discuss the country's sustainable transport system and the role of inland navigation in the process.
Key challenges facing inland waterway transport during the European environmental transition, and key aspects of a modern inland waterway transport management system.
Opportunities for inland waterway development – the current status and goals.

**Keywords: inland waterway transport, sustainable transport systems, investment with high environmental standards, ICT development.**

## BLOCK IV
## POLISH OFFSHORE ECONOMY

### OFFSHORE WIND ENERGY – THE CURRENT STATUS

Four years of intensive legislation, discussions, conversations, meetings, building a business network around the Polish OWE - in the context of "local content", is it effective or not?

How to legislatively support the offshore wind sector in Poland to implement phases II and III of the development of Polish offshore wind energy?

How to develop offshore wind energy based on Polish industry and Polish ports, considering it as one of the foundations of the energy transformation in Poland?

10:30 – 10:50 COFFEE BREAK

10:50 – 12:20

MAY 16TH 2025 RADISSON HOTEL

## BLOCK I
## PORTS AND SHIPPING

### NEW COMPETENCES REQUIRED IN THE MARITIME ECONOMY AND MARKET CHALLENGES

Aligning education systems to the rapidly evolving maritime market necessitates identifying key competences and qualifications needed in the sector, primarily in areas such as digitalisation, ecology, and innovative technologies. Collaboration between universities and the industry is crucial in the context of practical training for future human resources.

- Competences of the future in addressing the challenges of the modern world - where are we heading and what professionals do we need?
- What new competences are likely to become crucial in the next 10 to 15 years in the maritime economy?
- What steps can universities and companies take to effectively strengthen their cooperation in practical skills training and preparing graduates for the labour market?
- New generation, new challenges - how can we communicate effectively with young people as they enter the labour market?

**Keywords: maritime education, professional qualifications, future competences, industry and university cooperation.**

## BLOCK II
## SUSTAINABLE BLUE MARITIME ECONOMY

### SUSTAINABLE SEAPORTS IN THE BLUE ECONOMY - INVESTMENT AND FINANCING

European Union public funding is crucial for the development, deployment, and use of blue economy technologies and the implementation of projects affecting, among other things, the development of sustainable transport and seaports.

Designing and building modern seagoing vessels equipped with low- or zero-emission technologies is a crucial step toward sustainability. Additionally, investing in modern, energy-efficient port infrastructure further supports the maritime manufacturing industry. These efforts help strengthen the competitive position of the European Union and its Member States in the global market.

**Keywords: port investment, modern port infrastructure, public funding, blue economy technologies**

## BLOCK III
## SUSTAINABLE MULTIMODAL TRANSPORT

### THE ROLE OF TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGERS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERMODAL SERVICES

One of the barriers to developing intermodal terminals and other point-to-point infrastructure is the limited number and density of infrastructure interfaces. Ongoing investments in line infrastructure should prioritise ease of connection to the network for terminal managers and focus on improving road accessibility to terminals.

Leaving infrastructure managers 'on their own' will likely lead to further degradation, making plans for intermodal transport development difficult to implement.

## BLOCK IV
## POLISH OFFSHORE ECONOMY

### OFFSHORE INDUSTRY

- The Polish shipbuilding industry - Europe's Cinderella in the offshore sector, or a thriving industry ready to meet sector demands?
- What actions are necessary to create Polish offshore fleet, built by Polish industry and managed by Polish shipowners?
- Offshore begins and ends onshore – how to develop the potential of OWE supply chains, including the potential of the Polish shipbuilding and offshore industry?

12:20 – 12:40 COFFEE BREAK

MAY 16TH 2025 RADISSON HOTEL

12:40 – 14:10

## BLOCK I
## PORTS AND SHIPPING

### AUTONOMOUS SOLUTIONS AS PART OF IMPROVING THE SAFETY SYSTEM

The role of autonomous technologies in improving safety across maritime and inland waterways. Exploring the potential of automation to reduce human error, boost operational efficiency, and strengthen environmental protection. Addressing regulatory and technological challenges while implementing autonomous solutions.

- The development of autonomous ships: an opportunity to enhance safety or source of new risks?
- Autonomous vessels and legislative concerns - who is responsible?
- Can automation and digitalisation become both an opportunity and a threat to port infrastructure?
- Automation - our ally or enemy? Will artificial intelligence replace workers?

**Keywords: autonomous solutions, maritime technology, safety in shipping, automation, digital twin**

## BLOCK II
## SUSTAINABLE BLUE MARITIME ECONOMY

### EMISSION-FREE CARBON SEAPORTS IN THE BLUE CIRCULAR ECONOMY

The evolving industrial landscape in Europe highlights the growing role of seaports. Beyond their traditional role in transhipment and logistics, the future of seaports lies in their development as key energy centres, providing integrated electricity, hydrogen, and other renewable and low-carbon fuels for:

- Circular economy
- Transportation
- Industrial clusters

The use of smart digital solutions and autonomous systems that optimise traffic flow and cargo handling in and around seaports plays a crucial role in decarbonising ports and advancing towards a net-zero future.

**Keywords: net-zero seaports, blue circular economy, energy centres, autonomous systems**

## BLOCK III
## SUSTAINABLE MULTIMODAL TRANSPORT

### CITY-PORT INTERACTIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF DEVELOPING SUSTAINABLE SUPPLY CHAINS

Cities, as critical components of the transport network and significant generators of logistics flows, play a pivotal role in supply chain operations. This applies to both last-mile and first-mile movements.

The importance of this role is amplified by the interactions between cities and the ports located within or near them. Ports influence urban areas, creating functional interdependence that generates numerous challenges in shaping sustainable supply chains.

- The port – a threat or a stimulator for urban development?
- How can we ensure synergies in the development of cities and ports?
- How can we shape the development of ports to ensure a high quality of urban life at the same time?
- To what extent can the port stimulate sustainable urban development?

## BLOCK IV
## POLISH OFFSHORE ECONOMY

### SEAPORTS IN OFFSHORE SUPPLY CHAINS

Port OWE installation terminals - essential in supply chains but do they make economic sense?

Port service terminals - why are small seaports in Poland "fighting" to attract them?

Offshore production in the seaport - a catalyst for port development or hindrance to the growth of large-scale port operations?

14:10 – 15:00 LUNCH