# THE "BLUE MANIFESTO-ROADMAP TO A HEALTHY OCEAN IN **2030**"

is a unified call to acti by civil society organisations from all over Europe working for healthy seas and ocean.

























































































































































THE ROADMAP TO A HEALTHY OCEAN IN **2030** 

> We need thriving marine and coastal ecosystems to support a climate-resilient future

In past decades, we have witnessed a succession of strategies and action plans for safeguarding the ocean. While these plans were needed, they have never been fully implemented. tourism, and swathes of pollutant-laden plastics and microplastics.

### But the tide is turning.

Citizens young and old took to the streets, urging European governments to take global leadership on an ecological transition. In response, the

European Commission has committed strategies that will shift investment and and ecologically diverse future. The ocean must be an integral part of these

We need marine and coastal ecosystems to be rich in fauna, flora, and genetic biodiversity so that they can perform their natural functions and support life on earth.

The ocean acts as a vital carbon sink, regulates weather patterns and provides oxygen. We depend on it - even if we live inland.

WE HAVE A RESCUE PLAN FOR EUROPE FOR THE NEXT TEN YEARS

European countries are **legally-bound** to put a number of measures in place to achieve clean and healthy seas. They failed to do so **before 2020.** The following, therefore, still **needs to be** done as a matter of urgency to address the gap in delivering on commitments:

- EU countries adopt the necessary measures to ensure that **EU** seas are in good environmental status under the Marine Strategy Framework Directive.
- EU countries adopt the necessary measures to ensure that **EU** freshwater is in good status under the Water Framework Directive.
- EU countries designate and protect all marine Natura 2000 sites from harmful activities under the Birds and Habitats Directives.
- EU countries end overfishing of all harvested stocks under the Common Fisheries Policy.
- EU countries take measures to end illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing in their waters, by their fleet or by their citizens, under the IUU Regulation, and to fully implement the **Deep-Sea Regulation**

THE ROADMAP TO A HEALTHY OCEAN

 EU adopts a Biodiversity **Strategy 2030** that protects sensitive marine species and habitats and fish stock recovery areas, eliminates destructive fishing and includes legally binding ocean restoration targets.

EU adopts a new Circular **Economy Action Plan** that includes measures to reduce absolute resource use, including plastic, increase resource efficiency and prevents leakage of plastics and microplastics in the sea.

 EU adopts a Farm to Fork strategy that fully takes into account the ecological and climate impacts of fisheries and aquaculture and addresses responsible consumption and sustainably sourced and traceable seafood.

EU adopts an Offshore Wind **Strategy** which fully takes into account the impacts on marine ecosystems of the development of offshore wind energy production

 EU adopts a Chemicals strategy for sustainability and a Zero**pollution strategy** with clear goals to prevent exposure to harmful chemicals in air, soil and water (through the Water Ouality Action Plan) to ensure a non-toxic environment for current and future generations.

 EU revises the Control Regulation to ensure full compliance of the fishing sector with fisheries and nature laws, requiring fully documented and transparent fisheries, and to ensure that no products from IUU fisheries reach the EU market.

 EU countries implement effective fisheries management measures to **eliminate bycatch of** sensitive species.

EU countries adopt ecosystem-based Maritime **Spatial Plans** which include at least 30% of highly or fully protected MPAs and areas for human activities allocated based on ecosystem sensitivity.

 EU addresses substances of emerging concern, such as pesticides, pharmaceuticals, and microplastics, in the revised Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive.

EU adopts a revised Bathing Waters **Directive**, which ensures good quality of, and safe access to, coastal and marine waters with high environmental and health standards.

 EU establishes trawl-free zones along the whole EU coast to protect the most productive part of our seas and protects all EU Marine Protected Areas from the negative impacts of destructive

EU countries adopt legally

binding measures to achieve

reduction in **underwater noise** 

adopts a strategy to phase out

EU countries set up binding

schemes for **Extended Producer** 

**Responsibility** for single-use plastics

current offshore oil and

and fishing gear to maximise

eco-design and prevention.

gas extraction.

EU bans all new offshore oil and

gas exploration and production, and

a constant and measurable

• EU pushes at the IMO for an emissions reduction pathway for international **shipping** that is compatible with the Paris Agreement's objective of keeping warming below 1.5 degrees Celsius.

 Based on the evaluation of the Common Fisheries Policy, EU adopts an Action Plan to ensure its effective implementation resulting in a **full** transition to low impact EU fisheries.

 EU dedicates all of the new European Maritime and Fisheries Fund to activities aimed at restoring and managing the marine environment,

• EU takes all necessary measures to protect **deep-sea marine ecosystems,** which are particularly vulnerable to human activities due to unique environmental conditions, by prohibiting all harmful extractive activities in the deep sea.

collecting data and controlling fisheries.

By 2030, at least 30% of the ocean

kept pristine and wild: they will act as safe havens for as vital parts of complex ecosystems, crucial for ocean animals and plants to have a break from harmful human resilience. Fish populations need to be restored to a activities and where coastal communities can enjoy a level where they can reproduce safely with a surplus preserved nature. These areas must be restricted to we can harvest. To do this, we must listen to scientific most human activities. They must form an ecologically advice and stop fishing faster than fish can reproduce. to travel from one to the other and have long-term to ensure illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing budgets, monitoring and management plans. is eradicated in EU waters and globally.

By 2030, we will have shifted to low

VISION **FOR** We have to put an end to the killing of seabirds, olphins, whales, turtles and other untargeted animals, as well as the wreckage of habitats; shifting from fuel-intensive, non-selective and destructive fishing. such as bottom trawling, to low impact fishing. Politicians, policy makers and industry will have to work together and abandon the narrow view of fish as We need vulnerable marine and coastal areas to be stocks we can over-exploit, and instead consider them coherent and continuous network to allow species 
The European Union must step up as a global leader

n the whole ocean, the planning of human activities will support the restoration of thriving marine ecosystems. Their cumulative impacts will not add to the

2023 2024 2025 2026

• EU adopts legislative measures to reduce the main sources of unintentionally released microplastics and

• EU pushes for the adoption of measures to **restrict** and improve international ocean governance.

 EU adopts regulations that ensures that all **aquaculture production** in EU seas is non-polluting and does not rely on

 Based on the Action Plan. EU countries have taken all necessary measures to ensure a full transition to low impact fisheries, including by prohibiting the use of non-selective and destructive fishing gears and techniques in EU waters and by EU vessels, including distant water fleets.

## By 2030, we will have a clean, pressure from climate change on the ocean. We will

**pollution-free ocean.** transition to an economy, on land and at sea, that allows a harmonious co-existence of humans and the For too long, we have assumed that we can treat the environment we depend on. Certain activities, such ocean as a giant trash bin without repercussions. as deep-sea mining and oil and gas extraction, are as Plastics, agricultural and chemical pollution are incompatible with our climate as they are to marine destroying freshwater and marine ecosystems. The life and will need to be stopped altogether. Other lowwaters we eat from, swim in, and enjoy in so many impact activities will remain as part of an ecosystemways must be protected from the impacts of our based blue economy: a sustainable blue economy that polluting activities on land and at sea. Pollution must respects and adapts to the ecosystem it takes place in. be stopped at source by changing the way we produce and consume. European policies must ensure that companies and communities stop releasing plastics ninking. It is a pragmatic, well-researched plan and microplastics into the sea. We must put an end to the flow of organic pollutants, excess nutrients and to guide the work of Europe in the next decade. It

## This vision for 2030 is not just wishful

hazardous substances from agriculture, aquaculture addresses the need to restore marine life by putting and industrial and household wastewaters that reach an end to overexploitation, destructive practices and the sea. Shipping activities will also have to drastically pollution. Europe has a chance to act as a global leader reduce their emissions of greenhouse gas, noise and to inspire change worldwide. This will require systemic 2030 is just ten years away. The coming decade will be decisive. With sufficient political commitment, we can deliver that change.

EU allocates at least 21 billion EUR of the Multiannual Financial Framework for 2021 2027 to protect nature, with at least 50% of the **European Maritime Fisheries Fund** to

restore the marine environment, collect data and control fisheries, and revises the **State Aid** guidelines for fisheries and aquaculture to prohibit granting of harmful subsidies.

EU pushes for the adoption of a Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework under the Convention on Biological Diversity with protection and restoration targets for marine ecosystems globally.

• EU pushes for the adoption of an ambitious **Global Ocean Treaty to protect marine** 

biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction worldwide at the 4th session of the Intergovernmental Conference on Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction.

EU removes fuel tax **exemptions** for fishing vessels and shipping under the revised Energy Taxation Directive.

EU pushes for the adoption of urgent short-term measures at the International Maritime Organization to ban Heavy Fuel Oils in the Arctic and **reduce ship speed** to decrease GHG emissions, noise levels and whale strikes.

 EU establishes a moratorium on deep seabed mining, stops financial support to research into deep seabed mining technology and, with EU countries, pushes for the adoption of a global moratorium in the International Seabed Authority.  EU adopts a fundamental reform of the Common Agricultural Policy that aims to stop the loss of nutrients from fertilisers and manure into soil and water bodies, causing eutrophication, by fully implementing EU water and nitrates legislation in agriculture.

 EU countries transpose into national law the **Directives on Port Reception** Facilities and on Single Use Plastics with ambitious consumption reduction targets for food containers and beverage cups.

 EU countries ratify and implement the **Global Ocean Treaty**.

EU includes shipping in its **Emissions Trading System** 

prevent the loss of **pre-production pellets.** 

flags of convenience to close the net on pirate fishers

marine-derived feed ingredients.