



GREEN GROWTH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FORUM

Greening the ocean economy

ANNOTATED AGENDA

OECD HQ, Paris, 21 & 22 November 2017, (Room CC4)

Background

The need to protect the world's ocean and seas has become increasingly vital in recent years. Interest has been growing in the huge potential offered by the future development of ocean-based industries. Striking the right balance means enhancing efforts to address the challenges associated with the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans.

Marine waters cover roughly 70% of the earth's surface, and encompass a wide range of ecosystems including oceans, salt marshes, intertidal zones (estuaries and lagoons), mangroves and coral reefs, the deep sea and the sea floor. These marine ecosystems represent an essential form of natural capital, by providing services such as coastal protection (e.g. against floods and storms), marine biodiversity, and carbon sequestration. It has been estimated that nearly 2.6 billion people rely on oceans for their protein intake and more than 500 million people are engaged in ocean-related livelihoods.

The oceans represent an enormous economic opportunity. This includes traditional industries such as fisheries, shipbuilding, maritime transport and tourism as well as emerging industries such as offshore aquaculture, sea-bed mining, renewable energy and the new bio-economy sectors based on marine biotechnology. All of these industries have important economic and environmental implications that need to be considered.

Marine and ocean ecosystems are under ever increasing pressure from human activities. This includes over-exploited fisheries, habitat degradation, pollution (predominantly from land based sources including marine litter), as well as climate change that alters the oceans dynamics and thermal and chemical characteristics. The welfare costs of poor ocean management practices to society are very high, with estimates suggesting that the negative cumulative economic impact is up to USD 200 billion per year. To help address these challenges, the UN Sustainable Development Goal 14 directly targets the need to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources. Meeting this goal would also contribute towards other SDGs. A number of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets under the Convention on Biological Diversity also directly target the conservation and sustainable use of marine ecosystems.

<http://www.oecd.org/greengrowth/ggsd-2017/>

Objectives

The 2017 OECD Green Growth and Sustainable Development Forum (GGSD Forum) focuses on ‘**Greening the Ocean Economy**’. The event is part of the OECD Ocean Economy Week (20-24 November 2017), which also includes a Workshop on “**Green Growth of Maritime Industries**” by the Working Party on Shipbuilding and a Symposium on Oceans in national income accounts, under the Innovation and Ocean Economy Project.

The 2017 GGSD Forum aims to take stock of the current state and projected trends in the ocean economy and the opportunities it offers, while examining the possible solutions to counter the many adverse pressures our oceans and seas face. The Forum examines best practices and challenges faced by different ocean-based industries in “greening” their activities, and possible ways to improve ocean governance. Issues addressed include 1) the need to scale up policies and measures to conserve and sustainably use marine and ocean resources and ecosystems (including fisheries management, marine protected areas and marine plastic litter), 2) employment, trade and investment implications, and 3) the science and technology innovations to deal with key environmental issues, across developed and developing countries. The policy recommendations resulting from the GGSD Forum will build on other international efforts to conserve and sustainably use our oceans and seas.

Following up on the UN Ocean Conference (New York, June 2017), the 2017 GGSD Forum brings together oceans-related work across the OECD, drawing on the work of the Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy (CSTP), Fisheries Committee (COFI), Environment Policy Committee (EPOC) and its Working Party on Biodiversity, Water and Ecosystems (WPBWE) and the Working Party on Resource Productivity and Waste (WPRPW), Council Working Party on Shipbuilding (WP6), the Tourism Committee, Investment Committee (IC) and its Working Party on Responsible Business Conduct, the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and its Network on Environment and Development Network Co-operation (ENVIRONET). The Business and Industry Advisory Committee (BIAC), International Energy Agency (IEA) and International Transport Forum (ITF) will also be engaged.



DAY 1: Tuesday 21 November 2017

8.30 - 09.00 Registration

9.00 - 10.30 Scene-setting session (Room CC4) (English/French simultaneous interpretation)

The Ocean Economy: Opportunities and growing pressures on oceans and seas

The ocean economy, as defined by the OECD, represents the sum of the economic activities of established and emerging ocean-based industries (e.g. capture fisheries, aquaculture, maritime transport and shipbuilding, renewable energy, oil and gas, mining, tourism, marine biotechnology), together with other, often less tangible, marine ecosystem services. Although our oceans and seas make a significant contribution to the global economy, they are also at increased risk from growing economic activity and resulting environmental pressures.

This session provides the context for the conference, by providing an overview of the opportunities offered by the ocean economy, as well as the pressures the ocean faces from systematic problems such as over-fishing and exploitation of marine resources, habitat destruction, climate change and pollution. These pressures can jeopardise the livelihoods of millions of people, as shown in *The Ocean Economy in 2030* (OECD, 2016).

Moderator: Anthony COX, Acting Director, Environment Directorate, OECD

Opening Remarks: Angel GURRIA, Secretary-General, OECD

Keynote address:

- Patricia SCOTLAND, Baroness, Secretary-General of the Commonwealth of Nations
- Peter THOMSON, Ambassador, United Nations Secretary-General's Special Envoy for the Ocean
- Mattias LANDGREN, State Secretary for Infrastructure, Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation, Sweden

Scene-setting presentation:

- Christopher COSTELLO, Professor of Natural Resource Economics, Bren School UCSB, University of California, USA

Presentation of the OECD work on ocean economy:

- Dirk PILAT, Deputy Director, OECD Science, Technology and Innovation Directorate

Supporting documents:

- Chapter 2 "Global trends and uncertainties to 2030/2060", [The Ocean Economy in 2030](#) OECD (2016)
- "[Marine Ecosystems: State, pressures, economic values and policy instruments to foster sustainable use](#)", from Chapter 1, [Marine Protected Areas: Economics, Management and Effective Policy Mixes](#) OECD (2017)

10.30-11.00 Coffee Break



11.00 - 12.45 Session 1 (Room CC4) (English/French simultaneous interpretation)

“Greening” of the Ocean-Based Industries: Case of bio-based sectors using living marine resources

Major economic activities are taking place in the oceans and seas, including in both existing and emerging industries. This session examines approaches identified by these industries to address the pressures faced by the ocean. Session 1 focuses on “bio-based industries” such as fisheries, aquaculture, marine biotechnology and high-tech marine products (alga culture). This session will feature ongoing efforts and best practices to ensure economic growth, enhance job creation and innovation, and ensuring energy and food security, while addressing challenges such as overfishing, habitat destruction, pollution and climate change. The discussion will also address the need to reform subsidies and address excess capacity in the fisheries industries, and promote responsible business conduct (e.g. the use of “due diligence” through supply chains to address risks, and role of stakeholders in strengthening business accountability) within the global value chains.

Moderator: **Carl-Christian SCHMIDT**, Chair, Nordic Marine Think Tank;
Former Head of the OECD Fisheries Policy Division

Keynote presentation:

- **Wendy WATSON WRIGHT**, CEO, Ocean Frontier Institute, Canada

Panellists:

- **Alberto LÓPEZ-ASENJO**, General Secretary of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Food and Environment, Spain
- **Sofie ALLERT**, CEO, Swedish Algae Factory (on high-tech marine products and services)
- **Roel NIEUWENKAMP**, Chair, OECD Working Party on Responsible Business Conduct

Key Policy questions for discussion:

- i) What can regulations, technology, innovation and further investments do to diminish these pressures?
- ii) Which risks and uncertainties affect the bio-based industries most? What are the biggest pressures they exert on marine ecosystems?
- iii) How can standards and guidance on responsible business conduct help ensure that companies prevent and address risks through their entire supply chain?
- iv) What are the key research gaps and in which areas can future OECD work be supportive?

12:45-14.15 Lunch break



14.15 - 16.00 Session 2 (Room CC4) (English/French simultaneous interpretation)

Marine spatial planning: a tool for improving ocean governance

Effective governance is another essential part of the solution to “greening” the ocean economy. This session focusses on marine spatial planning (MSP) including eco-system based approaches, an emerging tool for governments to analyse and allocate the spatial and temporal distribution of the often competing demands for marine space and resources. In essence, MSP addresses the need for conservation and economic activities in the marine environment, to help balance use and protection. In addition, there should be some degree of coordination between local implementation frameworks, national policies and sea basin regional strategies. What lessons can we learn from marine protected areas, integrated coastal zone management, marine spatial planning and other ecosystem-based management approaches? Are they helping to improve the governance in the oceans and seas, so as to ensure more sustainable and resilient marine ecosystems, and to effectively allocate marine space to ensure conservation and sustainable use? In marine areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ), i.e. the high seas and the deep seabed located beyond the limits of States’ continental shelves covering almost two-thirds of the global ocean, what tools and approaches exist to ensure the sustainable use of the wider ocean resources? **The Issue Paper “[Marine Spatial Planning: Assessing the net benefits and improving the effectiveness](#)” is relevant for this session.**

Moderator: Anthony COX, Acting Director, OECD Environment Directorate

Keynote presentation:

- Susanna FULLER, Marine Biologist and Senior Marine Coordinator, Ecology Action Centre, Canada

Panellists:

- Christine VALENTIN, Chief Operating Officer, World Ocean Council
- Jorge JIMENEZ, Director General, Fundacion Marviva (NGO), Costa Rica
- Lisa Emelia SVENSSON, Director Ocean, Ecosystems, UN Environment
- Nobuyuki YAGI, Professor, The University of Tokyo, Japan

Key Policy questions for discussion:

- i) How to ensure the coherence of marine spatial planning among areas under the jurisdiction of different countries in a sea basin, different coastal regions and between a national state and regional authorities?
- ii) How to transfer scientific and economic knowledge, including spatial cost-benefit analysis, to the policy arena?
- iii) To what extent is marine spatial planning mandatory or signals preferential uses?
- iv) Which mechanisms can be used to ensure coherence between coastal and maritime planning without increasing the complexity of marine spatial planning?
- v) What are the key research gaps and in which areas can future OECD work be supportive?

16.00-16.30  **Coffee Break**

16.30-18.00 Parallel Sessions

Parallel Session A – (Room CC18)

Monitoring progress of the SDG 14 implementation

This session covers global, regional and national indicators for SDG 14 and reflects on the outcomes of the UN Ocean Conference (New York, 5-9 June 2017) and the 2017 High-Level Political Forum on sustainable development (HLPF) (New York, 10-19 July 2017). Relevant work has been done in this area by the OECD in the contexts of the OECD Green Growth Indicators policy instruments and on indicators on illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing (14.4) and fisheries subsidies that induce overfishing and overcapacity (14.6). The OECD is also developing more reliable and harmonised indicators on marine protected areas, based on the work of UNEP's World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) (14.5). Moreover, the use of new technologies and big data to improve public policy and capacity to monitor IUU fishing is becoming more important. **The Issue Paper “[A preliminary assessment of SDG 14 indicators](#)” is relevant for this session.**

Moderator:

- **Charlotte de FONTAUBERT**, Senior Fisheries Specialist, World Bank

Panellists:

- **Sophie SEEYAVE**, Executive Director, Partnership for Observation of Global Oceans (POGO), UK
- **Monika STANKIEWICZ**, Executive Secretary, HELCOM Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission
- **Claire DELPEUCH**, Agricultural Policy Analyst, OECD Trade and Agriculture
- **Anne-France DIDIER**, Adviser on territorial policy, Environment Ministry (SDG 14,) France
- **Mattias LANDGREN**, State Secretary for Infrastructure, Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation, Sweden

Key Policy questions for discussion:

- i) What are the data gaps and the public accessibility of SDG 14 indicators?
- ii) What are the challenges and opportunities for earth observation and big data to contribute to SDG 14 monitoring, particularly at a disaggregated level?
- iii) How to foster international harmonisation of measurement methodologies for the regional and national SDG 14 indicators, given the implications for interpretation and comparability?
- iv) How to enhance interdisciplinary science-policy interactions for SDG14 monitoring?

Parallel Session B – (Room CC4)

Marine litter, Micro-plastics and the Circular Economy

Recent studies, including global assessment of GESAMP (Joint group of experts on scientific aspects of Marine Protection), have highlighted the vast amounts of litter, including micro-particles consisting of plastic debris and other synthetic materials, in the oceans. How do micro-plastics (from textiles, cosmetics) impact the marine food chain and human health? International institutions such as the UN, the EU and Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (the 'OSPAR Convention') have identified marine litter as an important issue that should be prioritised in terms of knowledge building, policy development (for land-based solid waste and wastewater) and the development of environmental indicators.

In many OECD countries, marine litter is now high on the environmental agenda, e.g. the EU's Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) addresses marine litter issues. Regarding Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR) pressure is growing to prevent micro-plastics entering the oceans. Assigning such responsibility could provide incentives to prevent waste at source, promote product design, support the achievement of public recycling and materials management goals, and policies needed to combat "ghost fishing" (disused fishing nets left in the oceans).

Moderator:

- **Peter BORKEY**, Principal Administrator, OECD Environment Directorate

Scene-setter:

- **Richard THOMPSON**, Professor, Plymouth University, UK; GESAMP (UN advisory body)

Panellists:

- **Javier GOYENECHÉ**, Environmentalist Entrepreneur, CEO and founder of ECOALF, Spain
- **Andrés INOTAI**, Cabinet Member of Karmenu Vella, European Commissioner for Environment, Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
- **Nolween FORAY**, Research Analyst, New Plastics Economy, Ellen MacArthur Foundation

Key Policy questions for discussion:

- i) What are key policy responses to prevent litter from entering oceans?
- ii) How can reduction, re-use and recycling be better applied to reduce plastics entering into the oceans?
- iii) Can extended producers responsibility as a policy approach, (where producers are given the responsibility for end-of-life management of their products), help to address marine litter?
- iv) Is ocean clean-up a viable solution and what is needed for its implementation?
- v) What are the key measures that could be undertaken by the OECD in cooperation with other international organisations and governments?

Parallel Session C – (Room CC2)

Targeting criminal activities at sea with economic and financial perspectives

Illicit activities at sea are growing and evolving, giving rise to new concerns regarding security and maritime safety. Transnational criminal activities include illegal fishing, illegal trade of endangered marine species (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora-CITES), illegal waste dumping and maritime terrorism.

The high seas generate opportunities for criminal activities, often due to weaknesses in governance and policing of the maritime environment. These weaknesses include “flags of convenience”, insufficient transshipment regulations, ineffective sanctions, inadequate control at sea and business structures that create opportunities for tax crime worldwide. For instance, illegal unreported unregulated fishing (IUU) is one of the greatest threats to marine ecosystems; it dilutes the effect of policies aimed at preserving fish stocks and protecting ecosystems.

IUU fishing operations also involve economic crimes such as document forgery, corruption, money laundering, tax fraud and occasionally terrorism financing. Measures that target the financial flows underlying these illicit activities can help to tackle them. Developing and implementing better approaches and common international rules to adapt to new threats on the ocean is now part of ensuring sustainable development. This session discusses policies at the nexus of these activities to deter and curb criminal activities at sea. The Issue Paper "[An inventory of new technologies in fisheries: challenges and opportunities in using new technologies to monitor sustainable fisheries](#)" is relevant for this session.

Moderator:

- **Antonia LEROY**, Natural Resources Policy Analyst, Trade and Agriculture Directorate, OECD

Scene-setter:

- **Alistair McDONNELL**, Criminal Intelligence Officer, INTERPOL Environmental Security, France

Panellists:

- **Hrannar Már ÁSGEIRSSON**, Surveillance Expert, Directorate of Fisheries, Ministry of Industries and Innovation, Iceland
- **Kees LANKESTER**, Sea Food Finance Advisor, Scomber, The Netherlands
- **Tyler GILLARD**, Legal Adviser, OECD Directorate for Financial and Enterprise Affairs

Key Policy questions for discussion:

- i) How can all levels of government work together to fight criminal activities, especially financial dealings, that support illegal fishing?
- ii) How can the issue of ‘beneficial owner’ in the fisheries sector be tackled?
- iii) How can existing and future OECD tools be applied to the fisheries sectors and contribute to the fight against criminal activities at sea?

Parallel Session D – (Room CC7) (English/French simultaneous interpretation)

Tourism as a driver for Green Growth

Maritime and coastal tourism accounts for approximately a quarter of total value added and employment of the ocean economy. By 2030 we forecast 1.8 billion international tourists (UNWTO), and by 2035 a tripling of cruise passengers (SEA, 2015). This session will focus on how tourism can contribute to a green ocean economy and how multi-level governance, integrated policy approaches and management tools can support the necessary transition. Tourism is a significant driver of coastal zone development by creating demand for buildings and infrastructure such as marinas, coastal trails and other waterfront developments. If not regulated properly, these developments can have negative environmental, economic and social impacts (e.g. pollution, coastal erosion, damage to wildlife habitats, economic failures, high costs of living). Yet, tourism can also have a positive impact by providing an economic contribution to the conservation of natural areas, such as marine nature reserves (increasing their economic value, importance, and raising awareness of environmental values). Tourism can also promote the development and diversification of local and regional economies. The traditional coastal (mass) tourism model could be rejuvenated to become more inclusive and generate a higher value added. This session discusses how tourism can play a key role in driving the transition to a green ocean economy and help meet the Sustainable Development Goals. Due to tourism's horizontal nature and close connections to numerous sectors, even small improvements will have important impacts.

Moderator:

- **Alain DUPEYRAS**, Head of the Regional Development and Tourism Division, Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Local Development and Tourism, OECD

Scene-setter:

- **Daniel SKJELDAM**, CEO, Hurtigruten AS, Norway

Panellists:

- **Philippe CALAMEL**, Project Manager, Odyssea Croissance et Tourisme Bleu, France & Europe
- **Sibylle RIEDMILLER**, Director, Chumbe Island Coral Park, Zanzibar, Tanzania
- **Jessica BATTLE**, Senior Global Ocean Governance and Policy Expert, WWF

Key Policy questions for discussion:

- An integrated governmental approach will be key to supporting the transition to a green ocean economy. From a tourism perspective what are the main governance challenges?
- What policy approaches and management tools are available to accelerate the transition of tourism activities, including cruise, to sustainable consumption and production patterns, and the greening of supply chains?
- How can we trigger new investments and financing in the area of 'green' tourism and how can we ensure that the benefits flow to local communities?
- In which areas can future OECD work address research gaps and maximize the tourism contribution to a green ocean economy?

18.00 - 19.30 Cocktail Reception

Jointly hosted with the Council Working Party on Shipbuilding (WP6) and the Ocean Economy Project



DAY 2: Wednesday 22 November 2017 (Room CC4)

09.30-10.15: Reporting back from parallel sessions on Day 1

The parallel sessions in the afternoon of Day 1 will have reviewed specific aspects of green growth and ocean economy. The moderators of these sessions are invited to report back to the plenary on the key knowledge gaps and recommendations for further work that emerged from their sessions.

Moderator:

- **Kumi KITAMORI**, Head of Green Growth & Global Relations, OECD Environment Directorate

Parallel Session Moderators:

- **Charlotte de FONTAUBERT, Peter BORKEY, Antonia LEROY, Alain DUPEYRAS**

10:15-10:45  Coffee Break

10.45 - 12.15: Session 3

“Greening” of Ocean-Based Industries: Case of sectors based on non-living marine resources and infrastructure

Session 3 exposes how ocean-based industries that rely on non-living marine resources are making efforts to shift towards green growth. Existing and emerging industries, such as deep-sea oil and gas exploitation, sea-bed mining, renewable energy, shipbuilding, maritime transport and coastal tourism development, have started greening their activities by taking advantage of innovation, digitalisation trends and successful cross-sectoral collaboration. This session discusses best practices in addressing risks and uncertainties for the future development of these industries, policy options to boost business prospects while managing the ocean sustainably through green public procurement, sustainable tourism and coastal zone management. Furthermore it highlights innovative examples that contribute to green growth from shipbuilding (“greener ships”), new energy and extractive sectors and explores synergies between existing and emerging ocean-based industries.

Moderator: Christina ABILDGAARD, Marine Bioresources and environmental research, Research Council of Norway; Steering Board Member of the OECD Ocean Economy & Innovation Project

Keynote presentation:

- **Reinhard LÜKEN**, Managing Director, German Shipbuilding and Ocean Industries Association; European delegate at OECD Council Working Party on Shipbuilding

Panellists:

- **Shin OTSUBO**, Deputy Director-General, Maritime Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT) Japan; OECD Council Working Party on Shipbuilding
- **Ann DOM**, Deputy Director, Seas at Risk, Belgium
- **Olaf MERK**, Administrator, Ports and Shipping, International Transport Forum (ITF), OECD
- **Cédric PHILIBERT**, Senior Energy Analyst, Renewable Energy Technologies, IEA

Key Policy questions for discussion:

- i) What can be done to make the existing and new ocean industries more sustainable?
- ii) What should be a priority for governments and for private sector?
- iii) Which technologies may further improve quality of oceans in the future?
- iv) Which experiences can be showcased in fostering green growth solutions from OECD and non-OECD countries for oceans? How can successful approaches in one region be applied elsewhere?

12.15 -13.00 Closing Session

Getting the Policies Right on greening oceans economy

Governments will play a key role in fostering innovation for greening the ocean economy and strengthening integrated ocean management. This final session will provide the opportunity to review policy implications and possible future work for the OECD. Various OECD Directorates working with relevant Committees will provide their reactions to the Forum outcomes.

Moderator:

- **Noé VAN HULST**, Ambassador Permanent Delegation of the Netherlands to the OECD

Reponses from OECD Directorates:

- **Dominique GUELLEC**, Head of Division, OECD Science, Technology and Innovation Directorate
- **Carmel CAHILL**, Deputy Director, OECD Trade and Agriculture Directorate
- **Anthony COX**, Acting Director, Environment Directorate, OECD

Closing Remarks:

- **Noé VAN HULST**, Ambassador Permanent Delegation of the Netherlands to the OECD



Related Publications, Databases and Websites

Conference Papers

- Issue paper: Marine Spatial Planning: Assessing the net benefits and improving effectiveness
- Issue paper: A preliminary assessment of SDG 14 indicators
- Issue Paper: An inventory of new technologies in fisheries: challenges and opportunities in using new technologies to monitor sustainable fisheries

Background Publications

- ["Oceans: What's happening - 2017-2018"](#) OECD (2017)
- [Marine Protected Areas: Economics, Management and Effective Policy Mixes](#), OECD (2017)
- [The Political Economy of Biodiversity Policy Reform](#) OECD (2017)
- [Green Growth Indicators 2017](#) OECD (2017)
- OECD Review of Fisheries (OECD, forthcoming 2017)
- [Analysis of Selected Measures Promoting the Construction and Operation of Greener Ships](#), OECD (2017)
- [The Ocean Economy in 2030](#) (OECD, 2016)
- [Fisheries Crimes Conference Summary](#), OECD (2016)
- ["Environmental policy and technological innovation in shipbuilding"](#) Corbett, J., et al. (2016) OECD Science, Technology and Industry Policy Papers, No. 28, OECD
- [Green Growth in Fisheries and Aquaculture](#) OECD (2015)
- ["Encouraging construction and operation of green ships" \[C/WP6\(2013\)12/FINAL\] Working Party on Shipbuilding](#)
- [Marine Biotechnology: Enabling Solutions for Ocean Productivity and Sustainability](#), OECD (2013)

Databases

- ["Fisheries: Fisheries support estimates"](#), OECD Agriculture Statistics, (2017)
- ["Green Growth Indicators"](#), OECD Green Growth Statistics

Websites

- [2017 Green Growth and Sustainable Development Forum](#)
- [The Future of the Ocean Economy](#)
- [The Innovation Policy Platform: Ocean Economy and Innovation](#)
- [OECD Centre on Green Finance and Investment](#)
- [International Transport Forum](#)
- [Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated \(IUU\) Fishing, OECD](#)

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