Economic Impact of Maritime Spatial Planning

EC/MARE & IOC-UNESCO’s Joint Roadmap to accelerate MSP worldwide

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Juan José RONCO ZAPATERO (DG MARE)

Bio
- Policy Officer at the European Commission - MARE
- Main responsibilities on Maritime Spatial Planning
- Previously worked as policy officer with the DG Education and Culture and Research and Technology
- Degree in International and Monetary Economics at the Catholic University of Louvain (BE) and experience with information technologies industries.
FELIX LEINEMANN
DG MARE - Head of Unit Maritime Spatial Planning, Aquaculture and Blue Economy sectors

JULIAN BARBIÈRE
IOC-UNESCO - Head of Marine Policy and Regional Coordination Section
UN Ocean Decade Focal Point
Objectives

Present and disseminate the conclusions of the study on the economic impact of MSP and its recommendations in the context of DG MARE/IOC UNESCO Joint roadmap.
Aya KHALIL (IOC-UNESCO)

Bio

- Communication and Outreach Consultant for the MSPglobal Initiative

- Responsible for leading digital and print communication and dissemination activities to promote cooperation in marine spatial planning and raise awareness of the project’s progress and results

- Previous professional experience in the Department of Public Information as well as in the Communication and Information Sector of UNESCO before joining the IOC
Wojciech SUKIENNIK (EASME)

Bio

❖ Head of sector for ‘Marine living resources and ocean governance’ in the EASME

❖ Responsible for managing the implementation of studies and grants in the field of fisheries, ocean governance and maritime spatial planning

❖ Previous experience in DG MARE where he was in charge of overseeing the implementation of the instruments managed by DG MARE such as the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund.
Alessandro Pititto, COGEA

Bio

- Project Manager at COGEA’s.
- More than 10 year experience working in the blue economy.
- Led the expert group responsible for the study to establish a framework for collecting and processing maritime economic data in Europe, whose methods eventually fed into the EU Commission’s Blue Economy Report.
- Coordinator of EMODnet Human Activities Portal, and market intelligence team leader at the European Observatory for Fisheries and Aquaculture products (EUMOFA).
STUDY ON THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF MSP

Alessandro Pititto
Cogea
29 June 2020
Why a study on the economic impact of MSP?

- MSP has been studied for a very long time now, but there’s still limited information on its economic impact.
- So, the European Commission funded a study to explore evidence of economic effects stemming from MSP implementation.
- There’s a deadline in March 2021 for EU Member States to establish maritime spatial plans (MSP Directive). So the findings of the study might provide MSs with additional information on how to maximize economic benefits from MSP.
Yes, but how do we measure it?

1) Look at what the economic literature says about MSP
2) Compare pros and cons of each method
3) Figure out a way to bridge data gaps
4) Carry out some case studies (Belgium, Germany, Scotland, Norway, Rhode Island)
5) Measure the performance of the blue economy after the implementation of MSP
6) Develop alternative scenarios
7) Calculate the direct impact of MSP on the blue economy
8) Calculate the indirect impact of MSP on the rest of economy
In 3 out of 5 case studies, MSP has generated substantive total economic benefits.

In Scotland, the data available covered just one year after the entry into force of MSP, so its effects didn’t show up in the data, but stakeholders are very optimistic.

In Norway the impact was negative, mainly due to the terrible performance of the oil and gas industry.
Belgium: total impact

Germany: total impact

Rhode Island: total impact

Stakeholders’s perception

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Fully agree</th>
<th>Mainly agree</th>
<th>Neither</th>
<th>Mainly disagree</th>
<th>Fully disagree</th>
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<tr>
<td>Positive effects</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Direct benefits (value added, employment)
• Indirect benefits (sectors connected with the blue economy)
• Induced benefits (additional income that is spent)
• Increased stability and certainty
• Increased data availability
• Conflict resolution
• Reduced administrative burden
A stable framework accelerated high-risk investments for offshore wind developers in Belgium, Germany and Rhode Island
Marine Scotland’s NMPi, a spillover of MSP
Reduced administrative burden

**Block Island Wind Farm (Rhode Island)**
- Framed in MSP
- Project approved in 1 year
- Expected gross revenue: $100m a year

**Cape Wind Project (Massachusetts)**
- Not framed in MSP
- Project approved after 15 years
- Developer terminated lease rights in 2017

Fast-tracking
Who reaps most benefits?

Emerging sectors seem to be benefitting the most from MSP
Traditional sectors often feel neglected

But why?
If one accepts the principle that ocean space may be opened up to new uses, it is true that these new uses might subtract space previously used by incumbent industries, but it is equally true that without planning, consultation and negotiation, the loss of space might be even more harmful.
How to win stakeholders’ buy-in?

- Explore multi-use of marine space
- Involve stakeholders in consultation from the outset
- Negotiate compensation packages

There was an understanding that offshore wind development was going to happen and that Rhode Island would benefit socio-economically from being the first. There was therefore a shared objective to make sure that the development was in the right place. This created more of a shared purpose to the MSP process, rather than each sector competing for space.
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JULIAN BARBIÈRE
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Thank you!

Download the study

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