Sustainable Blue Economy Partnership

Report on the results of the co-design process and desk work to feed the SRIA

Sustainable Blue Economy Partnership

Deliverable 6.7

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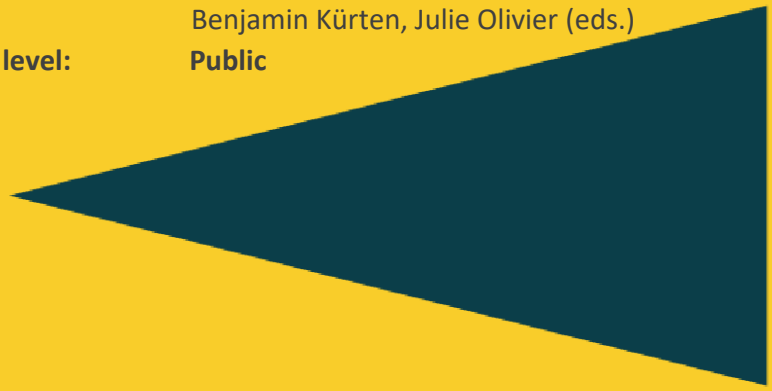

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1.0 WORKSHOP SERIES

D2.7 reports on the workshop methodology and the recommendations for the Partnership and its SRIA. The workshop outlines, agendas, list of participants, and minutes were reported in D.2.6.

Reassuring inclusivity from the local through the regional sea basin scale to the global perspective, the impact-driven Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda (SRIA) of the Sustainable Blue Economy Partnership (SBEP) provides the fundament for all R&I activities, including its calls and succeeding R&I projects, as well as its other typology of activities. The overarching long-term objective of the Partnerships' Work Package *Strategic co-design* (WP2) is providing the outline in operation. WP2 develops the strategic process by undertaking preparatory steps and carrying out several actions to warrant the impact-driven prospect. The present workshop series (Task 2.5) supports the refinement of the impact-driven Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda (SRIA) (Task 2.1). Recurrent fine-tuning in outlook on the timeliness and appropriateness warrants also that future activities of the Partnership effect the impact of its strategy towards EU objectives. The recommendations are therefore informative e.g. for the outlining of Intervention Areas and the fine-tuning of the SRIA. The workshops also facilitate the mutual inspiration of R&I priorities between the regional sea basins and the Partnership.

To identify and address strategic deficiencies, WP2 facilitated discussions among Task 2.5 contributors and, following the identification of topical subjects for the workshop series, established respective subtask groups to outline the topical workshops. On account of the evaluation of the proposal for the present Grant Agreement and the Horizon Europe call for "Additional activities foreseen for the *European Partnership for a climate neutral, sustainable and productive Blue Economy"* (HORIZON-CL6-2024-GOVERNANCE-01-1), the mutually selected three workshop themes entail key contemplations for the strategy development of the Partnership.

Workshop Themes

1) *26.September 2023 Innovative Governance for the Blue Economy*
2) *27 September 2023 Ocean observation in the Blue Economy*
3) *3-4 October 2023 Towards an inclusive and just Sustainable Blue Economy: integrating the social, human and legal perspectives.*

After the workshops, the subtask-teams conducted a comparative crosscheck against the four pillars and enablers' structure of the present SRIA and developed recommendations for revisions, i.e. the fine-tuning of the SRIA under WP2.1. The workshop recommendations were presented to the Steering Committee (17.Oct. 2023) and the General Assembly (19.Oct. 2023). A separate Q&A webinar was held for the GA (20.Oct. 2023) and the respective comments from Member States (MS)/Associated Countries (AC)s are provided.

1.1 Timeline

What	When
Development of work on the QA for workshop panels and break-out groups Collaborative email task leads to suggest that they identify question for the breakout groups And identify who leads which group Collect their input by 31 August Julie sends email out on 24 August	24 to 31 August 2023
Meeting with Task 2.5 team contributors Explain how the workshop reports from MS16 feed the SRIA2 and timeline Identify one lead from each workshop group to produce 1 report each Identify one lead from each group to bring for consolidation report Identify minute takers for each workshops	18. September 2023
Conduct of workshop Innovative Governance Ocean observation Social Sciences and humanities	 1) 26 September 2023 2) 27 September 2023 3) 3-4 October 2023
Due dates for reports Innovative Governance Ocean observation Social Sciences and humanities	 1) 6 October 2023 2) 6 October 2023 3) 13 October 2023
Consolidate the report for all workshops and presentation at GA meeting	16 October 2023
Q&A with General Assembly and input from Member States during the meeting	20 October 2023

2.0 INNOVATIVE GOVERNANCE FOR THE BLUE ECONOMY

Lead partners of the subtask team:

- *Lisette Enserink, Carine van der Boog, MinI&W*
- *Osman Tikansak, Elin Weyler, Formas*

Date: 26 September 2023, 09:00 – 17:00 CET

Location: Fondation Universitaire, Rue d'Egmont 11, 1000 Bruxelles

2.1 Summary

The EU Sustainable Blue Economy Partnership (SBEP) conducted a workshop under the Draft SRIA (2021) fourth pillar on Innovative Governance on 26 Sep. 2023, entitled "Innovative governance for the blue economy" as part of the series of strategy co-design workshops to define actionable routes towards the blue transformation. The workshop identified governance bottlenecks and suggested strategic impact pathway roadmaps as well as policy-making recommendations from the stakeholder participants. This was formulated in concrete outputs contributing to the fine-tuning the strategic research and innovation agenda (SRIA).

Throughout the sessions stakeholder representatives addressed specific questions dealing with science-policy-industry-society interfaces, as well as the uptake of state-of-the-art science in policy and industry operations.

DGMare delivered the keynote on "Innovative governance, a new holistic and collaborative approach for a sustainable and just transformation". A panel captured the regional aspects and complementarities of the regional sea basin conventions. National perspectives were illustrated in the third session where industry, civil society, and science partners provided their perspectives and innovative ideas for sustainable blue economy and recommendations to the Partnership's stimulation of practice through the agenda.

The breakout groups were tasked to provide strategic recommendations, to consider the complementarities of the SBEP, and to see how it converges with other partnerships. The main questions discussed were, "identify the main barriers against evidence-based decision-making?", "which role should SBEP have regarding the reinforcement of skills/capacity for evidence-based decision-making?" and finally, "which co-design instruments and means would you recommend the partnership to explore in order to improve governance mechanisms?"

2.2 Findings

- According to attendees, the keywords that define innovative governance are (i) *adaptive*, (ii) *co-creation,* and (iii) *understanding*.
- Transformative governance is about building a strong body and creating a vision with all stakeholders.
- There is no strong need for new policies, but measures need to be adaptable and robust for better implementation through enhanced governance arrangements.
- From the perspectives of Regional Sea Conventions, SBEP's biggest benefit is to provide financing for new research and support linkages/harmonization across similar initiatives.
- *Standardization* is a strong component for increasing the impact of innovations. ISO standards should be addressed in the calls.
- We can expect more issues regarding transparency and visibility in future. There will be more and more polarization. SBEP can support blue economy sectors to open up to the public and to close the gap between consumer and producer. "*We need people to see how blue economy works*."
- "Innovative governance" concept is still not very clear, and participants were not using it in the same way. Moreover, it remains unclear if is it evidence-based science.

2.3 Problems

- Rigid governance systems are struggling with changing marine social-ecological systems (climate change, anthropogenic pressures). Politicians do not always have a long-term interest, while dealing with these problems (i.e., in observation systems, data gathering) requires long-term commitment.
- Regional vs. national prioritizations may constitute barriers against evidence-based decision-making. We need to implement negotiation and democratic processes to reach a regional consensus for taking joint actions.
- Value-based vs. evidence-based decision-making. Politicians may tend to favour the former. This has also something to do with lobbying actors and interest groups. What is the role of lobbies in policymaking? Some lobbies rely on solid scientific evidence, whereas others do not, but lobby for their own cause. In order to have balance in favour of evidence-based decision-making, the evidence should be balanced from all parties. It is not transparent and equal if you do not hear some groups, and that inclusivity is not always part of the process.

- The absence of accountability can pose a significant challenge. It is essential not only to foster collaboration but also to instill a sense of responsibility. Processes should be monitored and assessed using relevant indicators.Ocean is not visible on policy agendas for some countries. SBEP should work to put it on the agenda everywhere. Make sustainable blue economy concrete through best practice and examples.
- There is a lot of debate about how to measure the impact of SBEP, as it is not just on Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
- Misunderstandings between industry, society, policy, and science. These parties do not always know what the other needs. These misunderstandings result from a lack of dialogue, and shared language.

2.4 Solutions

- Different policy measures to be synchronized for transformative change, including policies on education and labour market, investment, competition, taxes, environmental, sectoral and public regulations.
- Promote methods to identify old systems that do not function well and delay transformation, and phase out these old systems (exnovate) to leave space for innovation.
- Systematic transformation in blue economy will require efforts in the following three fields: (i) decarbonisation and renewables (e.g., multiplying offshore electricity production), (ii) Responsible food systems (e.g., alternative blue food systems that are more resource efficient), (iii) Protection of biodiversity (e.g., 30/30 target will require big transformations.
- Facilitate the dialogue between industry, society, policy and science.
- Scientific results for policy should also include a view with consequences for industry and society. This could speed up the decision processes, because a holistic view is presented.

2.5 Recommendations

The EU Mission: Restore our Ocean and Waters holds a huge interest in systematic transformation. It should promote new forms of governance though lighthouses. It calls for participatory/co-creation processes though its charter. SBEP can seek synergies with Mission Oceans on Innovative governance.

- Consider regulations in SBEP activities. Regulations set the legal framework and concrete targets for systematic transformations. SBEP can include regulatory

elements in the international calls and additional activities. This applies both to support implementation of existing regulations and amendments/improvements (e.g., How can we further integrate ecosystems approach into Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) in the future?)

- All regional sea convention agencies have experts/working groups that work for transferring scientific properties into policy and strategy through SRIA development processes. Suggestion: Can we make sure we have a few experts on Innovative governance in SBEP advisory boards to consult with during SRIA update processes?
- Shall we have "science for policy" as a separate enabler in SRIA?
- SBEP can help actors understand shared responsibilities: SBEP can help definition of responsibilities and tracking them down. It is about understanding the needs of others. We cannot have shared responsibility if we cannot agree on what we expect from each other.
- SBEP can initiate and coordinate Community of Practices consisting of government, business, NGOs, enterprise and research actors.
- SBEP can support capacity-building activities on multiuse of oceans: food-energy-nature. We can establish Action Groups to understand the capacity and needs of different sectors.
- SBEP can strengthen the communication between policy, science, society and industry through the call requirements.

2.6 Crosscheck against the present four pillars and enablers' structure and recommendations for revisions

Table 1 Reccomendations for revision in the current SRIA

Recommendations	Refers to objective (General Objectives-p.10 and RI Objectives pp28-31)	SRIA1	SRIA2 action suggestion and for typology
Enhanced alignment with other partnerships for avoiding overlaps and	A. Alignment of priorities and investments across Europe	P5. … will collaborate with diverse activities and projects funded under Horizon Europe…	-Keep the existing references to partnerships

Recommendations	**Refers to objective (General Objectives-p.10 and RI Objectives pp28-31)**	**SRIA1**	**SRIA2 action suggestion and for typology**
better cross fertilisation.	Pillar4/Cluster A.3 Exploring models of effective, responsive and integrated governance systems for European, national and local levels	P17. … The R&I objectives are furthermore selected to avoid duplication while enabling collaboration with areas that will be undertaken within the scope of other partnerships P18. will work synergistically with other Partnerships (e.g. Water4All, Rescuing Biodiversity) to ensure efficient and effective use of resources	-P29 Cluster A: Add specific activities that SBEP can coordinate with other partnerships (e.g., joint foresight exercises and workshops, experience sharing on activities related to innovative governance, joint sectoral governance gap analysis, etc)
Establish instruments to involve stakeholders and safeguard an inclusive transition to blue economy.	B. Cooperation across socioeconomic sectors and scientific disciplines	P8. The vision for the Sustainable Blue Economy Partnership is to enable a just and inclusive transition P31. The Partnership will develop knowledge, measures and tools to support a just transition across all blue economy sectors… Actions will also enable a just and inclusive transition to more sustainable sectoral supports and subsidies and engender social acceptance of new economic activities (e.g. aquaculture, renewable energy sites, low-impact fishing) and new circular and bio-based products.	PP39-40. Consider facilitating and coordinating 'community of practices' as additional activities.
Make ocean issues more visible on national agendas	A. Alignment of priorities and investments across Europe C. Provision of knowledge for a		Need for addressing ocean issues in national policy agendas can be underlined further in various

Recommendations	**Refers to objective (General Objectives-p.10 and RI Objectives pp28-31)**	**SRIA1**	**SRIA2 action suggestion and for typology**
	sustainable development of the blue economy		parts. This can be supplemented to the sections related to 'ocean literacy'.
We should make better use of standards (ISO). The goal is to have better global competitiveness, by bringing in governments, companies, and researchers to create solutions together in a standardised way, so that interoperability is increased and encouraged. To do so, all governments need to agree on standards to carry invention to innovation and not rely on private sector and market forces to drive innovation in isolation.	A. Alignment of priorities and investments across Europe	N/A	Why do we need standards and how to popularize them in designing and funding innovations could be a new cluster under the R&I objectives (pp 29-31). As an action we can reference to standards in the calls, include an expectation that the results should be to improve standard X or Y.
SBEP should interact more with the terrestrial community	Pillar 4, Cluster B.1 Contributing knowledge to achieve coherence in policy implementation, including transboundary contexts, across sea-basins, between	P5. To address aspects related to the influence of freshwater, transitional water, terrestrial environments and land-based activities on the blue economy, as well as to connect with relevant communities and stakeholders, this Partnership will collaborate with diverse activities and	The references on how SBEP collaborates with terrestrial community can be proliferated all around the document. (Note: "land-sea" term has been used

Recommendations	Refers to objective (General Objectives-p.10 and RI Objectives pp28-31)	SRIA1	SRIA2 action suggestion and for typology
	countries, between terrestrial, coastal and marine/maritime policies, and across sectors	projects funded under Horizon Europe	extensively in a similar context).
SBEP can support establishment of a common ground, common language and understanding for SBE and Innovative governance for stakeholders	C. Provision of knowledge for a sustainable development of the blue economy	P18. Engagement with industry (start-ups, SMEs and established maritime businesses) will be a priority for this Partnership to ensure the co-creation and uptake of new sustainable solutions. This requires a sound basis in the form of common language and a clear definition of what is 'sustainable'. To that end, the Partnership adheres to the EU taxonomy for sustainable activities as a reference (see also Section 8.7 on sustainable financing). P33. Ocean Literacy section in general...	SBEP can continue to organize workshops/events to elaborate on the concepts of SBE and Innovative governance. Synthesis calls or knowledge hub activities can focus on an exercise to elaborate on the common terminology of such key concepts.
Push accountability as a principle of good governance in the partnership. Share more best practices (of Innovative governance) for inspiration.	Pillar 4. Cluster A.1 Exploring models of effective, responsive and integrated governance systems for European, national and local levels	P13. the Partnership is expected to deliver stimuli for concrete innovative solutions, best practice and pilots to be tested and scaled up in all relevant economic sectors, where they benefit start-ups, SMEs and established maritime businesses.	SBEP can share the inspirational cases/success stories via various channels (newsletters, social media) and/or establish an online inventory of best practices cases populated by desk research and consultations.
SBEP needs to work on the private sectors needs with	B. Cooperation across socioeconomic	P18. Engagement with industry (start-ups, SMEs and established maritime	Engaging with private sector and industry should be

Recommendations	Refers to objective (General Objectives-p.10 and RI Objectives pp28-31)	SRIA1	SRIA2 action suggestion and for typology
the aim for solid cooperation.	sectors and scientific disciplines. Pillar 4, Cluster C.1 Supporting a just transition of all blue economy sectors	businesses) will be a priority for this Partnership to ensure the co-creation and uptake of new sustainable solutions. P31. Activities in Pillar 4 will provide the tools, information, platforms and incentives necessary to support all actors from policy, industry, R&I, and civil society to drive the just and inclusive transition. P35. The relationship to industry, in particular SMEs, will be crucial to achieving the objectives of the Sustainable Blue Economy Partnership and advancing innovations to market. To this end, the Partnership will connect with Horizon Europe's third Pillar "Innovative Europe". Of particular relevance will be the European Institute of Innovation and Technology, but also the European Innovation Council for providing equity investment to innovative start-ups and SMEs.	investigated via various forms of activity. Capacity building activities on multiuse of oceans: food-energy-nature could be initiated. We can consider establishing Action Groups to understand the capacity and needs of different sectors.
Financial instruments can positive and negative financial tools. Accountability is also related to financing. Money can be an incentive and help making sure excluded groups such as farmers,	7.4.2 Research and innovation objectives Cluster A: Co-created innovative and knowledge-responsive governance at appropriate geographic Scale iii. Exploring models of effective, responsive		Address the possibility of financial instruments to increase inclusion and accountability. It is not mentioned yet, and finances are a common cause of lock-out effects of marginalised

Recommendations	**Refers to objective (General Objectives-p.10 and RI Objectives pp28-31)**	**SRIA1**	**SRIA2 action suggestion and for typology**
SMEs, youth, and women can take part on equal terms.	and integrated governance systems for European, national and local levels		groups that needs to be included.
UN has a tool on how to define stakeholders and how to engage more marginalized stakeholders in it. SBEP need to make sure we engage also smaller sectors and stakeholders.	7.4.2 Research and innovation objectives Cluster C: Behavioural, structural and socio-economic analysis in support of social innovation i. Supporting a just transition of all blue economy sectors		Suggest approved tools and methods for stakeholder classification and what is true engagement on equal terms.
Community of practices on MSP in the North Sea should serve as an example.	7.4.2 Research and innovation objectives Cluster C: Behavioural, structural and socio-economic analysis in support of social innovation	P31. The impacts of human activity on ecosystem services and their social and economic consequences can be evaluated with ecosystem valuation and natural capital accounting studies. The outcomes can highlight the trade-offs between actions that reverse the declining states of marine biodiversity and ecosystems and potentially competing economic interests.	Recommendation to include a reference to communities of practice to add concreteness and address harmonisation.
Smart specialization strategy: one is on Blue Economy (they have community of practice group,	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above

Recommendations	Refers to objective (General Objectives-p.10 and RI Objectives pp28-31)	SRIA1	SRIA2 action suggestion and for typology
and they provide services)			
Need to know what is sustainable blue economy - what does it really mean, and is there a common understanding?	7.4 Pillar 4. Integrated and responsible ocean governance How can knowledge-based, inclusive, integrated and responsible ocean governance support the transformation towards a sustainable blue economy? 7.4.1 Why this area is important p. 28	P28. To ensure that the blue economy is truly sustainable and just in the long term, with limited impacts on the health and productivity of the ocean and equitable distribution of benefits, the current frameworks for ocean governance at global, regional and national scales, and the implementation of ensuing obligations, must be advanced to effectively deal with the increased use of ocean space and resources as well as emerging challenges.	Clarify: Need to know what is sustainable blue economy - what does it really mean, and is there a common understanding? There are several other statements of blue economy used throughout the document that are somewhat different. What is the clear definition in terms of governance?
Which standard/norm can the research improve or replace? This needs to be in the calls, in order to have regulation already while producing the innovation	Cluster B: Operationalisation of the 'Ecosystem Approach to Management' in the blue economy i. Contributing knowledge to achieve coherence in policy implementation, including transboundary contexts, across sea-basins, between countries, between terrestrial, coastal and marine/maritime policies, and across sector p. 29 and/or	P30. To make EAM and MSP operational requires an adaptive and evolving management approach and involvement of stakeholders, industry and other key actors. R&I actions will target knowledge gaps and barriers to implementation and operationalisation of EAM in a transboundary context. Central to this will be a better understanding of interactions between ecological and socioeconomic systems, and between the legal, management and institutional frameworks through which EAM must be deployed across Member States. In addition to the generation of new	Add and clarify: Which standard/norm can the research improve or replace? This needs to be in the calls, in order to have regulation already while producing the innovation. The standardisation (not legislation) is an agile, and very strong tool for harmonisation. Can be used to align sectors i.e. policy/ science/ practice in an effective manner which

Recommendations	**Refers to objective (General Objectives-p.10 and RI Objectives pp28-31)**	**SRIA1**	**SRIA2 action suggestion and for typology**
	Cluster A: Co-created innovative and knowledge-responsive governance at appropriate geographic scale i. Aligning and advancing scientific and regulatory, environmental and local knowledge towards new opportunities in the blue economy p. 29	knowledge, successful operationalisation of the EAM can also use existing knowledge. The Partnership will aim to provide solutions and demonstrations to enable coastal Member States to successfully implement EAM to their marine space and resources, through operational assessment frameworks and drawing on a coherent and accessible base of tools and evidence AND/OR R&I supported by this Partnership will be key to providing clarity and consistency about appropriate indicators, criteria and implementation of effective measures to support coherent transboundary implementation of the MSFD. I	speeds up transition.
We need access to agile experimenting - something you don't know if it will succeed before you have tried.	7.4.2 Research and innovation objectives Cluster C: Behavioural, structural and socio-economic analysis in support of social innovation, iii. Investigating and valuing ecosystem services for strategic and economic decision-making. P.30	P31.Methods and techniques for ecosystem valuation exist in abundance but are only occasionally implemented in policy decisions. Co-creation of knowledge, participatory, multi-stakeholder and cross-sectoral approaches are essentials for an integrated and adaptive knowledge-based ocean management.	Keep/develop: We need access to agile experimenting - something you don't know if it will succeed before you have tried. Not just co-creation, but agile experimentation. Important to other actors than science to engage.

Recommendations	**Refers to objective (General Objectives-p.10 and RI Objectives pp28-31)**	**SRIA1**	**SRIA2 action suggestion and for typology**
Trainings and capacity building within the partnership to enhance our own capacity to Innovative governance	7.4.2 Research and innovation objectives Cluster A: Co-created innovative and knowledge-responsive governance at appropriate geographic scale i. Aligning and advancing scientific and regulatory, environmental and local knowledge towards new opportunities in the blue economy p. 29	P29. Analyses of the strengths and weaknesses of current integrative policy frameworks such as the EU's IMP and MSP would provide an evidence-base for new governance innovations necessary to strengthen inter-sectoral coordination and integration. The transition to the climate-neutral, productive, equitable and sustainable blue economy envisioned by the Partnership will be data-driven and knowledge-based.	Reference to capacity building and MSP nature of the SBEP itself.
SBEP can use the call requirements to initiate the dialogue between science, policy, society and industry.	7.4.2 Research and innovation objectives Cluster A: Co-created innovative and knowledge-responsive governance at appropriate geographic scale i. Aligning and advancing scientific and regulatory, environmental and local knowledge towards new opportunities in the blue economy p. 29	P29. Pillar 4 will also address emerging challenges tied to a digitally transformed blue economy leveraging advanced robotics, autonomous systems and real-time access to a multitude of data, to ensure safe and responsible use of these new capabilities. Advancing ocean governance that resolves complex trade-offs, balances different interests and maximises synergies will require progress in stakeholder engagement, ocean literacy, social acceptance, social innovation and the use of local and tacit knowledge. Intelligent digital support systems and tools will be used to support decision-making. Solutions will also be sought to allow for greater	Include the reference to use the calls as requirements to initiate dialogues.

Recommendations	**Refers to objective (General Objectives-p.10 and RI Objectives pp28-31)**	**SRIA1**	**SRIA2 action suggestion and for typology**
		transboundary integration in governance, especially at sea basin scale.	
SBEP should seek the dialogue with other partnerships to establish the link between the sea and land	7.4.2 Research and innovation objectives Cluster A: Co-created innovative and knowledge-responsive governance at appropriate geographic scale i. Aligning and advancing scientific and regulatory, environmental and local knowledge towards new opportunities in the blue economy p. 29	Same as above	Include the reference to seek dialogue outside of the sea activities and include the terrestrial community that influence seas. Source-to-sea concept can be used for this.

3.0 OCEAN OBSERVATION IN THE BLUE ECONOMY

Lead partners of the subtask team

- *Sigurður Björnsson, Rannis*
- *Cecilia Leotardi, CNR*
- *Adriano Lima, AIR Centre*
- *Lisette Enserink, MinI&W*

Date: 27 September 2023, 09:00 – 17:00 CET

Location: Fondation Universitaire, Rue d'Egmont 11, 1000 Bruxelles

3.1 Summary

The workshop "Ocean Observation in the blue economy", held on 27 Sep 2023 in Brussels, focused on Ocean Observing Systems and the Digital Twin of the Ocean (DTO). The workshop was by invitation only and 35 participants attended, with a good representation of institutions involved in the development of sustainable Ocean Observation (OO), the DTO, and Sustainable Blue Economy, including industry partners working with ocean data. Bringing together actors from the 5-helix, the workshop recommends strategies for improving the Partnership collaboration with international ocean observation programs and communication between science and industry. The mutual consent is the underpinning disconnect at the bottom resulting from the science-driven periodic (at national/institutional level sometimes long-term) investments without a coordinative and sustainable efforts. It also takes into consideration the integration from the regional dimension to the global scale (e.g., G7, EuroSea). The workshop emphasized the potential role of industry actors, for instance through developing, using and maintaining the DTO ecosystem, and opening a pan-European sensor market, in support of their businesses in the first place, and which generates data, which useful for policy and management decisions. Last, it has been noted, that the reasoning for investment in ocean observation at the governmental level requires a more coherent communication strategy.

Although deliberate subjects of the Workshop on *Innovative Governance*, data management and coordination at the policy and governance level as well as integrating social science data shall be considered in the Workshop 1 too. The reason is that developing a comprehensive DTO ecosystem necessitates social science data on the human dimensions of ocean management and biodiversity biogeography data. Due to the complexity of multi-uses, a multi-sector integrated system, backing and contribution from all stakeholders of the 5-helix are required. This illustrates again the dualism between R&I needs and the enabler function of ocean observation and the DTO. The

workshop shall consider ethical, legal, and social implications of creating and funding and using ocean observation systems and the DTO, and how this can be addressed by the Partnership.

3.2 Findings

- The new blue economy is a knowledge-based economy. A well-functioning OO/DTO will play a significant role in realizing a sustainable blue economy, as risks in the BE can be minimized with increased market knowledge, information services.
- The landscape of OO is complex, fragmented and there is a lack of transparency.
- Knowledge gaps must be covered to avoid/mitigate rising problems (e.g., coastal areas exposed to risks related to climate change, fisheries data to ease the stock conservation, etc.).
- Global ocean monitoring and DTO are priority topics of the G7 countries. G7 members have agreed to work with the Digital Twins of the Ocean **(**DITTO) for international collaborations on DTO to ensure alignment with EU strategies.
- OECD project, the ocean economy in 2045, aims to improve understanding of how the ocean economy might evolve in the coming decades with results to feed evidence and policy recommendations in advance of the next UN Ocean conference to be held in Nice in June 2025.
- OECD is conducting two case studies of marine data services, one in Belgium/Flanders and another in Portugal.
- The EDITO “data lake” will enable seamless access to the whole EMODnet and establish collaboration with national data providers, applying Artificial Intelligence (AI) machine learning technologies.

3.3 Problems

- The instability of funding the OO Systems impacts how the industry can interact with and support the public sector. Currently, most of the OO relies on short-term research funding.
- All aspects of the ocean are not covered by current observation network, such as in the deep ocean and the status of fish stocks.
- National priorities are not aligned. There is a need for coordination and long-term commitment.
- Risk financing is not adequately dealt with to promote industry research in the OO value chain.

- There are limitations (lack of resources, needs to comply with other obligations etc.) on what the Science Community can do to support the Ocean Observation value chain.

3.4 Solutions

- A centrally supported EOOS is essential for the efficiency of delivering ocean information to the Blue Economy (BE).
- Develop new tools/technology to cover the knowledge gaps existing today.
- Need more OO from more places (local, regional, global) with different types of data, to respond to policy demands and to make DTO useful in the long term.
- Simulations are critical for Earth/Ocean sciences. Supercomputing is necessary in supporting ocean forecasting and modelling systems.
- SBEP intervention areas support the development of ocean data, but national priorities/needs must be better integrated on a global level.
- Long-term strategic investments are necessary, and coordination of efforts will increase efficiency – a role for SBEP to consider.

3.5 Recommendations

- SBEP must support actions fostering an organic and effective coordination between the stakeholders involved in the ocean observation process, both at national and a supra-national level.
- SBEP must act at policy level illustrating the impact and the added value of the assessment of an effective sustainable ocean observation system and, in the near future, of the DTO.
- SBEP must ensure its data meets a predefined standard.
- SBEP should promote enabling technology/component calls.
- SBEP can contribute by defining use cases that present real business cases for industry. Science and industry need to get together to create a sustainable blue economy.
- SBEP should select BE demonstrators and promote private-public data sharing by creating a marketplace for ocean data, where industry can integrate its data into the “data lake” for the benefit of all parties (*e.g.* Cooperation with EMODnet).

- SBEP need to identify the landscape of marine related industrial activities that reside with valuable data/information that is essential in developing the DTO. The motivation of industry to share data must be clear. It is not only current, or near real-time data, that have value for data suppliers, historical data and data series are also of great value for companies.
- SBEP should map national efforts and act as a coordination enabler and set clear European priorities (even global?); e.g., links with EOOS, and AMRIT).
- SBEP must support in identifying knowledge, data, and policy gaps.

3.6 Crosscheck against the present four pillars and enablers' structure and recommendations for revisions

1. **A blue economy in harmony with nature**

Cluster A and, especially, Cluster C of this Pillar cover all aspects of the findings and recommendations as the outcome of the workshop.

2. **Blue economy solutions towards climate neutrality**

Not directly related to OO but the clusters (A, B and C) require ocean data derived from OO/DTO.

3. **A thriving blue economy for the people**

No direct relation to OO, but a further emphasis on creating business cases (ref. d/c above) might be added.

4. **Integrated and responsive ocean governance**

Almost all projects derived from clusters A&B in this pillar depend on OO/DTO. There is no need to further revise the objectives.

5. **SRIA Enablers**

The crosscutting enablers described in this section depend on the ocean data, especially the chapters on Digitalisation, FAIR data, Infrastructures and Sustainable Financing while the others on Social Innovation, Human Capacity and Ocean Literacy will benefit from ocean data.

How are the workshop recommendations resembled in the SRIA1 pillars and enablers?

The discussions and the key takeaways from the workshop resemble the SRIA1 pillars well – as per above.

How can the workshop recommendations be implemented and through which typology of activities in SRIA2?

The descriptions of the pillars and its clusters (chapters 7 and 8) cover all aspects discussed and recommendations given at the workshop. Chapters 7 and 8 need not a revision to cover all the aspects of OO. Further discussions on a higher level within SBEP regarding the broad blue economy landscape and the role SBEP will play might lead to revisions. The next call text might relate more to the recommendations given.

Are there better ways to organise the Partnership activities, as for example one of the key challenges the Partnership faces in the first phase is the release if in-kind commitments?

Refer to the workshop on in-kind activities on 25 September 20023.

What about the key enablers? Do experts in the Innovative governance workshop, for example, see Pillar 4 as a separate activity, or could this be integrated into the other pillars because it is an indirect mechanism?

Enablers are by definition crosscutting, and description of pillars should not be considered as stand-alone activities.

3.7 Member States recommendations from QA sessions

3.7.1 Industry Dimension

Some already existing technologies may not have been integrated yet into OO/DTO models. It is often the role of industries to develop and incorporate new technologies, but at the same time industry survives on selling data. They cannot supply data to a common data lake without compensation, because this would challenge their business model. So, the community and developers of OO/DTO need to find a way to a) guarantee development funding in the short term and b) to create a business model that favours the inclusion of SMEs (PCP – Pre-commercial Procurement), as cooperation will create a prosperous and sustainable blue economy. Scotland has incorporated a PCP model that should be looked at as a showcase. The innovative infrastructure needs to be in place as it is the core enabler to deploy innovative solutions, and companies need contracts not just incentives. The use of metrology offices to standardise and validate new technologies will play an important role. New technologies are emerging such as block-chain and artificial intelligence together with HPC (High Performance Computing and quantum) these will play a significant role in the development of DTO.

Summary and the potential role of the SBEP regarding the Industry Dimension:

- SBEP can contribute by defining use cases that present real business cases for SMEs.
- Institutions and national bodies need a «budget-line» for purchasing services of ocean related data supplying companies that can contribute to better quality of DTO, as SMEs need contracts to sustain their business model. SBEP can be a platform to influence the inclusion of a «budget-line».
- The motivation of industry to share data must be clear. It is not only current, or near real-time data, that have value for data suppliers, historical data and data series are also of great value for companies. SBEP need to identify the landscape of marine

related industrial activities that reside with valuable data/information that is essential in developing the DTO.

- SBEP can be a common platform between different stakeholders to create understanding between institutions and industry and foster cooperation between those entities. The EU programme is complex, at least in the eyes of those outside of it.
- The involvement of industry plays a crucial role in further development of OO/DTOs to create a prosperous and sustainable blue economy. SBEP, together with their national institutions, can be the «marketplace» to ensure the involvement of industries, especially the SMEs.

3.7.2 Science Dimension

A group of 10 participants discussed strategies and the potential roles of SBEP and the Science community to face issues on OO, such as fragmentation, lack of harmonization, short-lived initiatives, and time pressure for effective management. A fundamental question is whether increasing the value chain of ocean observation is really a work focus of scientists. There are several obstacles and limitations on what the science community can do to reinforce the OO value chain. For instance, there is a demand for data to follow FAIR standards, but there are costs and effort for scientists to implement it. Given this state-of-affairs, the proposed path to strengthen and valorise the science dimension on ocean observation is to focus on coordination actions around the ocean observation ecosystem, without creating extra workloads within the science community.

Summary and the potential role of SBEP regarding the Science Dimension:

- There is a need of central support and integrated systems. What is missing is the “glue that sticks things (e.g., country-based initiatives, observations, etc) together”. This “glue” should come from the EC, and SBEP should send a clear message on this to the EC, reinforcing that MS can observe the ocean in an efficient way, and establish good practices.
- SBEP should support the delivering of sustained OO. Rather than focusing on collection of data and monitoring, which are typically responsibility of MS’ Ministries for research, SBEP should focus on the use, integration and valorisation of the collected data. As such, SBEP must consider how can it support the EC to increase the value of ocean observation. E.g., we can determine what can be done in the marine sciences connecting other science to improve the blue economy. Also, SBEP should consider the steps before delivering the data, as well as the needs for research before producing data.
- SBEP can request the EC that initiatives brought by EuroSea and EOOS are continued. EuroSea and EOOS have identified priorities and challenges for ocean observation.
- There is, however, a time limitation for the SBEP actions, also because there will be no long-lasting structures for research and innovation. Projects, considering their

limitations, such as being short-lived, would be a mechanism for SBEP. These projects should integrate individual networks and build on previous actions.

3.7.3 Policy Dimension

The session was opened with a roundtable of the ten participants followed by an extensive discussion addressing, at first, the identification of actions that might contribute to and support the development and assessment of sustainable, efficient, and valuable observation, measuring, and processing system.

The key aspect emerged from the discussion is the strong need of an effective coordination of the diverse stakeholders involved in the overall process since, indeed at national level, only a few virtuous models (e.g., Finland) have been implemented.

Well-known barriers exist due to numerous concurring factors (e.g., overlapping of responsibilities, competition between diverse ministries/agencies operating in the same areas, etc.). A clear indication for the implementation of a new paradigm through which inter-ministerial/inter-agencies synergies are fostered is required. The ultimate objective is to address an observing system assessment in a coordinated view, and if possible, a single voice emerges. Therefore, an innovative mechanism of governance is suggested and deemed necessary to overcome the actual bottlenecks. This would support the assessment of an efficient and effective OO system.

In order to achieve the proposed objective, the added value of a coordinated approach must be highlighted, focusing on the numerous opportunities associated in terms of cost effectiveness, as an example, due to duplication avoidance. Besides and concurrently, a clear vision of what is monitored, why, and how is also deemed necessary, as it might help in gathering more useful and standardized data.

Issues connected with data transparency have been also addressed, since it emerged that – as an example – data collected by diverse sensors and collectors in same areas can be affected by more than 30% of variability (e.g., aquaculture). Moreover, once more, it emerged that pushing factors should be clearly identified and used to ease the inclusion of the communities that are not already completely committed in data sharing (e.g., aquaculture, etc.) in the big picture of the observing systems “world”.

Subsequently, the focus of the discussion moved towards the ultimate objective of the integrated observation system, represented by the DTO. Specifically, the need to include socio-economic and socio-ecological variables in the development and assessment DTO has been addressed. The first point discussed pertained the need to define, at first, the main blocks to be included in the DTO, since its assessment considering the entire ocean system is a real challenge. Nevertheless, it was agreed that socio-economic and socio-ecological variables must be included both at the level of the development of a decision-making support-system, that can be developed and support the policymakers in addressing the challenges due to the climate change (e.g., coastal communities, etc.) and at the level of DTO.

To this aim, best practices and/or pilot projects have been identified as opportunities to address schemes for more efficient paradigms in both data collection and development of local-based DTOs.

Finally, the SBEP role within the shaped context was addressed. The Partnership is supposed to actively contribute:

- to the design an overall picture,
- to support the development and assessment of an organic coordination of the observation system, necessary to foster a sustainable development of the blue activities,
- to work for a better use of the resources, easing the synergies between stakeholders also through pilot projects,
- and should communicate at the policy level the impact and the value of the assessment of an effective sustainable OO system.

4.0 TOWARDS AN INCLUSIVE AND JUST SUSTAINABLE BLUE ECONOMY: INTEGRATING THE SOCIAL, HUMAN AND LEGAL PERSPECTIVES

Lead partners of the subtask team

- *Mario Sprovieri, Gemma Andreone, CNR*
- *Siri Granum Carson, NTNU*
- *Margherita Zorgno, MUR*
- *Jon Øygarden Flæten, RCN*

Date: 03 – 04 October 2023

Location: SMAR-CNR Istituto di Scienze Marine, Arsenale – Tesa 104, Castello 2737/F, 30122 Venice

4.1 Summary

The workshop "Towards an Inclusive and Just Sustainable Blue Economy: Integrating Social, Human, and Legal Perspectives" with a focus on the contributions from the Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH) to the Sustainable Blue Economy Partnership, took place in Venice on October 3-4, 2023. Hosted by CNR ISMAR, the workshop brought together 25 experts representing various SSH disciplines and marine sciences. Participants engaged in discussions about disciplinary integration, transdisciplinary collaboration, current challenges, and the crucial role of SSH expertise within the broader framework of the partnership. The insights and recommendations shared by workshop participants will be instrumental in refining the Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda and shaping the research and innovation activities of the Partnership.

The keynote lectures by Jonathan Deer of the European Alliance for Social Sciences and Humanities, Margareth Hagen, Rector of the University of Bergen and Roberto Casati, from Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS) emphasized the essential role of incorporating SSH expertise throughout the partnership's entire architecture, called for conceptual clarity when addressing the need for scientific collaboration, and tackled challenges related to transdisciplinary. A series of other short presentations covered topics such as how anthropology can contribute to addressing sustainability challenges within the Blue Economy, the legal

dimensions of space management and law enforcement, approaches from labour studies, sustainable tourism and leisure, and ethical reflections on the concept of sustainability.

Plenary discussions addressed possible considerations and measures for ensuring a satisfactory level of disciplinary involvement, the need for co-design and co-creation both in the partnership implementation and on the side of researchers planning R&I efforts and projects. Potential pathways the partnership could follow to facilitate further co-design have been proposed. However, various structural challenges were brought to the attention, including the time required to establish strong collaborations across disciplines, the limited flexibility of funding mechanisms in accommodating new collaborations and their value, and the necessity for a shared understanding of concepts like "Sustainability" and "just transition".

4.2 Findings

- SSH includes a wide array of disciplines and approaches, some of which are already highly multi- or transdisciplinary (e.g., archaeology), and covers numerous methodological approaches – from economics, legal studies, anthropology, sociology to history, arts, ethics and philosophy. With this great variety, the idea of SSH integration as such is rather unspecific. More specificity and targeted approaches are called for. The focus should be on the common social objectives set by the partnership – the green and digital transformation of the Blue Economy – and on facilitating and ensuring that the necessary expertise (be that economics, geology, engineering, legal expertise) is included in all relevant levels of implementation.
- The integration of SSH into marine science disciplines would lead to a role of “support” from the SSH. Marine sciences and SSH should collaborate from the very start instead. SSH disciplines do not necessarily represent society, but they can help in defining and framing better problem and research needs.
- From the outset, the Partnership, with its ambition of transitioning to a just and inclusive Blue Economy, is indicating the need for multidisciplinary approaches and SSH involvement. This ambition cannot be met without such disciplines in key roles. The challenge of involving SSH disciplines is seen across the EU framework programme initiatives. A key advice from the European Association for Social Science and Humanities (EASSH), based on their experiences from supporting SSH involvement, is to ensure that sufficient expertise is involved in all relevant aspects of project implementation, from strategy development to call implementation, including project assessment.
- Scholars from a variety of SSH disciplines are already working on central aspects of the Blue Economy. However, there is a challenge of discoverability of ongoing work, which makes it challenging to establish the necessary connections and build on past and ongoing research.
- Call design and language: while the vision, and to some extent the strategy and intervention areas, indicate broad disciplinary involvement, the call texts (e.g. 1st SBEP

call) are not inclusive in terms of SSH discipline involvement. Underrepresentation of SSH is many times due to the way, how the research challenge is framed and to the language of the call.

- The uses of concepts such as ‘sustainability’ and ‘just transition’ should be examined. The partnership strategy and key documents should reflect an awareness of the normative nature of such concept and not assume that a just transition will 'automatically’ follow from putting the facts on the table.
- There is the need for more parameters from SSH fields when we deal with blue economy related research/sectors (the example given was the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources – CCAMLR – that only gathers data about fishing catches but should gather also data on fisheries behavior).
- There is the need to connect to Key Performance Indicators (KPI) to measure SSH related aspects.

4.3 Problems

- In terms of achieving the necessary involvement of disciplines, there are challenges and bottlenecks both on the side of the partnership/funders and on the side of the institutions. Some of these challenges can be met, while others are deep systemic challenges that go beyond what the partnership can achieve, e.g., the way research incentive structures, institutional organisation and scientific publishing tend to favor traditional monodisciplinary approaches. In some cases, transdisciplinary research is not valued.
- At the level of calls, problems and needs are often too narrowly defined, and the translation from the overall vision and pillars to the implementation is bypassed. Many of the problem areas within the Blue Economy do not have a technofix.
- SSH are coming in too late in the process, both in the programming and in the planning of R&I projects.
- The incentive structures do not favor multi or transdisciplinary research.
- Concepts such as sustainability and just transition are often used without proper care and definition; such concepts are normative and in flux; several communications on just and fair transitions put an accent on human and social rights, such concepts should also be considered.
- Difficulties in combining research methods and data collection (e.g., for the DTO, SSH data are needed. There are challenges in including the data in the model).

4.4 Solutions

- Involve relevant expertise in the design and programming of activities to ensure that the partnership is open and inclusive in terms of engaging a variety of disciplinary approaches.
- The partnership can consider pre-qualifications or seed funding to allow networking and preparation of collaboration and new constellations to be tested before going into full implementation.
- Funding can be offered for networking to facilitate initial dialogues for future collaborations; to ensure proposals are strong a two-phase process can be considered where projects are assessed halfway to considering if the collaboration is strong and fruitful.
- Identify those areas where there is a social science lead, and not just an expectation of more natural science background.

4.5 Recommendations

- The Partnership should seek to bring relevant SSH expertise involved in all aspects of its programming, from strategic development to call implementation (e.g., in the call description development and in the evaluation of the projects phase)
- Do not underappreciate the time it takes to build strong collaborations across disciplines, considering the relatively short time span of a call and the typical R&I project.
- A range of co-design and co-creation efforts could be adopted to increase disciplinary variety and support future cross-disciplinary collaboration.
- An interactive conference or workshop or several exploratory workshops could be arranged for exploring topics and co-developing priorities and calls; such arrangements should facilitate dialogue between natural sciences and SSH with the purpose of co-developing specific topics or intervention areas.
- Consider the great variety of SSH disciplines; the social challenges are the main objective, and all relevant disciplines must be engaged to define the problems and meet the challenges.
- The partnership can focus more strongly on transdisciplinary themes or intervention areas.
- Important to remind that almost any challenge has a human, legal, political, economic factor to it, and reflect on how to make calls and activities open enough to deal with these dimensions.

- However, the aim should not be to involve SSH everywhere, all the time; the success factor should not be the involvement of SSH disciplines as such, but, considering the topic in question, whether the disciplines relevant for each topic or problem area are involved.
- If specific measures are taken, e.g., targeted calls or interventions, for SSH involvement, consider the time needed to make such collaborations work.
- Funding schemes should be flexible in allowing to move forward collaborations that took time to develop and prove their potential and efficiency.
- Pilot approaches should be considered to build connections and strong collaborations between partners. Successful cases of strong multi-disciplinary collaboration have often developed over many years.
- The extent of the problem of lacking disciplinary involvement should be mapped and better understood.
- SSH should not be seen only as instrumental for bridging the gap between science and society; transdisciplinary is needed because the current scientific approaches are not taking us where we need to be.
- It is important to analyse and understand if the outcomes of selected projects will reflect the representation of social sciences.
- Necessity for a shared understanding of concepts like "Sustainability" and "just transition" when used.
- Better framing of specific needs within the social dimension
- The current activities listed in the SRIA should highlight the importance of transdisciplinary, especially when defining criteria.
- Need to include SSH related parameters and KPIs.

4.6 Crosscheck against the present four pillars and enablers' structure and recommendations for revisions

The outcomes of the workshop touch mainly on the overall structure of the Partnership and its activities. The comparison below shows the connection between most of the recommendation and specific fine-tuning actions for SRIA2.

Table 2 Reccomendations for revision in the current SRIA

Recommendations	**Refers to objective**	**Where on SRIA1**	**SRIA2 action suggestion and for typology**
-The Partnership should seek to bring relevant SSH expertise involved in all aspects of its programming, from strategic development to call implementation (e.g., in the call description development and in the evaluation of the projects phase) -SSH should not be seen only as instrumental for bridging the gap between science and society; interdisciplinarity is needed because the current scientific approaches are not taking us where we need to be.	B: Cooperation across socioeconomic sectors and scientific disciplines C: Provision of knowledge for a sustainable development of the blue economy	P10. Pan-European and international R&I cooperation at an unprecedented level of integration that includes all relevant socioeconomic sectors and cultures from research, innovation and industry to education and science diplomacy. P11. Integration. To promote interlinked approaches and systemic thinking for integrated information for the blue economy transition P13. Impact for Research & Innovation: Cooperation Structures, Policies and Practice - The Partnership will nurture a diverse and vibrant community across research disciplines, socioeconomic sectors and policy arenas… Cross-sectoral and cross-disciplinary R&I cooperation co-created with societal stakeholders will increasingly be the norm … P18. Fundamental principles of this Partnership P30. Cluster C, Pillar 4	Highlight the importance of transdisciplinary and cooperation with SSH disciplines in R&I activities of the Partnership in these sections. Also, the SRIA2 will have a chapter with: *What is SBEP: Vision / Expected outcomes / Intervention Logic - »* In this section, the transdisciplinary team of expertise engaged in the entire architecture of the Partnership (which should include SSH disciplines) could be highlighted.
-Necessity for a shared understanding of concepts like "Sustainability" and "just transition" when used	All	Where "sustainability", "just transition" are mentioned	Insert etymology for certain key words such as "sustainability", "just transition" etc.
-A range of co-design and co-creation efforts	B: Cooperation across socioeconomic	Implementation modalities	Under implementation modalities of the

Recommendations	Refers to objective	Where on SRIA1	SRIA2 action suggestion and for typology
could be adopted to increase disciplinary variety and support future cross-disciplinary collaboration -The current activities listed in the SRIA should highlight the importance of transdisciplinarity, especially when defining criteria - Pilot approaches should be considered to build connections and strong collaborations between partners. Successful cases of strong multi-disciplinary collaboration have often developed over many years. -Important to remind that almost any challenge has a human, legal, political, economic factor to it, and reflect on how to make calls and activities open enough to deal with these dimensions.	sectors and scientific disciplines C: Provision of knowledge for a sustainable development of the blue economy		SRIA, more co-designing activities should be added. Moreover, current listed activities should highlight more the importance and necessity of collaboration among disciplines, especially when defining criteria for the activities (e.g., hackathons, living abs, competitions etc.) Networking and community building activities should be organised to start build collaborations and overcome the issue of "discoverability"
-An interactive conference or workshop or several	B: Cooperation across socioeconomic	N/A	In the section where it will be explained how Intervention

Recommendations	Refers to objective	Where on SRIA1	SRIA2 action suggestion and for typology
exploratory workshops could be arranged for exploring topics and co-developing priorities and calls; such arrangements should facilitate dialogue between natural sciences and SSH with the purpose of co-developing specific topics or intervention areas (e.g. Biotech, digitalization, AI, coastal tourism, genome editing) -The partnership can focus more strongly on transdisciplinary themes or intervention areas. -Important to remind that almost any challenge has a human, legal, political, economic factor to it, and reflect on how to make calls and activities open enough to deal with these dimensions.	sectors and scientific disciplines C: Provision of knowledge for a sustainable development of the blue economy		Areas are defined, co-designing methods can be highlighted A co-designing and transdisciplinary method can lead to the recommendation to focus more strongly on transdisciplinary intervention areas, and make sure calls and activities are framed in a way relevant aspects to be addressed by SSH disciplines are tackled
- Better framing of specific needs within the social dimension	B: Cooperation across socioeconomic sectors and	Pillar3: A thriving blue economy for the people.	The SRIA reflects an appreciation of social science challenges, and the implication of activities under the

Recommendations	Refers to objective	Where on SRIA1	SRIA2 action suggestion and for typology
-SSH should not be seen only as instrumental for bridging the gap between science and society; transdisciplinarity is needed because the current scientific approaches are not taking us where we need to be. -However, the aim should not be to involve SSH everywhere, all the time; the success factor should not be the involvement of SSH disciplines as such, but, considering the topic in question, whether the disciplines relevant for each topic or problem area are involved. -Consider the great variety of SSH disciplines; the social challenges are the main objective, and all relevant disciplines must be engaged to define the problems and meet the challenges.	scientific disciplines C: Provision of knowledge for a sustainable development of the blue economy	Pillar 4. Integrated and responsible ocean governance (cluster A and C)	Partnership regarding the social dimension. The SRIA as it is, it already showcases the intention of understanding the social, economic, and political consequences of the work it is going to be undertaken and of the advice we can convene through our activities. The challenge is how that intention is turned into reality and in practice, through the support of SSH disciplines. As stated above, SSH includes a wide array of disciplines and approaches, some of which are already highly multi- or transdisciplinary and covers numerous methodological approaches – from economics, legal studies, anthropology, sociology to history, arts, ethics and philosophy. With this great variety, the idea of SSH integration as such is rather unspecific, which can be

Recommendations	Refers to objective	Where on SRIA1	SRIA2 action suggestion and for typology
			narrowed down by a better framing of specific needs and issue to tackle (especially under Pillar 3 & Pillars 4, cluster A and C).

CONTACT

www.bluepartnership.eu

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