



NORWEGIAN MINISTRY OF TRADE,
INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES

Blue Economy and
Ocean Governance
Workshop –
Mahe, Seychelles
17-18 June 2015



United Nations Environment Programme



Norway –
a Blue,
Blue
Economy
Nation ?

Johán H Williams,
Specialist Director, Fisheries & Aquaculture,
President,
North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission

CV- *Johán H Williams -62 years*

- 1959 – 1976 Child Laborer
- 1977 M.Sc Norwegian College of Fisheries, Tromsø
- 1977-79 Norwegian Ministry of Fisheries
- 1980-88 Norwegian Agency for Dev. Cooperation (NORAD)
- 1989-94 Nordic Council of Ministers, København
- 1995 --- Norwegian Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs (DG Resources and Marine Environment 1997 – 2011)
- 97-2011 Chief Negotiator Coastal State agreements
herring, blue whiting and mackerel
- 2004-12 Chief Adviser Vietnam Fisheries Law Program
- 2010 --- President North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission
- 2012-14 Chairman FAO Committee of Fisheries COFI
- 2013-14 Member WorldBank Global Partnership for Ocean
“Blue Ribbon Panel”
- 1980 --- Job experiences from Kenya, India, Portugal, Egypt
Tanzania, Tunis, South Africa, Egypt, Mozambique,
Zambia, Zimbabwe, China, Nicaragua, Mexico, Brasil,
Namibia, Korea, CostaRica, Vietnam, SriLanka, Malawi,
Uruguay, Angola, Myanmar, Dubai



GREEN ECONOMY



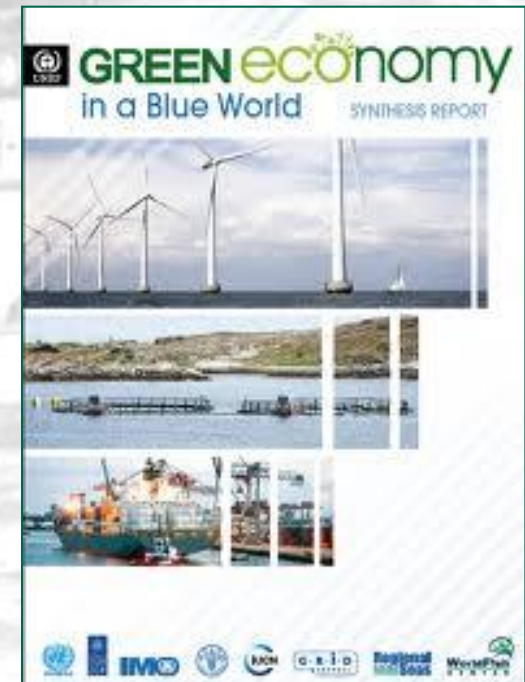
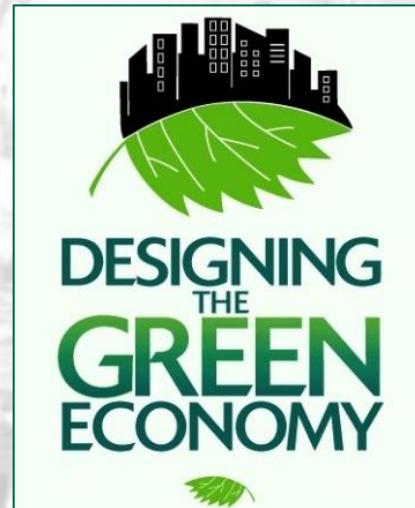
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A Green Economy

can be thought of as an alternative vision for growth and development; one that can generate growth and improvements in people's lives in ways consistent with sustainable development.

A Green Economy

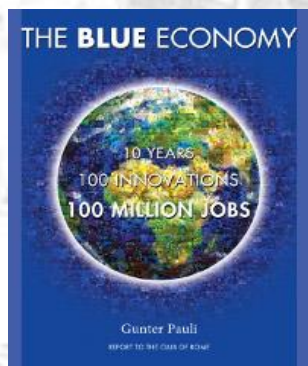
promotes a triple bottom line: sustaining and advancing economic, environmental and social well-being



Blue Economy

*10 years - 100 innovations
- 100 million jobs* is a book
by [Gunter Pauli \(2010\)](#).

The book
expresses
the ultimate
aim that a
Blue



Economy business model
will shift society from
scarcity to abundance "with
what we have", by tackling
issues that cause
environmental and related
problems in new ways



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The Blue Economy is a new
way of designing business:
responding to the basic needs of all
with the resources available. In a
system, where the waste of one
product becomes the input to
create a new cash flow (cascading
nutrients and energy), the good
becomes cheap and generates jobs,
builds social capital and increases
income – for everyone.





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The “Blue Economy” UNEP

. UNEP and the Mediterranean countries have adopted the term “Blue Economy” for an initiative to protect a clean, healthy and productive Mediterranean environment

The “Blue Economy” Indonesia

Indonesia will continue to be a leading producer of fishery products on the world stage and a nation able to meet its own food security needs. Social harmony in coastal communities will be maintained.



-Ec

The “Blue Economy” OECD

Global population is expected to rise from 7 billion today to 9 billion or more by 2050. The oceans will be asked to meet an ever-increasing part of the world's food, transport, energy and habitat needs, putting additional pressure on resources, coastal zones and the maritime environment. Governments, international organizations and civil society should come together to boost sustainable growth and development in traditional sectors while promoting innovation in areas ranging from biotechnology to renewable energy and mining. Pursuing the Blue Economy will offer real opportunities for human development for the 21st Century

-Env

THE CONCEPT



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Green Economy = Global ≠ Terrestrial

Blue Economy = Global ≠ Aquatic

Green = Economic, Environmental and Social well-being

Blue = Environmental, Social and Economic for everyone

Green = Blue

= The Rio 1992 Three Pillar Definition of Sustainability

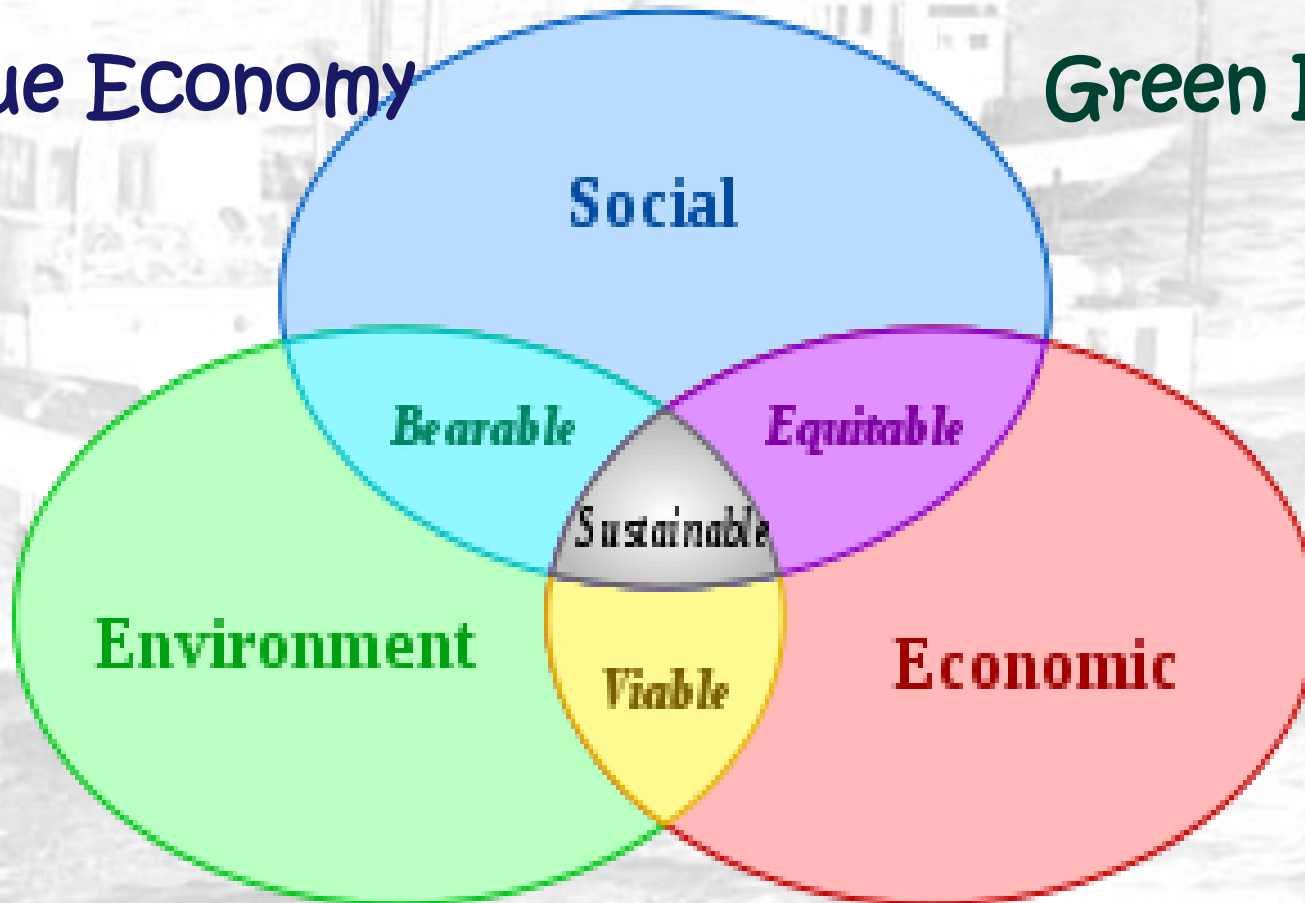




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Blue Economy

Green Economy

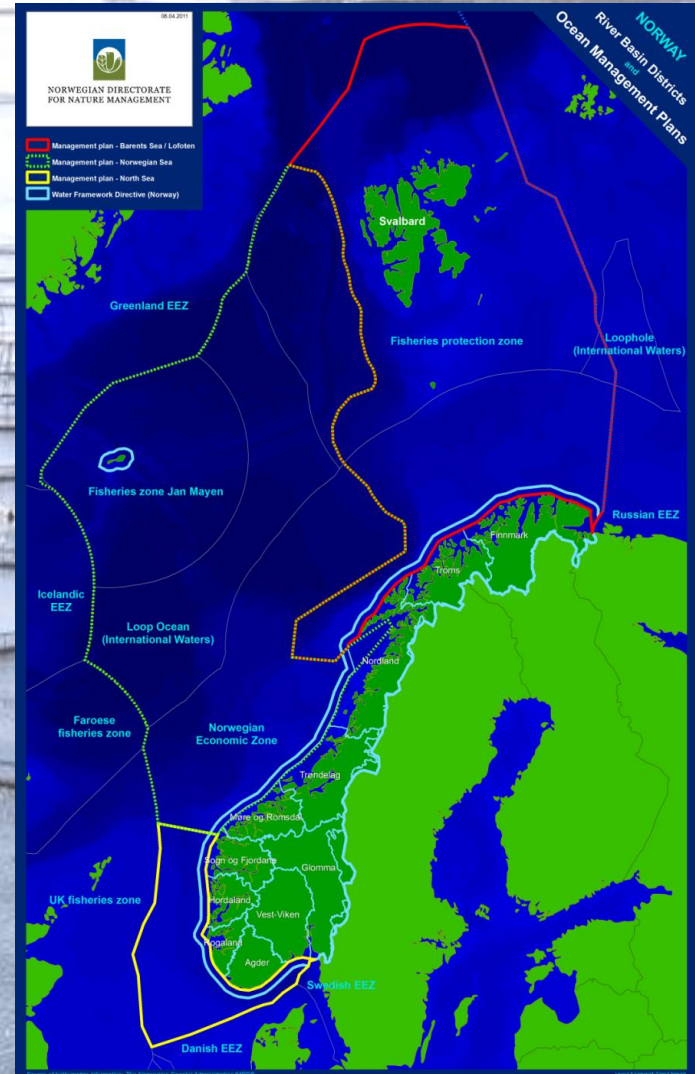




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NORWEGIAN SEAS

- **Norwegian Seas:**
Jurisdiction over 6 times the land area.
- **Baseline: 2,500 km**
- **Coastline (mainland): 25,000 km**
- **Norwegian shoreline (mainland including islands): 83,000 km**





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Economic Values of the Norwegian Seas

✓ *35 percent of GDP*

✓ *10 percent of employment*

✓ *70 percent of Norwegian export*



Petro#Fish

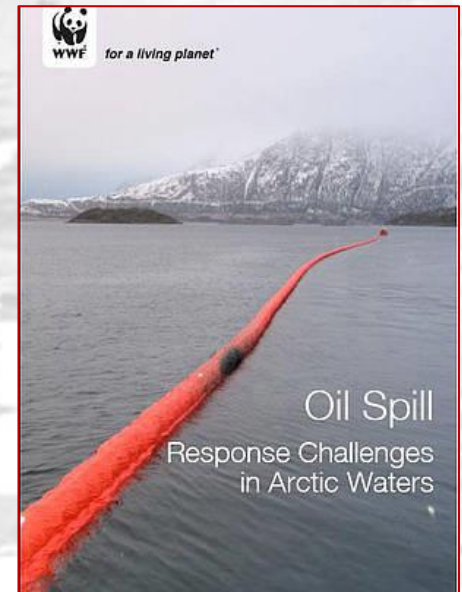


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In the late 1960 a small group of senior government officials were given the task of preparing for oil and gas exploration in Norwegian waters.

The fisheries, the fish resources and the marine environment were recognised in both a political and socioeconomic context as being of of major importance in Norway.

The group established the main principles for petroleum exploration in Norwegian waters where the fisheries and the fish resources were duly taken into account.





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Polluter pays and Royal Societies

In Norwegian waters, the principle has been established that pipelines and other petroleum devices on the seabed must not be a hindrance to bottom trawl activities.

(This is in contrast to other parts of the North Sea, where pipelines are marked on the maps with a warning of liability for damages)

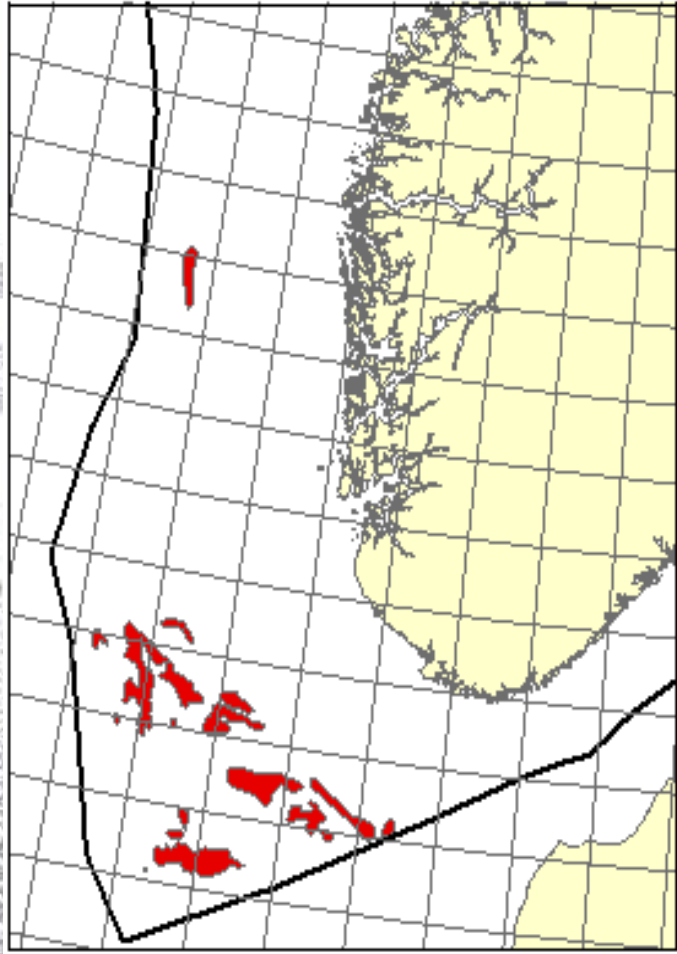
In Norwegian waters, the use of dispersants to combat of oil spills is strictly limited. Preference is normally given to the mechanical collection of oil from the sea surface.

(Again this is in contrast for example to the practise in UK waters where dispersants are used to remove oil from the sea surface in order to avoid harm to seabirds, while in Norway we don't want oil dissolved in the water masses, thereby harming fish resources)





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THINKING FISH



Sandeel fields (red) in the Norwegian part of the North Sea.

After negotiations between the Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs and the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy, it was decided to restrict in a very detailed manner where to allow drilling for oil, and at which time of the year. Detailed mapping of the sandeel fields allowed for this.

Aquaculture Sector Development Policy : Controlled Growth



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Environment Strategy

- ✓ Genetic interaction
and escape
- ✓ Pollution and
emissions
- ✓ Disease and lice
- ✓ Area utilisation
- ✓ Feed and feed
resources

Strategy

Strategy for an environmentally sustainable
Norwegian aquaculture industry

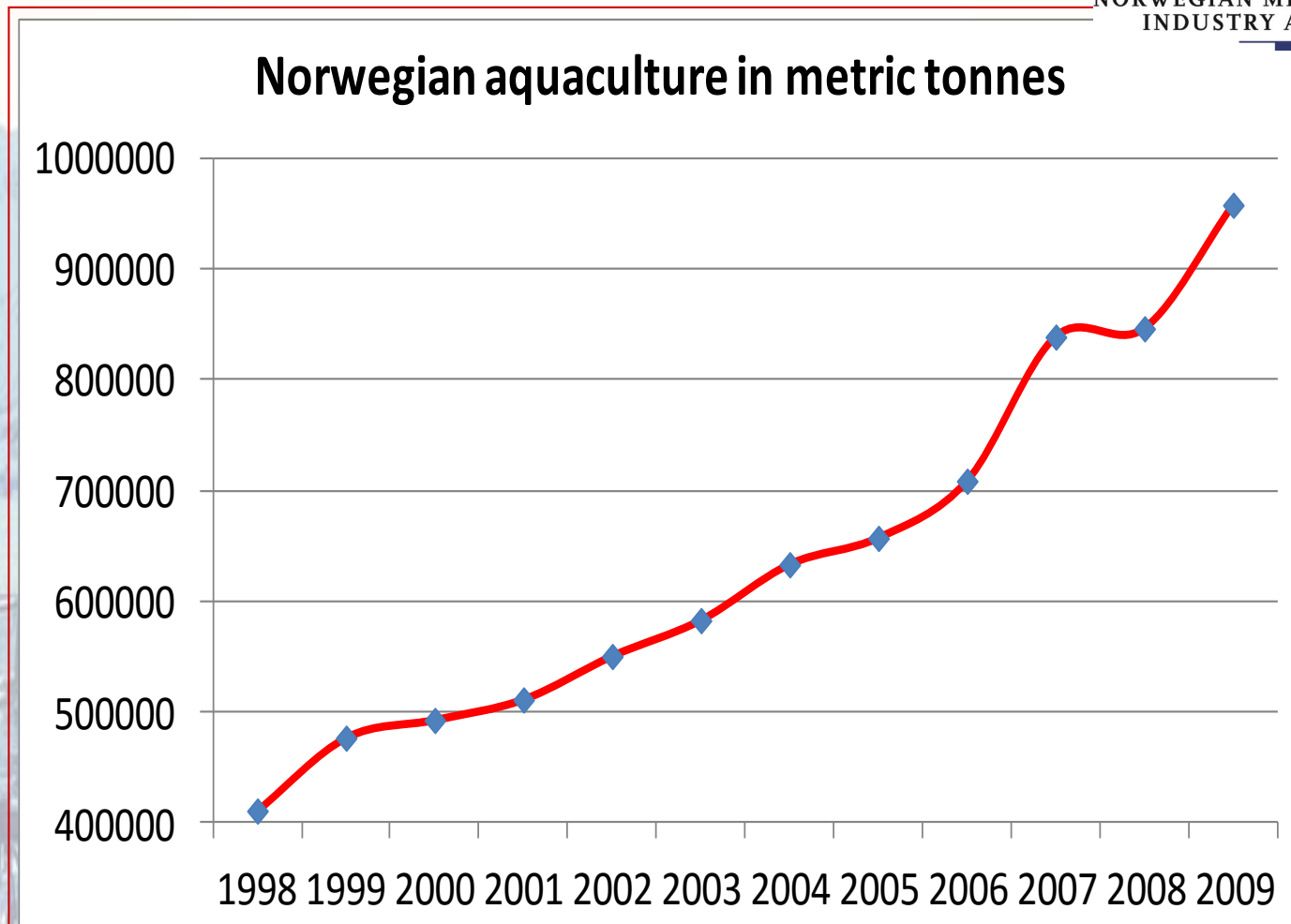


NORWEGIAN MINISTRY OF
FISHERIES AND COASTAL AFFAIRS

FROM ZERO TO A BILLION



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From zero - 0 - to one million three hundred thousand - 1,300,000 - tons in 40 years



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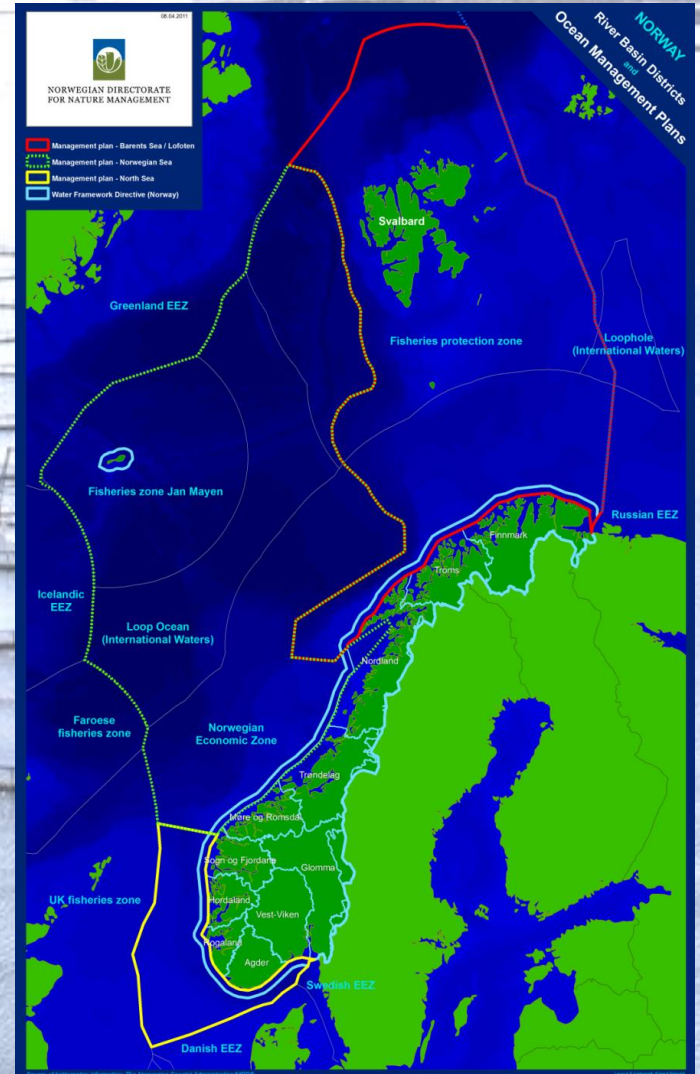


Norwegian Seas

- **Norwegian Seas: Jurisdiction over 6 times the land area.**
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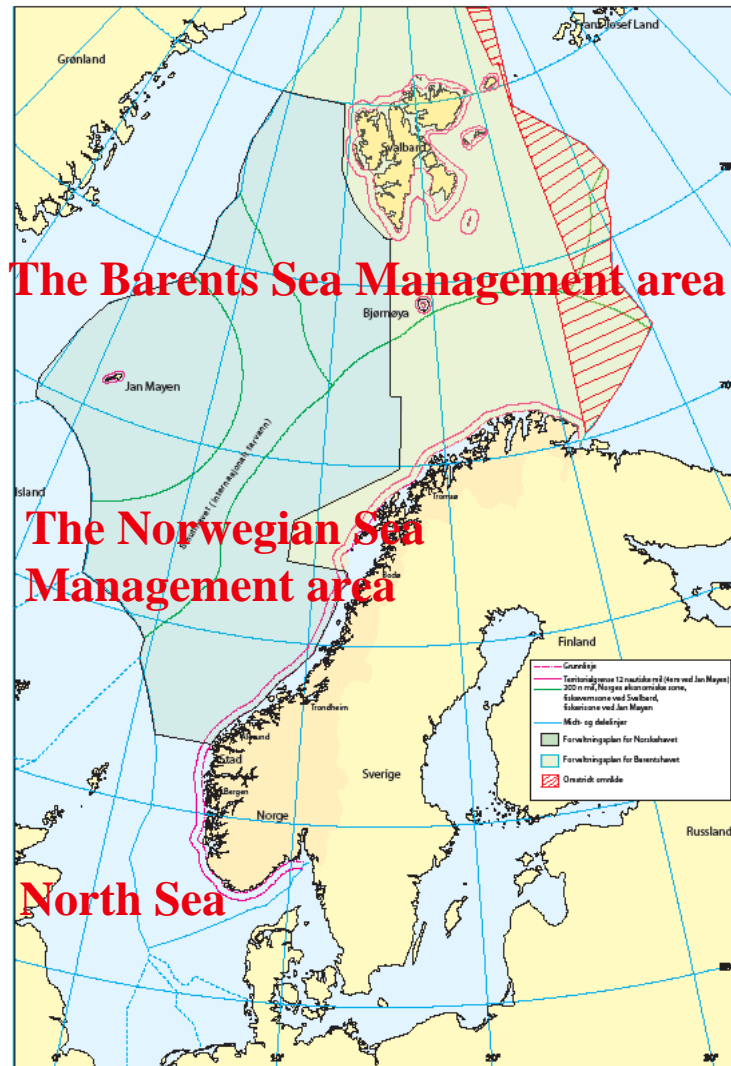
Management plans:

- ❖ **Barents Sea: 1,4 million km², average depth 230 m**
- ❖ **Norwegian Sea: 1,2 million km², average depth 1800 m and maximum 4000 m**
- ❖ **North Sea: about 145,000 km², average depth 90 m**





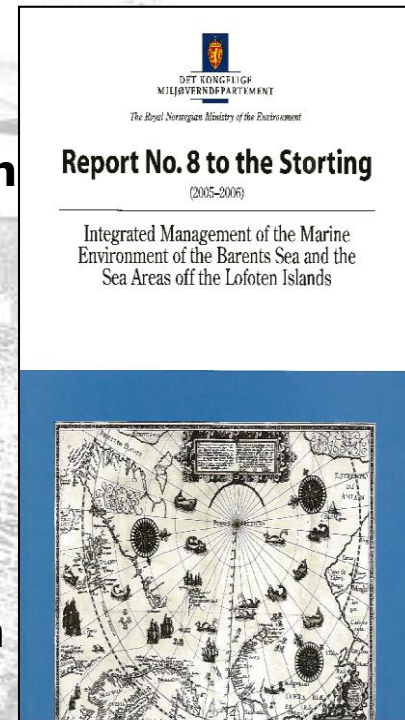
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In June 2006, a *White Paper* with an Integrated Management Plan for the Marine Environment of the Barents Sea was discussed and endorsed by the Norwegian Parliament. A revision of the plan was presented in March 2011.

A *White Paper* with a similar plan for the Norwegian Sea was endorsed by the parliament in June 2009.

A *White Paper* with a similar plan for the North Sea was presented in 2013

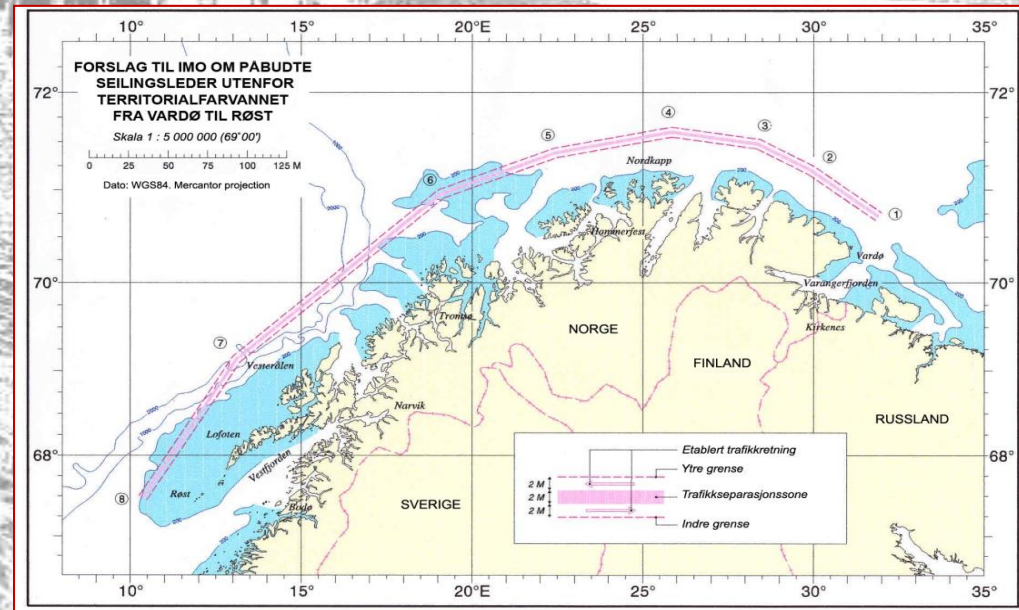
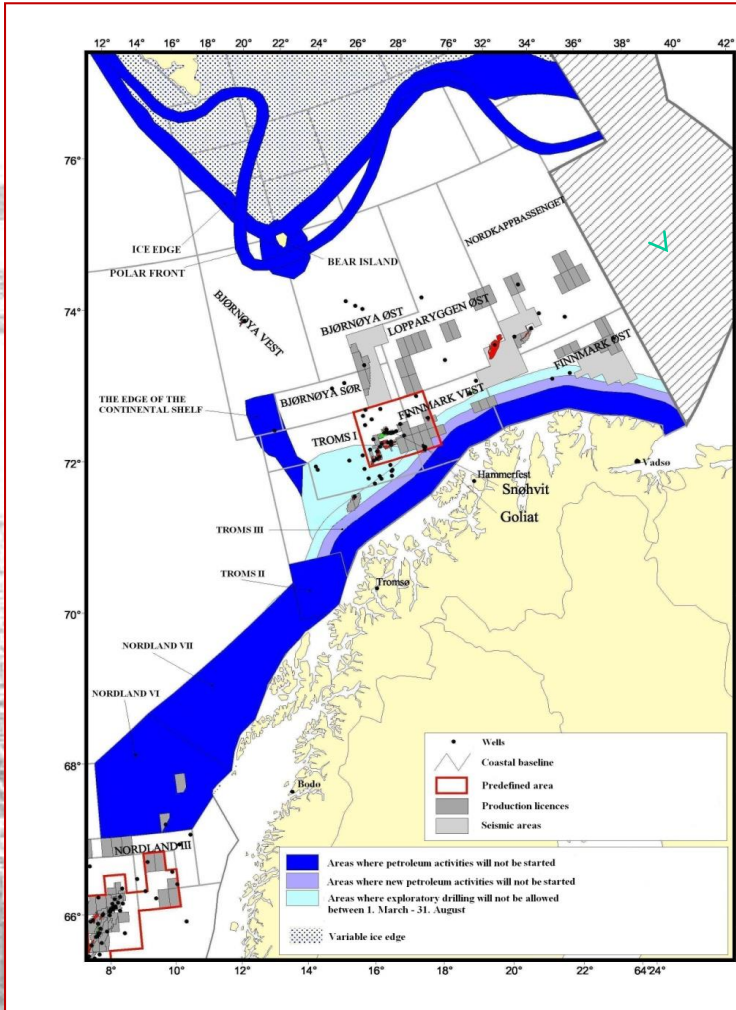


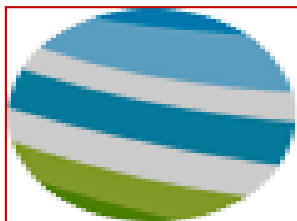
Examples of results from the first Barents Sea plan



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- ✓ Areas closed for petroleum activities
- ✓ Areas with restrictions in time for drilling
- ✓ Mandatory separation lanes for ship traffic

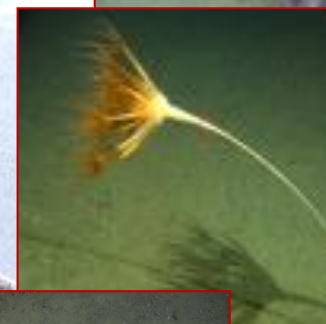




m a r e a n o
collecting marine knowledge

MAREANO maps depth and topography, sediment composition, contaminants, biotopes and habitats in Norwegian waters. The results of the surveys are available on this website, visualized through maps.

In 7 years; covered 90.000 sq.km at a cost of appr. 70 mill. US\$. Covering all waters under Norwegian jurisdiction of 2.100.000 sq.km will with this speed and cost take another 156 years and in total cost of 1,630 million US \$. Limited to the shelf - 430.000 sq.km - 26 years and 330 mill US \$.





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SEAFOOD-, ENERGY- AND TRANSPORT-NATION NORWAY

ACHIEVEMENTS AT HOME

Well managed fish stocks

**Controlled
Growth
Aquaculture**



**Economic, Social and
Biological Sustainable**

**Food, Equipment, Medical,
Process and Knowledge**

Table 1: Human Development Index and its Components

HDI rank	Country	Human Development Index (HDI) Value, 2013	Life expectancy at birth (years), 2013
Very high human development			
1	Norway	0.944	81.5
2	Australia	0.933	82.5
3	Switzerland	0.917	82.6



**NORWEGIAN MINISTRY OF TRADE,
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The Norwegian Experience



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The Norwegian Approach; Global Challenges, Global Framework, Regional and National Solutions

Active participation in global forums – development of new norms/solutions on sustainable fisheries

**United Nations General Assembly, FAO) – example ;
UNGA resolution 61/105, (the fisheries resolution of 2006) asked
FAO to negotiate an agreement on Port State Measures to Protect,
Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing
(IUU-fishing)**

**Other examples; UN Fish Stocks Agreement, Code of Conduct,
DeepSeaHighSea-fisheries (protection of VMEs), reduction of
bycatch and discards**

ACHIEVEMENTS AT GLOBAL



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Fish is Food

- Rio +20
- FAO
- UNGA
- CFS

Global Guidelines

- Port State Measures
- Bycatch & Discard
- Deep Sea High Seas
- Ecolabelling
- Catch Certificates
- Food Losses (2016)



**THE NORWEGIAN
FOOTPRINT**



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Talking isn't doing. It is a kind of good deed to
say well; and yet words are not deeds.

(William Shakespeare)

izquotes.com

JUST DO IT.



YESTERDAY
YOU SAID
TOMORROW

JUST DO IT.





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Same Same But Different

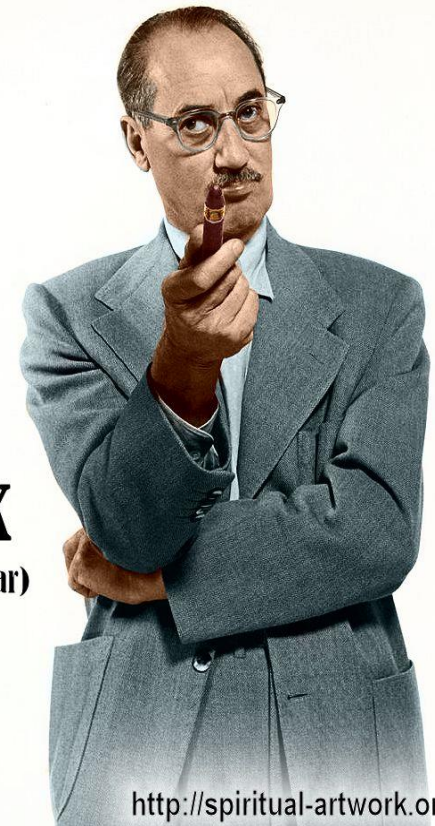
FACING THE CHALLENGES



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**“Learn from the mistakes of others.
You can never live long enough to
make them all yourself.”**

- Groucho Marx
(US Slapstick Comedian/ Film star)



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”Care for the Oceans and
the Oceans will care for Us”