

**Draft report on the Blue Economy for local and regional authorities in the Mediterranean Region**

This draft report has been prepared by the rapporteur Vincenzo Bianco, member of the Catania City Council and President of the National Council of ANCI (Italy), for discussion at the fifth meeting of the ARLEM Commission for Sustainable Territorial Development in Brussels on 18 October 2019, and with a view to its adoption in the ARLEM plenary session on 23 January 2020.

## Introduction

The blue economy, the marine ecosystem, and the protection of the environment are issues of great interest to citizens. Local communities are key players in these areas, and the choice made by the Euro-Mediterranean Regional and Local Assembly is welcome and significant.

The effects of climate change are visible in our communities: there are many alien species in the Mediterranean, and many of these are invasive. The frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as hurricanes, droughts and floods are obvious to all, without the need to consult the historical records.

Tackling climate change is a matter of urgency that cannot be postponed. Cities and regions are key players in this transition: their actions and interventions have a direct impact on marine ecosystems. Moreover, they can also interact quickly and effectively with citizens. A renewed awareness is needed. And this awareness must be shared with the communities we administer. It must become the energy needed for the bold choices to be made, and to overcome any obstacles.

The Mediterranean Sea, referred to by the Romans as "Mare Nostrum", is the cradle of our civilisations and democracies. The Mediterranean has enabled the growth of civilisations, from the Phoenician trade routes, to the bastion of our democracy: the Greek *polis*.

Now the life of the Mediterranean, its history, is under serious threat: from people. Its ecosystems are being irreparably damaged, with serious consequences, including in economic terms.

Tourism is having a major impact on our coasts and seas because of irresponsible waste management, excessive energy consumption, and the alteration of the annual cycle of economic activities. Plastic waste, with 30 000 bottles dumped in the sea every minute, is threatening marine species, ecosystems and the food chain, which we are part of<sup>1</sup>. It is expected that, by 2050, there will be more plastic than fish in the sea<sup>2</sup>. Fish are continuing to reach our plates, but more than 80% of the catch is at risk of overfishing.

Are we at risk of approaching the end of Mare Nostrum? Yes, if we fail to completely change course.

However, a crisis is also an opportunity. Consumers are more open to environmentally sustainable tourism, when the product on offer is attractive, and tourism is and will continue to be one of the main economic activities of the Mediterranean. Wind energy has not reached

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<sup>1</sup> Dalberg Advisors, WWF Mediterranean Marine Initiative, 2019 "*Stop the Flood of Plastic: How Mediterranean countries can save their sea*".

<sup>2</sup> Ellen MacArthur Foundation, "The New Plastics Economy. Rethinking the future of plastics", <https://www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/the-new-plastics-economy-rethinking-the-future-of-plastics> last accessed on 1/8/2019

its potential, and remains a very attractive option for moving beyond fossil fuels. Sustainable and small-scale fishing have proved to be very positive in some regions<sup>3</sup>.

History is repeating itself: the polis again has huge potential and responsibility. Local communities are the first to be affected by environmental impacts, but at the same time they can become drivers of change. However, in order to change course there must be effective and sustainable alternatives: infrastructure and services for sustainable tourism and alternative energy sources to fossil fuels. Education, in a broad sense, is one of the keys to success. Our young people are crucial here, through training, but also active citizenship. Setting in motion the transition is the responsibility of each one of us, by unlocking the savings that can act as a catalyst for the transformation and promoting a governance model for the Mediterranean countries that is consistent with the sustainability principles.

### **Aims of the document**

The Mediterranean is the "mother" of civilisation in Europe and the world. The first urban settlements emerged along the Mediterranean, which has been and is the main source of food, economic development and life. Globally, the oceans are an extraordinary force of nature, supporting the "blue planet" where we all live.

The blue economy has been defined as "the set of human activities depending on the sea and/or underpinned by land-sea interactions in the context of sustainable development"<sup>4</sup>. These economic activities include: aquaculture, fisheries, marine biotechnology, coastal and maritime tourism, shipping, ship-building/repair, ports, and renewable energy (wind, tidal). The UN defines the blue economy as the "Green economy in a blue world"<sup>5</sup>, reinforcing the importance of sustainability. A worldwide transition to a low-carbon, circular and green economy will not be possible unless the seas and oceans are a key part of this urgent and vital transformation. The current situation, in which the seas and oceans are among the main drivers of climate change and, at the same time, are heavily affected by waste and pollution, must be completely reversed. The oceans and seas must become repositories for supporting natural ecosystems, the green economy and sustainability, in accordance with UN Sustainability Goal 14 "Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources"<sup>6</sup>.

The current situation has mainly been caused by human activities: when we burn fossil fuels (coal, oil and gas), when we produce concrete, when we cultivate the land, when we destroy forests, we release carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) into the atmosphere, a strong greenhouse gas. Excess carbon dioxide has a strong impact on the seas, which regulate the global climate: they drive

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<sup>3</sup> Randone. et al. 2017. *Reviving the Economy of the Mediterranean Sea: Actions for a Sustainable Future*. WWF Mediterranean Marine Initiative, Rome, Italy. 64 pp.

<sup>4</sup> Union for the Mediterranean (2015), "Ministerial Conference on Blue Economy", [https://ufmsecretariat.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/2015-11-17-declaration-on-blue-economy\\_en.pdf](https://ufmsecretariat.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/2015-11-17-declaration-on-blue-economy_en.pdf), last accessed on 1/8/2019.

<sup>5</sup> United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), "Green Economy in a Blue World", [https://www.unep.org/content/dam/undp/library/Environment%20and%20Energy/Water%20and%20Ocean%20Governance/Green\\_Economy\\_Blue\\_Full.pdf](https://www.unep.org/content/dam/undp/library/Environment%20and%20Energy/Water%20and%20Ocean%20Governance/Green_Economy_Blue_Full.pdf), last accessed on 1/8/2019.

<sup>6</sup> UN Sustainable Development Goals, Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources, <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/oceans/>, last accessed on 1/8/2019.

temperatures and influence the climate through rain, drought and flooding. Seas are also the main repository of carbon: approximately 83% of the carbon cycle passes through our seas.

Plan Bleu – the French regional agency for the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) under the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) – defines the blue economy as a "low-polluting circular economy based on sustainable consumption and production patterns, enhancing human well-being and social equity, generating economic value and employment, and significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities"<sup>7</sup>.

Against this backdrop, **ARLEM is committed to promoting the charting of a "complete change of direction", a pathway in which the blue economy is a key player, driving the economy towards sustainable development and the protection of the environment and the land.**

Another key point is the role of local and regional administrations. On the basis that the general principles, rules and objectives are set by the supranational and supranational authorities (the EU and the other supranational institutions in the Mediterranean), local and regional administrations want to be the leading players in the change; it is they that can bring about and manage the "complete change of course".

### **Barriers to the blue economy in the Mediterranean**

The blue economy can become an extraordinary tool for development. Its importance has largely been measured and recognised in economic, social and environmental terms. However, its impact on local and regional administrations has not been fully analysed to date. In particular, there is no system of indicators that can accurately measure the direct or indirect effects of blue-economy activities on the marine ecosystem and the economy.

The opportunities are huge. The potential of the blue economy can yield significant results in terms of employment, economic development and environmental protection.

The barriers here can be divided into three main categories:

- A) Interoperability, availability and integrity of data (economic, social, environmental).
- B) Governance and regulation of the blue economy.
- C) Financial instruments in support of the blue economy.

A) Data management (and indicators) is a key barrier, because data integrity and interoperability are indispensable for carrying out reliable analyses and comparisons over time and on a geographical basis. There are many sources of data, and these are often inconsistent and have large gaps in terms of time periods and geographical areas. In addition,

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<sup>7</sup> Jean-Pierre Giraud, "A Blue Economy for a healthy Mediterranean", Implementation and outputs, [http://planbleu.org/sites/default/files/upload/files/1\\_A\\_blue\\_economy\\_for\\_healthy\\_Mediterranean\\_Giraud\\_Plan\\_Bleu.pdf](http://planbleu.org/sites/default/files/upload/files/1_A_blue_economy_for_healthy_Mediterranean_Giraud_Plan_Bleu.pdf), last accessed on 1/8/2019.

there is a lack of reliable and standardised indicators: maritime data are fragmented; the data are often not harmonised for the various sectors and geographical areas.

B) The governance of the blue economy has not yet been established. A large number of associations, authorities and administrations operate in this area, lacking coordination and knowledge of each other's work, so that their efforts are inconsistent and sometimes contradictory. The lack of coordination can lead to serious problems, as individual actions can lose any value if not agreed across the Mediterranean basin. There are no political borders at sea, and a beneficial initiative in an individual region is most likely to be ineffective. On the other hand, local and regional administrations are the entities that can implement measures most easily and to the greatest effect. The blue economy represents a great opportunity to enhance their capacities, skills and knowledge, and their decision-support tools, and to increase their spending capacity to support the necessary investments.

C) Bringing about the "complete change of course" requires huge investments at national, regional and local level. The main effect of these investments is to reduce environmental impacts, thus they are not viable from a strictly financial point of view. In other words, the complete change of course cannot be brought about through private financing, unless tax instruments or dedicated incentives are adopted.

### **Key figures and best practices**

The European Commission has produced the following economic figures for the blue economy in the EU-28 in 2016, and the percentage changes between 2009 and 2016, shown in brackets below:

- Turnover: EUR 566 billion (+ 7.2%).
- Gross value added: EUR 174.2 billion (+9.7%).
- Gross profit: EUR 95.1 billion (+8.1%).
- Gross profit margin: 16.8% (+8.1%).
- Employment: 3.5 million (+2%). This represents 1.6% of total employment in the EU.
- Net investment: EUR 22.2 billion (+71.7%).
- Ratio between net investment and GVA: 29% (compared to 18% in 2009).
- Average annual income: EUR 28 300 (+14.2%).

The blue economy accounts for 1.3% of total EU GDP (2016).

The Union for the Mediterranean and Plan Bleu provide similar data on the blue economy in all Mediterranean countries, including non-EU countries: EUR 169 billion of GVA; 4.2 million people employed.

Although fragmented, these figures lead to certain observations: the potential for growth is very significant, especially in terms of employment and investment. Coastal and maritime tourism accounts for more than 80% of the GVA and of the number of people employed. Moreover, there is great potential for increasing tourist numbers, particularly in the countries

of the south-eastern Mediterranean. The five main tourist destinations in the Mediterranean – France, Spain, Italy, Turkey and Greece – account for more than 80% of tourist numbers.

To increase the number of tourists, measures need to be taken to promote sustainable tourism, services and their quality. The difference in attractiveness between the north and the south-east often hinges on the quality of the services: waste management, availability of drinking water, water purification, public transport, and security; elements which are highly valued and sought after by visitors. To reduce these disparities, major investments are required in the countries of the south-east Mediterranean, as well as shared standards and objectives. The EU directives on water, waste and energy should be harmonised and adopted in the legislation of non-EU countries. This would increase the credibility of and sense of security within the non-EU Mediterranean countries. In addition, common regulation would enable economies of scale and the transfer of good practice between cities and between countries in the Mediterranean, reducing costs and spurring on the transition.

Energy is another very important issue. The sector is responsible (directly or indirectly) for more than 80% of greenhouse gas emissions. The transition to renewables would bring countless benefits for local communities and for sustainable tourism, as well as reducing costs. In fact, renewables can be used profitably to produce the electricity and heating (or cooling) that is required by local communities. This is a very significant advantage for Mediterranean coastal areas where solar energy can easily be absorbed by solar or photovoltaic panels; and wind energy can be harnessed by means of plants on land, at sea or in the air. In addition, energy costs can be reduced by improving the efficiency of residential and tourist buildings. Taking these steps would also bring major economic benefits: energy independence, and opportunities for growth and employment, since the installation, operation and maintenance of these plants requires a local labour force.

Currently in the Mediterranean, energy needs are mainly met by fossil fuels. Dependency on imports is at 40%. Renewables would reduce energy imports to below 25%. Moreover, Mediterranean oil-producing countries could increase their exports, by reducing domestic demand as a result of renewables, thereby also increasing turnover and profits.

The only energy activities at sea are gas and oil exploration and extraction; there is still no offshore wind farm in the Mediterranean, despite an estimated potential output of 21.967 TWh per year, 34 times greater than that of the northern European regions.

In addition, the blue economy can have a positive impact on both the environment and local communities, provided that certain conditions are met: (1) full coordination between local, regional and supranational authorities; (2) full coordination between the various initiatives relating to the blue economy in the Mediterranean: UNEP, MAP, UfM, MSSD; (3) extension of the economic benefits from the coast to inland areas to foster social inclusion and reduce inequality; (4) harmonisation of EU directives and standards with those adopted in non-EU Mediterranean countries.

Against this backdrop, the complete change of course should be mapped out by an international authority with the active participation of local and regional administrations in the Mediterranean. This approach will have to be guided by the following parameters:

- clear and shared objectives in the Mediterranean basin on renewable energy;
- a ban on oil and natural gas exploration and extraction in the Mediterranean by 2030;
- clear and shared objectives in the Mediterranean basin on the circular economy (rational use of resources);
- clear and shared objectives in the Mediterranean basin on waste reduction;
- harmonised rules and standards in the Mediterranean basin on water and waste;
- achieving the target of protected areas accounting for at least 10% of marine areas by 2025 (UN SDG 14.5).

## Proposals

We, regions, cities, and local authorities of the Mediterranean do not wish to endorse a list of statements of principle or a sterile analysis. We want to promote awareness and knowledge of the problems among the citizens and local authorities and, above all, highlight the opportunities associated with the transition to sustainability. The proposals listed below are intended to inspire and encourage the cities and regions to play a new leading role in the blue economy.

The complete change of course should be developed and implemented by means an appropriate transition, which can be brought about by taking certain measures.

- 1) The EU should be a global leader in mapping out this pathway, including by setting up an organisation of Mediterranean countries, linking up existing experiences (UfM, West Med, UNEP MAP, 5+5 Dialogue). This organisation should issue directives that would be legally binding in all Mediterranean countries. The directives should cover, inter alia, reducing marine pollution, in accordance with Goal 14.1 (UN SDGs).
- 2) Define social, economic and environmental standards and objectives and a set of indicators to measure them objectively. The set of indicators proposed by Plan Bleu for the three pillars of sustainability (economy, society and the environment) on the five main economic sectors of the blue economy – fisheries/aquaculture, tourism, maritime transport, offshore energy, and biotechnology – is an excellent starting point<sup>8</sup>.
- 3) Establish and use economic tools to stimulate and launch the transition. Consolidate the EU's financial instruments, including the multiannual plan for 2021-2027 for the

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<sup>8</sup> Set of indicators for the Blue Economy, Plan Blue, eco-union, [http://planbleu.org/sites/default/files/upload/files/2\\_set\\_of\\_indicators\\_for\\_blue\\_economy\\_Fosse\\_Petrick\\_Eco-union.pdf](http://planbleu.org/sites/default/files/upload/files/2_set_of_indicators_for_blue_economy_Fosse_Petrick_Eco-union.pdf), last accessed on 1/8/2019.

purposes of promoting the exchange of good practices, and funding pilot projects to build a list of success stories at local and regional level. Success stories are a formidable tool for demonstrating that the change of course is not a utopia and for showcasing the economic potential of the transition in economic areas such as: renewable energy, energy upgrading of buildings, sustainable tourism, and efficient water and waste management. The EU's BlueMed initiative<sup>9</sup> can become a strong pillar to be strengthened and expanded. The UfM's "Greening the blue economy" document is an excellent collection of good practices geared towards sustainability in the blue economy in the Mediterranean<sup>10</sup>. The Intermediterranean Commission of the Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions (CPMR IMC) is a partner of a range of projects that could lead to a number of success stories in the blue economy, such as Interreg MED, InnoBlueGrowth and PANACeA.

Finally, this document should be a real opportunity to increase knowledge of the environmental issues in local communities and to create networks that can facilitate joint initiatives and exchanges of good practice on the blue economy in the Mediterranean basin. This important process can be driven by: education, training and active citizenship. The first step towards the necessary transition requires awareness and consciousness of the environmental problems and the opportunities from an economic perspective. **This training will be heavily geared towards: building active citizenship, promoting a change of behaviour and priorities, and co-creating innovative pathways fully in step with all economic, social and environmental stakeholders.** The main players in the blue economy are: NGOs, trade unions, universities, young people, local and regional administrations and the media. In particular, relations between all Mediterranean countries and communities should be strengthened to create active citizenship. Good practices achieved by private and public operators and companies should be shared. Examples include innovative production processes, and tax incentives to promote solutions. Finally, the exchange of best practices should be promoted through common standards and between the northern and south-eastern Mediterranean. Local and regional communities are ready to tackle this major challenge.

The success of this important ARLEM initiative will largely depend on our ability to raise awareness among, discuss and engage with, and involve our citizens, businesses, the world of work, scientific and academic institutions, young people, and the voluntary sector.

One hundred initiatives in all regions of the EU and the Mediterranean to stimulate views, critical responses, questions, and, above all, action to clean up **the sea that is our highway**.

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<sup>9</sup> BlueMed initiative, *BLUEMED is the research and innovation Initiative for promoting the blue economy in the Mediterranean Basin through cooperation*. <http://www.bluedmed-initiative.eu>

<sup>10</sup> Union for the Mediterranean, "Greening the Blue Economy", <https://ufmsecretariat.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Greening-the-Blue-Economy-UfM-Report.pdf>, last accessed on 1/8/2019.