



Draft recommendations for analysis of blue economy and alternative future scenarios

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Riitta Pöntynen

University of Turku, Centre for Maritime Studies



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Deliverable D.T1.12.1 Guidelines for assessing and recommendations for enhancing sustainable blue economies

"Blue Economy Potential identified in Plan4Blue project". Tuomas Pohjola, University of Turku, Turku School of Economics"

"Socio-economic analysis in SmartSea project". Jenny Katila, University of Turku, Centre for Maritime Studies, Finland

Draft recommendations for analysis of blue economy and alternative future scenarios" . Lessons learnt in Plan4Blue process. Riitta Pöntynen, University of Turku, Centre for Maritime Studies, Finland





Deliverable D.T1.12.1 Guidelines for assessing and recommendations for enhancing sustainable blue economies

WP 1, Potential for Sustainable Blue Economies

- Current status and potential of the selected blue economy businesses in the Plan4Blue project area in Finland and Estonia
 - Statistical analysis, supported by interviews for future trends and analysis of strategies for the blue industries
- Economic performance of blue sectors
 - Statistical analysis, input-output tables
- Current status and trends of socio-economic, cross-border networks
 - quantitative and qualitative methods
- Alternative scenarios for Blue Growth
 - futures studies methods



Recommendations for

- scenario and planning processes; e.g. stakeholder involvement
 - recommendations and issues related to data on blue economy
 - cross-border and cross-sectoral co-operation
 - for sectors' development; enhancing sustainable development
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- Which actors need to be involved, which level (e.g. regional, national, EU)?



In which stage of MSP process the guidelines are targeted to?

- planning phase:
 - analysis of current status, performance, potential of blue economies
 - current sea uses and future plans, ref. to pressures
- monitoring and reviewing the plans (vs. sustainable visions)
- in transnational co-operation between MSP planners
- MSP co-operation with blue economy stakeholders



Target groups for the guidelines

- those involved in MSP and analysis of blue economy
- MSP planners in public organizations:
 - in Finland, regional councils and government of Åland, coordinated at the national level
 - in Estonia, planning at the national level
- authorities at national, regional and municipality level (e.g. environmental, economy), politicians
- statistical authorities: regional, national, EU-level
- representatives of different sectors of blue economy; associations and companies
- research and development – MSP, blue economy
- NGO's, environmental organisations, lobbying organisations, "think tanks"



Sectors and subsectors focused on in the second phase of the scenario process in 2018

Marine energy	Maritime cluster	Blue bioeconomy & subsea resources	Maritime tourism
Solar power	Clean tech and equipment for marine transportation	Aquaculture - Algae & mussels farming	"Nature tourism" – recreation, camping, outdoor activities etc. ; cottages and camping
Wave energy	Marine transportation - Cargo and passengers	Commercial fishery	Boating, sailing (guest harbors)
Wind power	Shipbuilding	Fish farming	Cultural heritage, history
			Offshore water sports: diving, fishing, canoeing etc.

- Traditional and emerging sectors



Recommendations related to future scenario process

Alternative scenarios

- Probable > what will happen
 - Possible > what could happen
 - Preferred > what should happen non-preferred scenario
 - Forecasting and backcasting: future images and pathways
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- Scenarios as a tool which supports visionary planning > "long-term" vision of sustainability
 - To avoid a non-preferred future (worst case scenario)
 - Extensive identification of the drivers, both from the level of blue economy and at the level of blue businesses / sectors and sub-sectors / regional (Plan4Blue scenarios cover the project area)



Stakeholder involvement in scenario process

- Aim (Plan4Blue): well-balanced participation in Delphi-panel from Estonia and Finland, from public and private sectors, and from non-governmental organisations (NGOs).
- among all the panelists and workshop participants, over half were from the public sector and about one-third from the private sector.
- Private sector representatives mostly business-support organisations, associations, or groups

Recommendation

- use of the expert matrix in selection of the expert panel
- offer multiple possibilities to participate in scenario process: e.g. in addition to questionnaires, arrange workshops and interviews, in particular enterprises will participate more in the online interviews
- use of native language in replying to questionnaires, in interviews
- smaller regional workshops and meetings in regions

Level: regional, national, international

Target groups: MSP planners, authorities, r&d-projects



Data and indicators

- Economic indicators for blue economies need to be developed
- Using only official data on companies can be misleading as the national economic statistics do not explicitly contain blue sector companies > mixed-method approach
- The system of cross-border statistics should be remarkable improved. The generalization level of present statistical information is often too high and do not follow the needs of spatial planners and local authorities of border areas.
- The potential of Blue Economy in the overall sustainability of coastal regions and industries should be further investigated
 - Including systematic cross-border data collection, information sharing, professional standards, documents and long-term plans



Multi-sectoral and cross-border MSP for sustainable growth

- Multi-sector planning for MSP is required
- Companies in the blue sector should be included in the MSP process
- MSP should actively seek to support cross-sectoral and cross-border sustainable growth
 - Including cross-sectoral networking, communication and cross-border project development to create new opportunities
- Cross-border cooperation including sharing “good practice” and developing joint infrastructure can open new possibilities for more efficient use of resources, and possible declining environmental pressure.
- Cross-border co-operation in visionary planning, future scenarios to widen the perspective; drivers, etc.



Cross-border co-operation between blue economy sectors

Cross-border cooperation is particularly relevant in the case of imperfectly efficient sectors. Specifically:

- Bio & subsea activities is imperfectly efficient sector in Estonia, while fully efficient in Finland. Cross-border cooperation in a form of “good practice” sharing through learning the efficient operation strategies, resource management and monitoring, by Estonian bio & subsea sector from Finnish one may be one form of beneficial cross-border cooperation.
- Marine (cargo) transportation is efficient and high-performing sector in Estonia, while somewhat inefficient in Finland. Cross-border cooperation through sharing the infrastructure objects, as well as adopting the fixed assets could positive reflect on Finnish sectorial efficiency.
- Coastal tourism. Low efficiency of Estonian tourism industry can benefit from sharing certain infrastructure objects, developing joint recreational activities and learning from Finnish tourism business, specifically, in human resource management.

Thank you for your participation and input into the recommendations!

<https://www.syke.fi/projects/plan4blue/scenarios>



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