



# The Black Sea After the War

*Three Scenarios and the Case for Regional Cooperation*

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# Three scenarios up to 2035



## SCENARIO A

### Frozen conflict

- Long-term mine threat
- High insurance costs
- Decline of fisheries & ports



## SCENARIO B

### Recovery without coordination

- Fragmented standards
- Weak regional coordination
- Slow environmental recovery



## SCENARIO C

### Joint regional recovery

- Shared standards
- Joint monitoring systems
- EU green & blue transition

# Impact on coastal communities



**Expensive maritime  
transport**



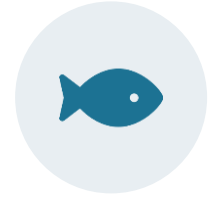
**Tourism losses**



**Pollution of coastal areas**



**Migration of skilled  
workers**



**Decline of fishing  
communities**

*Recovery requires people, not only infrastructure.*

# What Ukraine and ONMU are already doing

## RESEARCH & INNOVATION



Underwater noise reduction



Green shipping technologies



AI and digital twins



Environmental monitoring

## EUROPEAN INTEGRATION



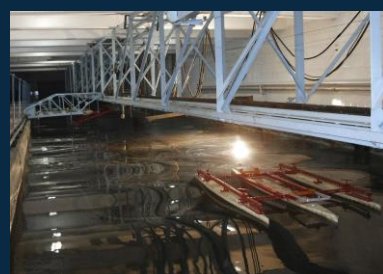
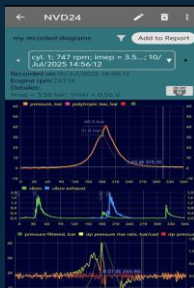
Alignment with EU maritime rules



Regional cooperation initiatives



Science diplomacy



# Regional proposals

## PROPOSAL 1

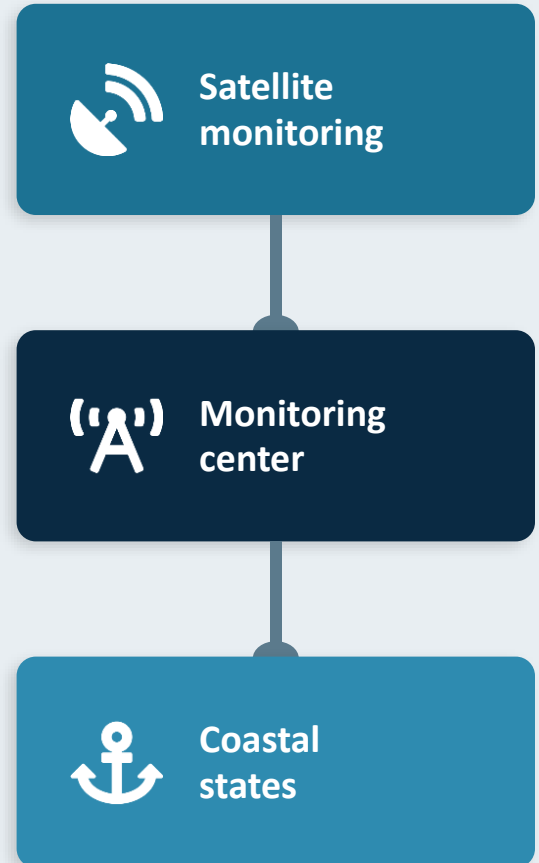
### Shadow-fleet control

- Shared tanker standards
- Regional port-state control

## PROPOSAL 2

### Early-warning system

- Oil spills
- Drifting mines
- Pollution alerts within 24 hours

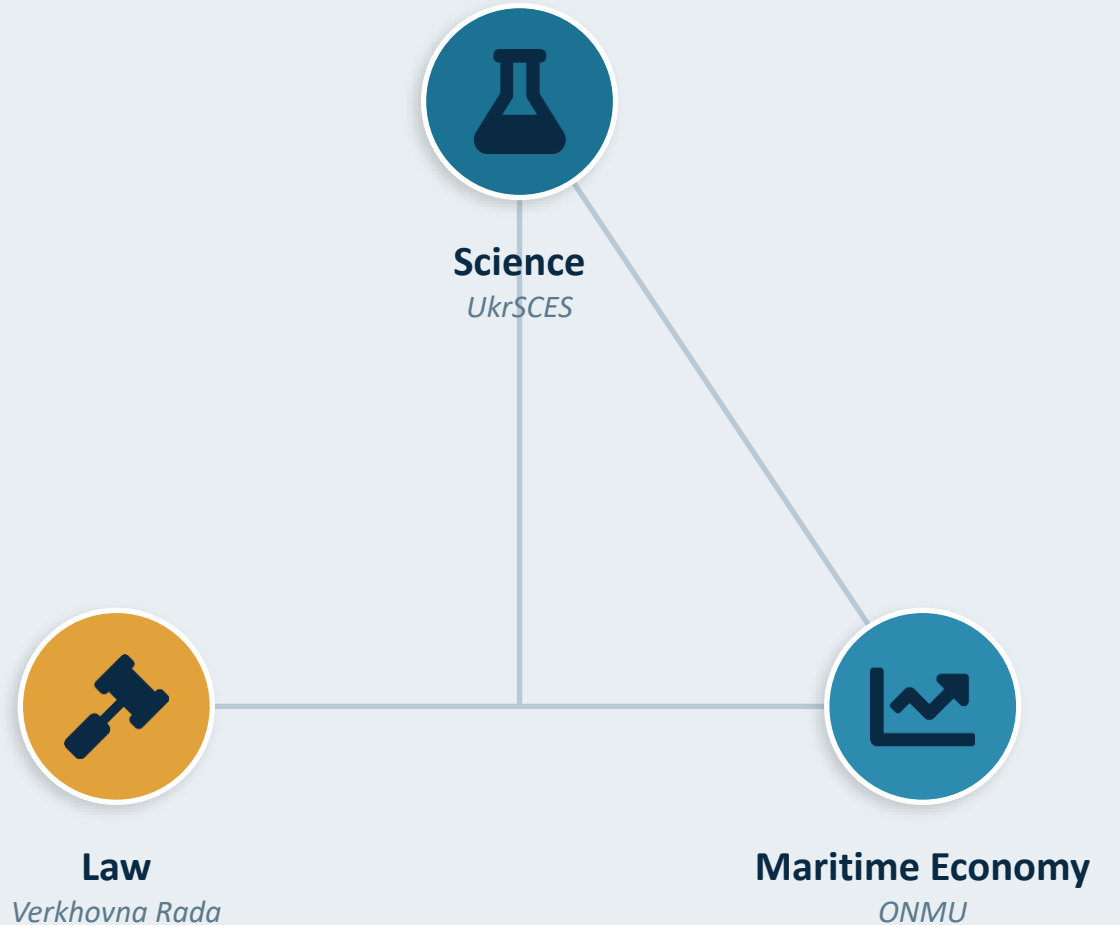


# Marine damage assessment

*Proposal 3*

- Assess ecosystem losses
- Support the Register of Damage
- Combine science + law + economics
- Joint working paper within 12 months

*Environmental damage must become measurable.*



# Conclusions

- The Black Sea is a shared ecosystem
- Recovery requires cooperation
- Ukraine continues reforms during the war
- Universities can support recovery
- Ukraine invites partnership, not charity



*“The sea is a system. Recovery is a system too.”*