

BLUE ECONOMY, GREEN DEAL AND OCEAN OBSERVATION

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EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DG-MARE



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BEYOND THE CRISIS: CLEAN ENERGY FOR GREEN RECOVERY AND GROWTH
#EUSEW2020

GREEN DEAL



The EU as a global leader

A European Climate Pact

DONE

Digital	European data strategy	February 2020
Industry	Industrial Strategy	March 2020
	Circular Economy Action Plan,	March 2020
Food	'Farm to Fork' Strategy	May 2020
Biodiversity	Biodiversity Strategy	May 2020

NEXT STEPS

Climate	2030 climate target to 50 - 55%	Summer 2020
	Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change	2020/2021
Energy	Strategy on offshore wind	2020
Mobility	Strategy for sustainable and smart mobility	2020
Research	Horizon Europe	2021

FARM TO FORK

- Proposal for a revision of EU marketing standards for agricultural, fishery and aquaculture products to ensure the uptake and supply of sustainable products 2021- 2022
- The EU programmes **Copernicus** and **European Marine Observation and Data Network (EMODnet)** will reduce the investment risks and facilitate sustainable practices in the fisheries and aquaculture sector.

CIRCULAR ECONOMY

- more sustainable application of nutrients and stimulating the markets for recovered nutrients. The Commission will also
 - consider reviewing directives on wastewater treatment and sewage sludge and
 - assess natural means of nutrient removal such as algae.

BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY

- at least 30% of the land and 30% of the sea protected
 - a minimum of an extra 4% for land and 19% for sea areas as compared to todayIn this spirit,
 - at least one third of protected areas should be strictly protected.

Significant areas of other carbon-rich ecosystems, should also be strictly protected,

such as peatlands, grasslands, wetlands, mangroves and seagrass meadows

- legally binding EU nature restoration targets in 2021
- national maritime spatial plans,
 - Member States have to deliver in 2021,

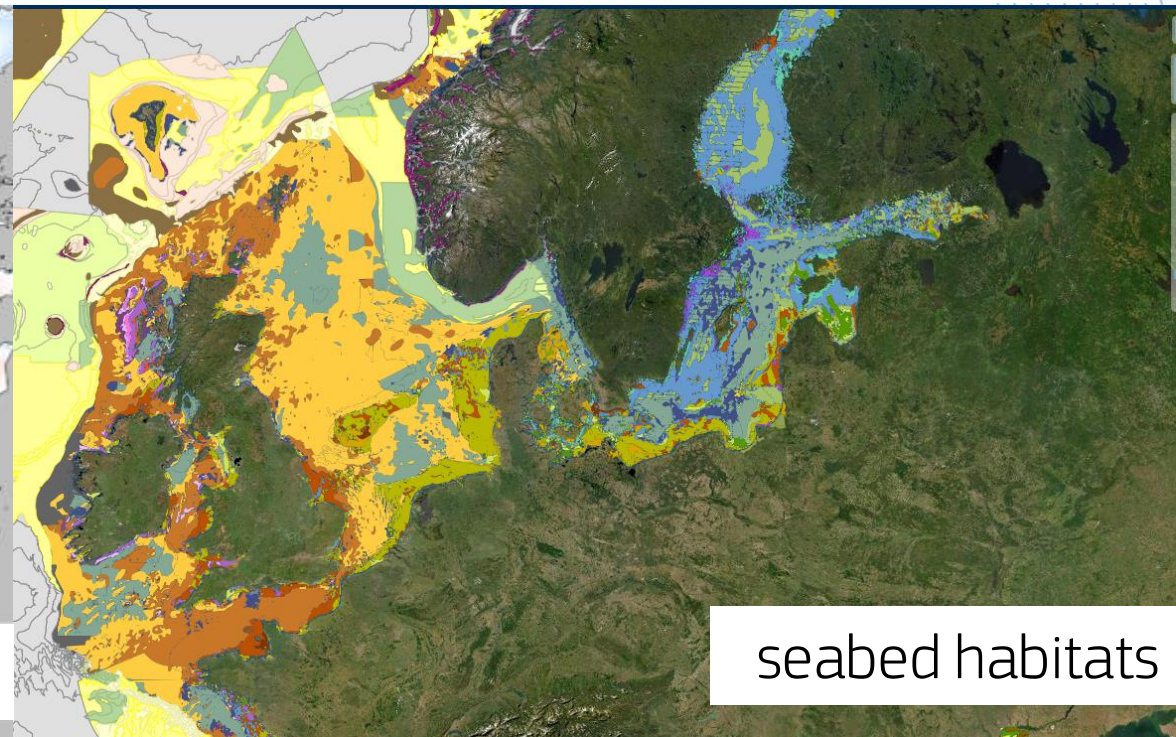
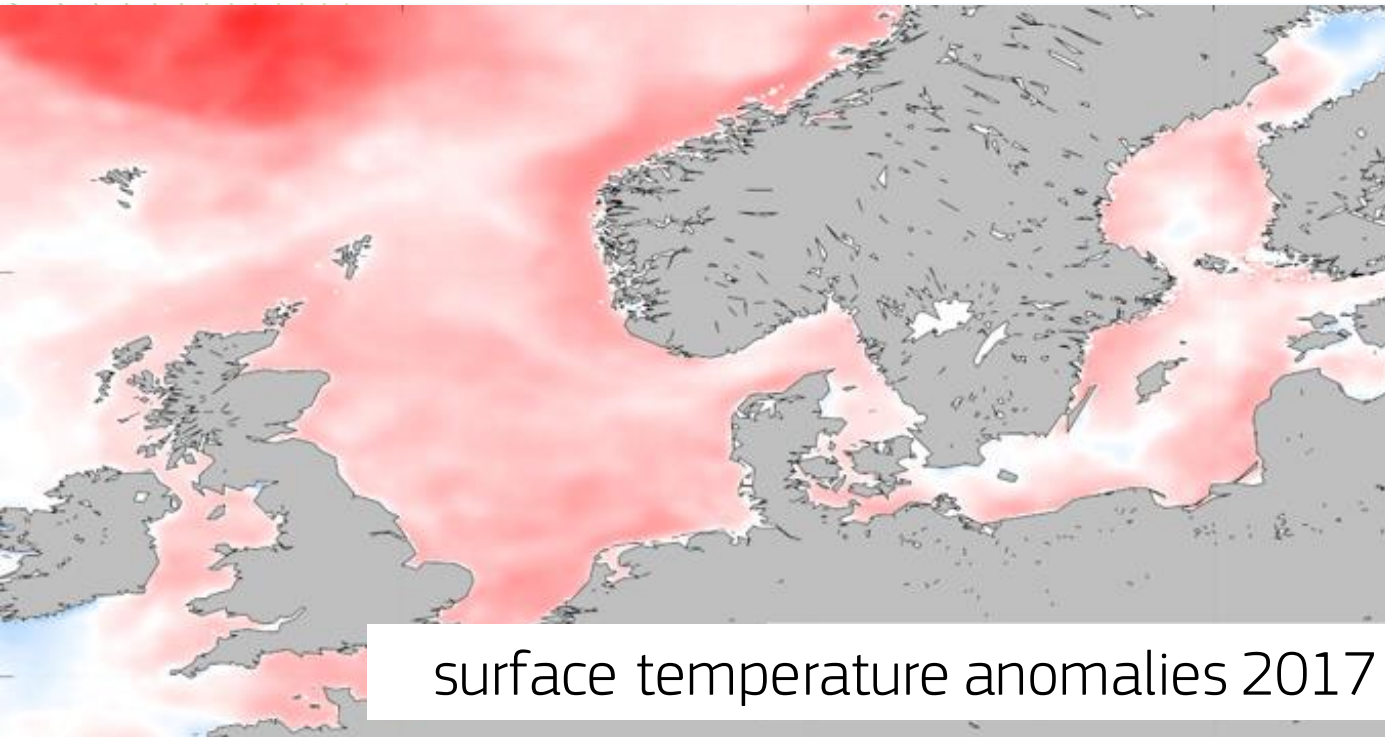
DATA STRATEGY

- A Common European Green Deal data space,
- in support of the Green Deal priority actions
 - on climate change, circular economy, zero pollution, biodiversity, deforestation and compliance assurance.
- The “GreenData4All” and ‘Destination Earth’ (digital twin of the Earth) initiatives will cover concrete actions. ,

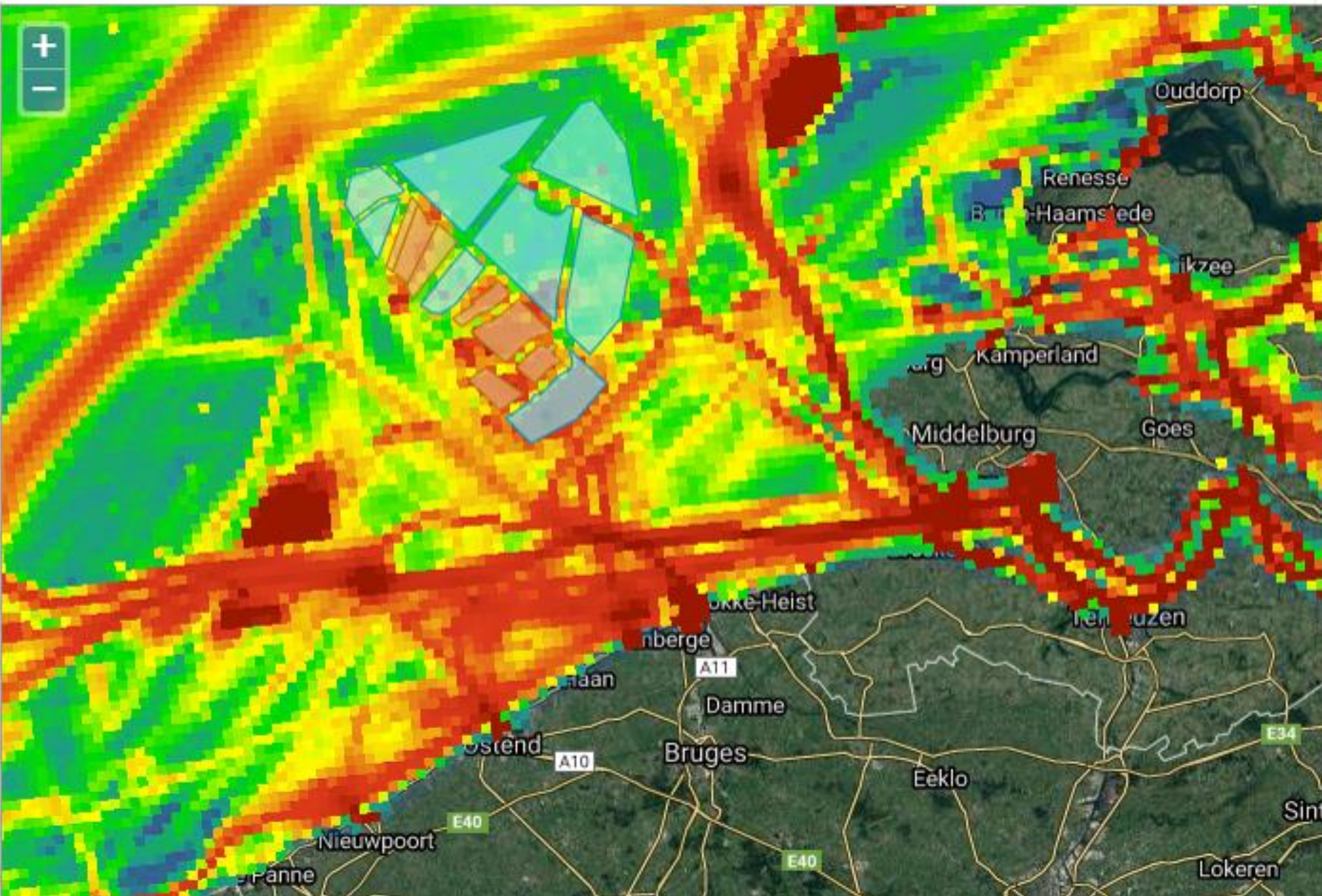
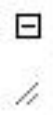
COPERNICUS AND EMODNET

satellites

In-situ measurements



human activities



Wind Farms

Wind Farms

- Approved
- Planned
- Production
- Under Construction
- Test site

Vessel Density

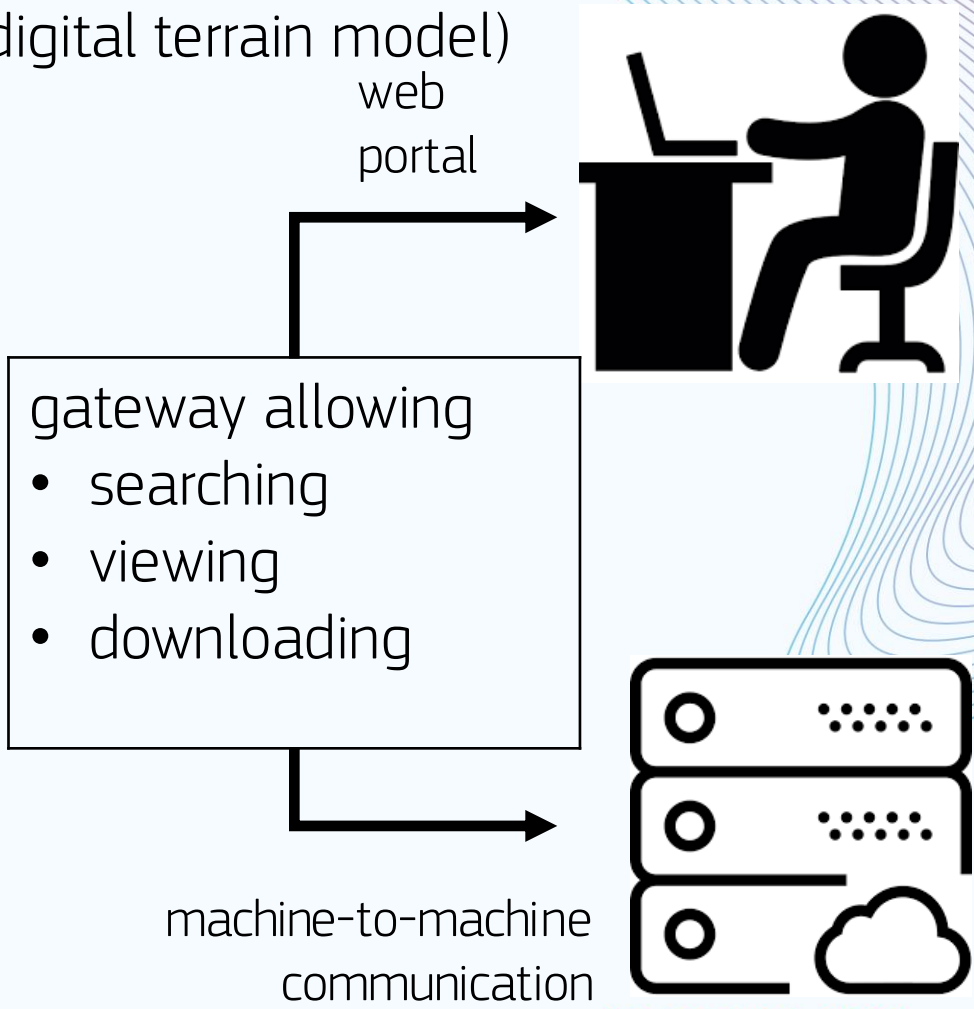
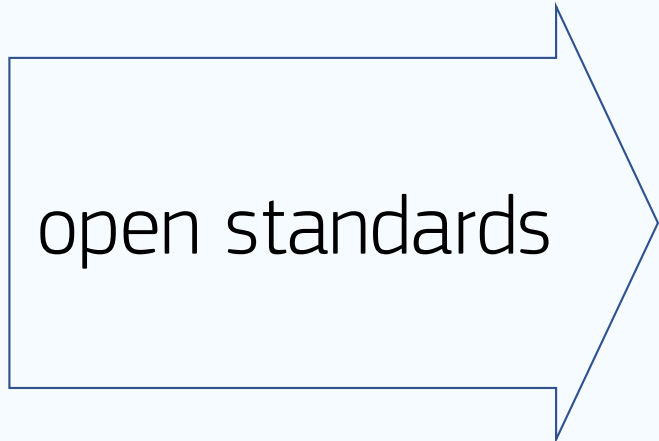


Hours per Square Km per Month

EMODNET

- > 100 institutions in 7 thematic groups
- harmonise data holdings
- prepare data products (e.g. digital terrain model)
- facilitate access

bathymetry
geology
habitats
physics
chemistry
biology
human activity



OCEAN DATA SWOT

Strengths

- 27 countries + neighbours working together
- application of FAIR principles (findable, accessible, interoperable, and reusable)

Opportunities

- consolidation under Twin Ocean and Destination Earth
- Ocean Observation Initiative

Weaknesses

- not all non-confidential data submitted for regulatory purposes reaches the public domain
- lack of coordination between ministries

Threats

- incompatible standards for spatial plans

OCEAN OBSERVATION – NEED FOR CHANGE

- made for a specific purpose by a specific user community;
 - manage fish stocks, to understand ocean circulation, to ensure safe navigation, to check pollution levels, to monitor biodiversity.
- each community operates its own platforms;
 - fisheries, research, hydrography, environment
- no overall setting of priorities;
- no overall process for effort sharing in international water;
- short-term precariously funded programmes;
- take-up of new technology is slow

NEXT STEPS

- Please engage
 - we need a framework for ocean observation
- We are listening
 - we need your knowledge of what is needed