MARITIME SUSTAINABILITY

80% of the planet's biodiversity lives in the oceans, providing a great source of food for all living beings. They also produce large amounts of oxygen, absorb 30% of carbon dioxide and regulate our climate. In addition, they move the world economy, since we use them to transport people and goods. Therefore, we have to take care of them, avoiding oil spills and increased CO2 emissions, and reducing the high amounts of plastic in our seas, which cause the death of marine animals and the poisoning of the waters where we fish.

The proposal that we make to the European Union to conserve our seas and oceans is to promote renewable energies in transport, as is the case of hydrogen ships. And promote ocean-cleaning machines in our waters, such as The Ocean Cleanup machine, which works without harming fish, thanks to nylon screens.

The European Union pursues an arctic policy that addresses major challenges, many of them largely related to climate change and impacts they produce, since they are a threat to both the arctic and the rest of the population.

Search for maritime routes that cross the Atlantic where control is established and only navigation is allowed to enter certain areas thus prohibiting all those where climate change affects the most and reducing overfishing, and also contributing to the reduction of pollution by oil tankers and prohibiting their passage through certain regions of the ocean.

Other measures are to support the economy of these countries that belong to the Arctic through aid to boost their own resources and thus be able to dispense with the importation of many products that they can produce themselves. Also to promote the products of local producers to avoid external incursions such as the maritime market as it is aggressive with the environment and the oceans, in addition to affecting the economy of these countries.

There are some parts of the world, like Africa, where overfishing causes a terrible situation. However, the EU is taking actions through agreements like the SFPAs and institutions like The RFMOs to conserve fishes and avoid overfishing. From our point of view, young people put faith in increasing local trading through the construction of fish farms in the poorest zones of Africa in this aspect; with the objective of developing a sustainable aquaculture all over the African continent.

On the other hand, it could be interesting to carry out some projects among European universities for developing technologies that improve the sea activities in Africa. With that measures we could achieve two objectives: increasing the technological capacities to improve the African situation and promote the interest, the stake and the awareness of population through the academic world.