

Marine policy: Do people care and how much is it worth?

Rosenbad
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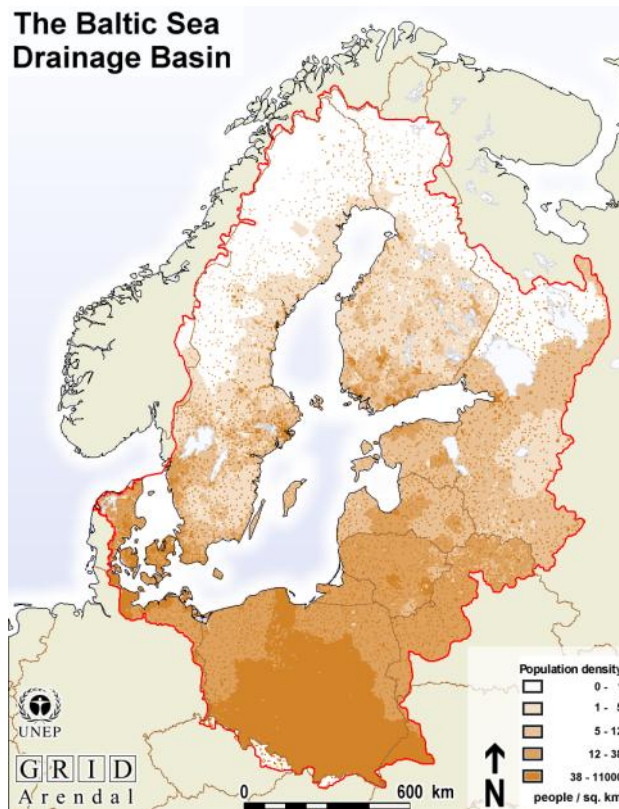
Phases of socio-economic work since 1990

From my perspective:

- Phase 1: Pioneering work
- Phase 2: Conceptual and methodological development
- Phase 3: Filling gaps and putting pieces together

Phases of socio-economic work since 1990

- Phase 1: Pioneering work

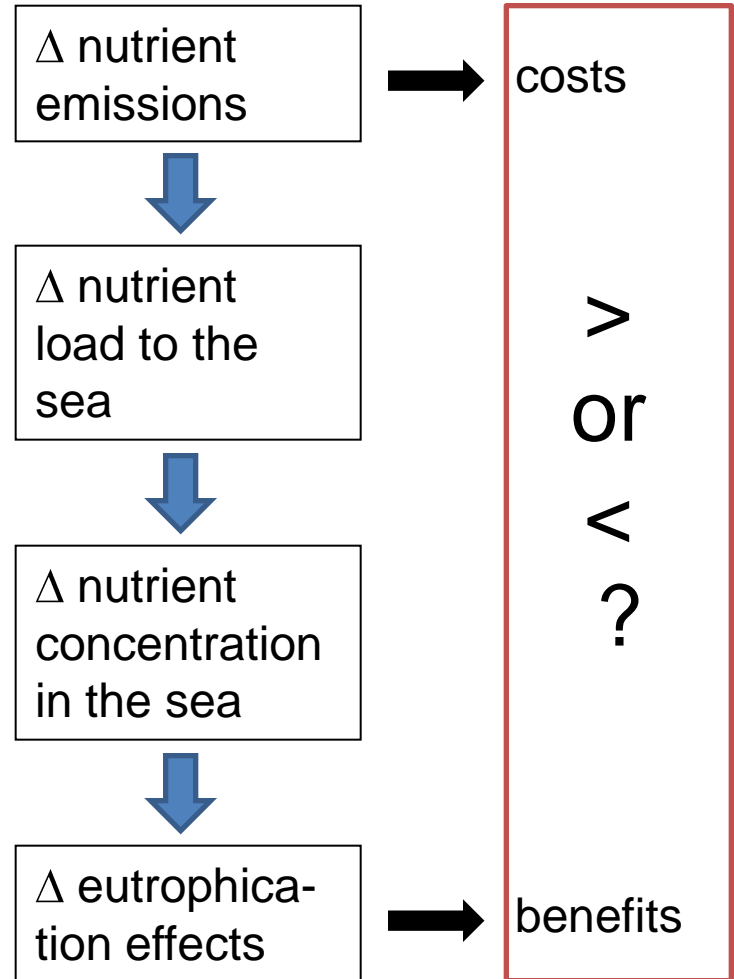
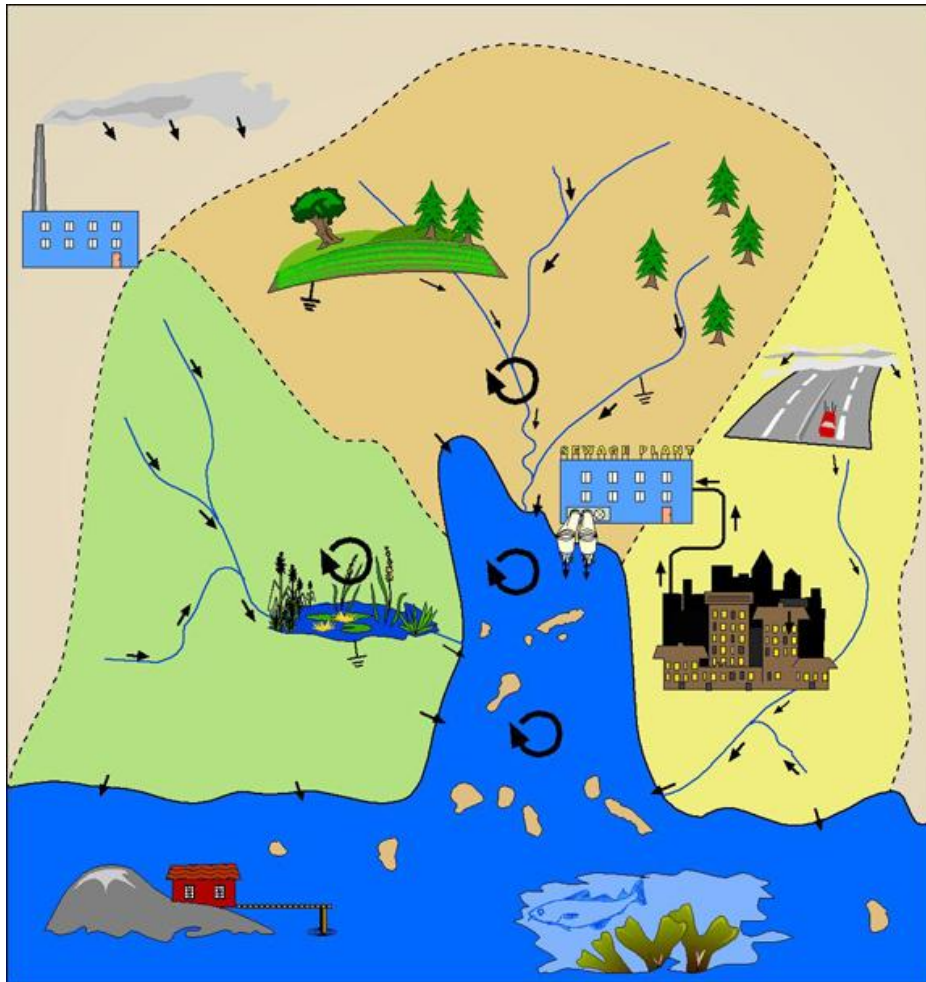


Baltic Sea **and**
Baltic Sea countries **and**
Baltic Sea drainage basin

Economic research areas

- **Actions giving minimum cost for achieving environmental objectives** → cost-effectiveness analysis
- **Actions giving a social gain** → cost-benefit analysis
- **Instruments for policy implementation**

Focus on eutrophication



Cost-effectiveness results

Minimum costs for achieving national BSAP objectives for nutrient loads



Country	Costs (MEUR/year)
Denmark	290
Estonia	10
Finland	10
Germany	130
Latvia	30
Lithuania	220
Poland	1 680
Russia	90
Sweden	100
Total	2 560

Also rough benefit estimates

People's willingness-to-pay for having a Baltic Sea not disturbed by excessive nutrient loads

Minimum costs for achieving national BSAP objectives for nutrient loads

Country	Benefits (MEUR/year)	Costs (MEUR/year)
Denmark	920	290
Estonia	60	10
Finland	610	10
Germany	530	130
Latvia	60	30
Lithuania	80	220
Poland	930	1 680
Russia	180	90
Sweden	1 460	100
Total	4 830	2 560

Rough cost-benefit results

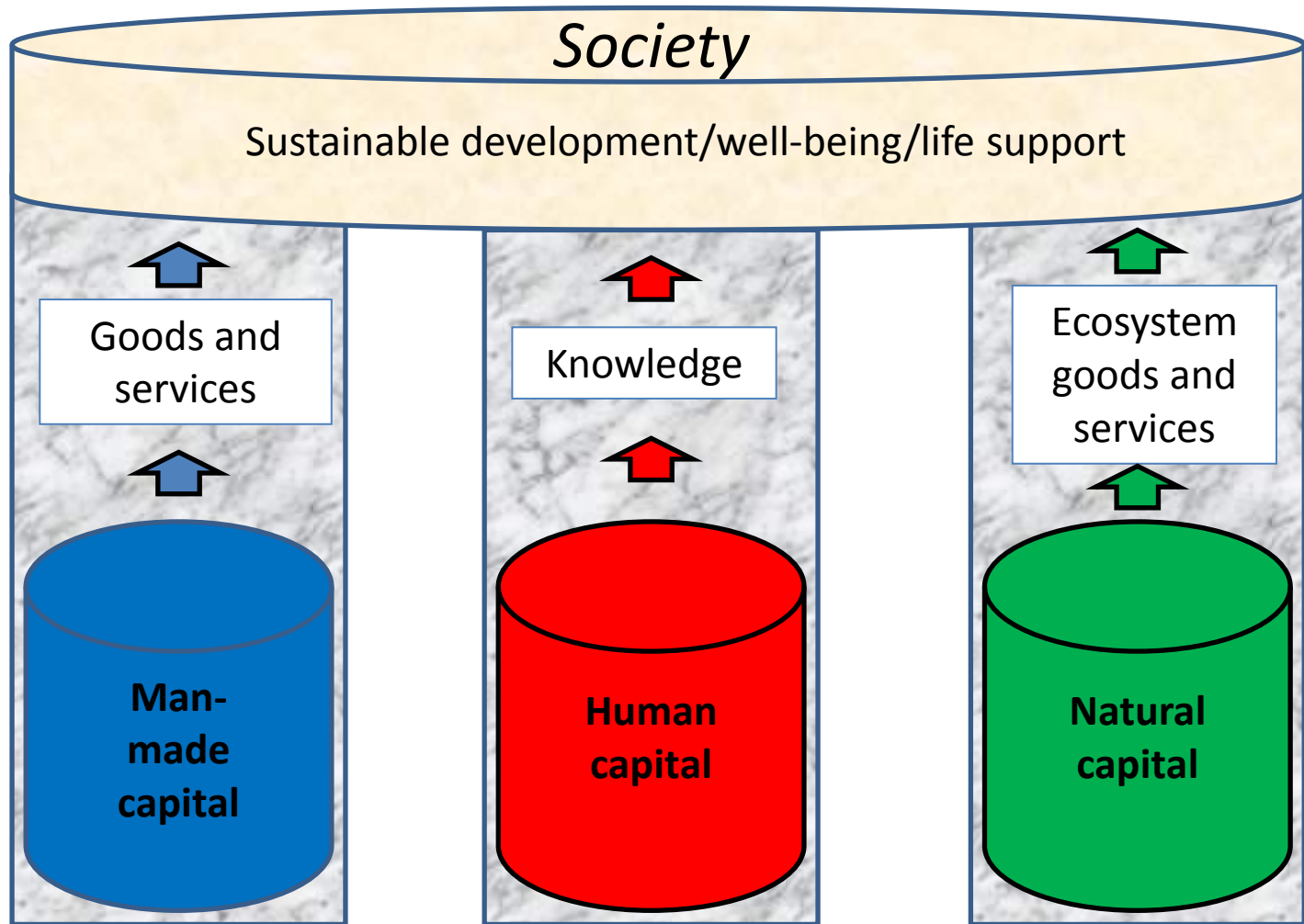
People's willingness-to-pay for having a Baltic Sea not disturbed by excessive nutrient loads

Minimum costs for achieving national BSAP objectives for nutrient loads

Country	Benefits (MEUR/year)	Costs (MEUR/year)	Difference (MEUR/year)
Denmark	920	290	+ 630
Estonia	60	10	+ 50
Finland	610	10	+ 600
Germany	530	130	+ 400
Latvia	60	30	+ 30
Lithuania	80	220	-140
Poland	930	1 680	-750
Russia	180	90	+ 90
Sweden	1 460	100	+ 1 360
Total	4 830	2 560	+ 2 270

(SEPA, 2009)

Conceptual development



Methodological development

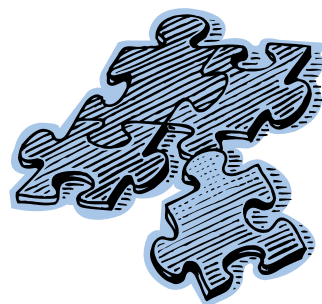
- Refined methods for economic valuation
- Methods for stakeholder involvement
- Refined natural scientific modelling
- Etc.

- **Actions giving minimum cost for achieving environmental objectives** → cost-effectiveness analysis
- **Actions giving a social gain** → cost-benefit analysis
- **Instruments for policy implementation**

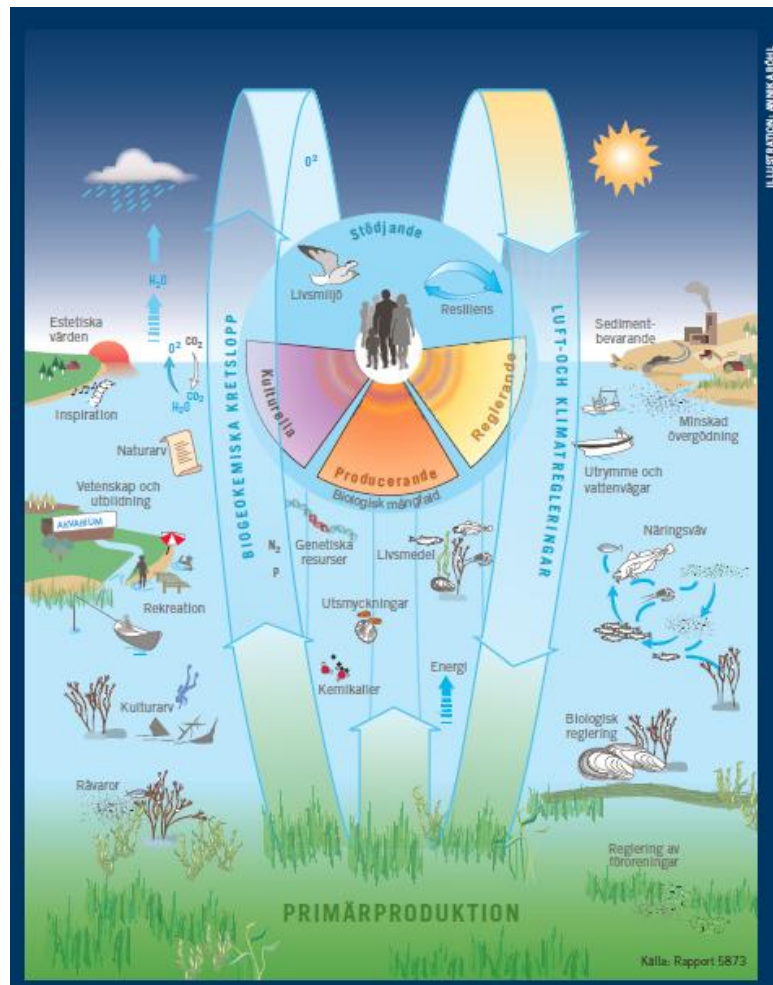


New mappings

- Marine ecosystem services
- Economic values
- Gaps and lack of coherence



- Need for coordination



(SEPA, 2009)

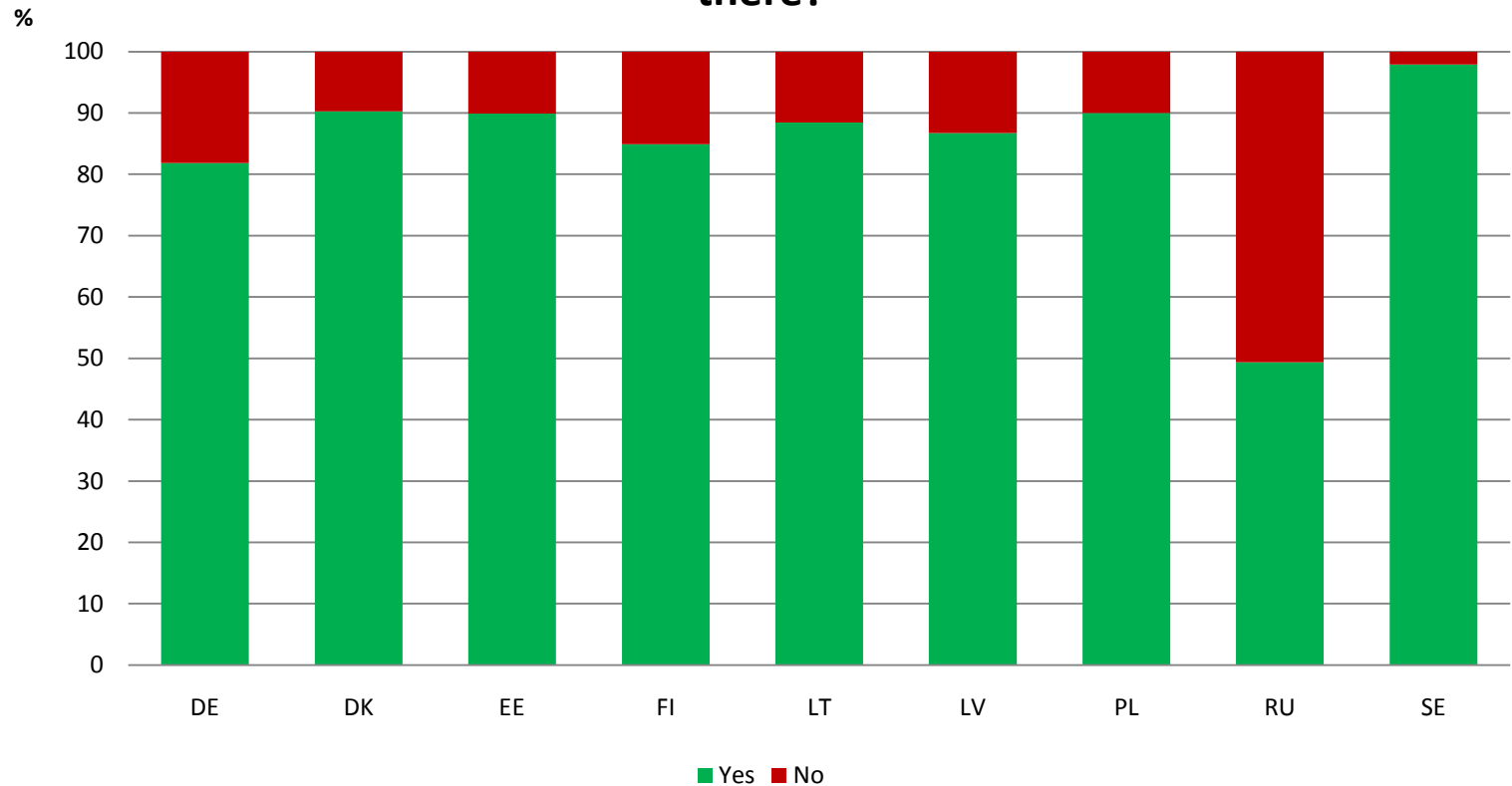


BalticSurvey

- Use and attitudes among the general public
- Interview survey in all BS countries
 - 9 x 1000 interviews
 - Identical questions
- Mainly funded by the Swedish EPA, coordinated by Enveco, interviews carried out by Synovate

Facts on use

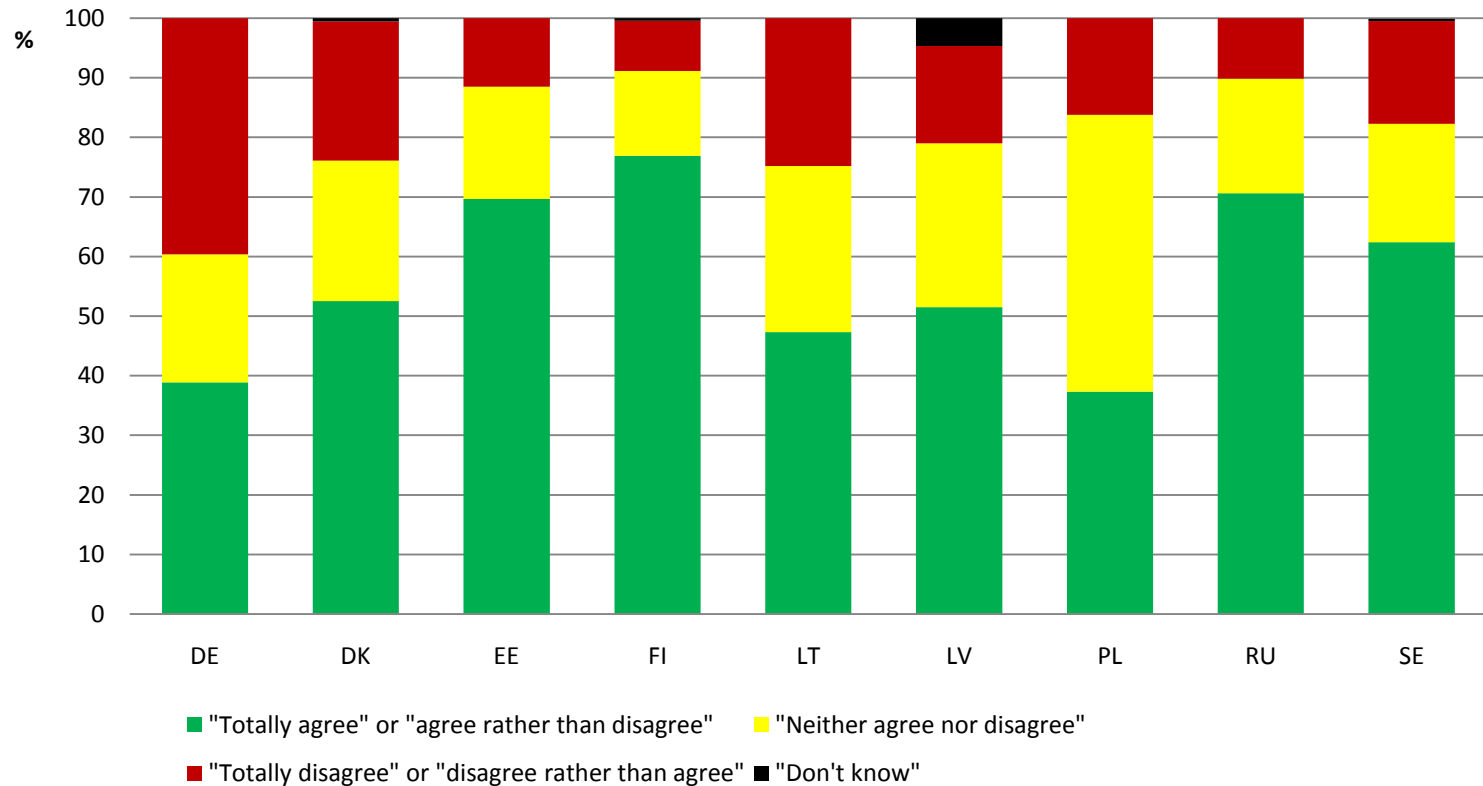
Q4. Have you ever been to the Baltic Sea to spend leisure time there?



Note: RU refers here to the St. Petersburg and Kaliningrad regions.

Environmental attitudes

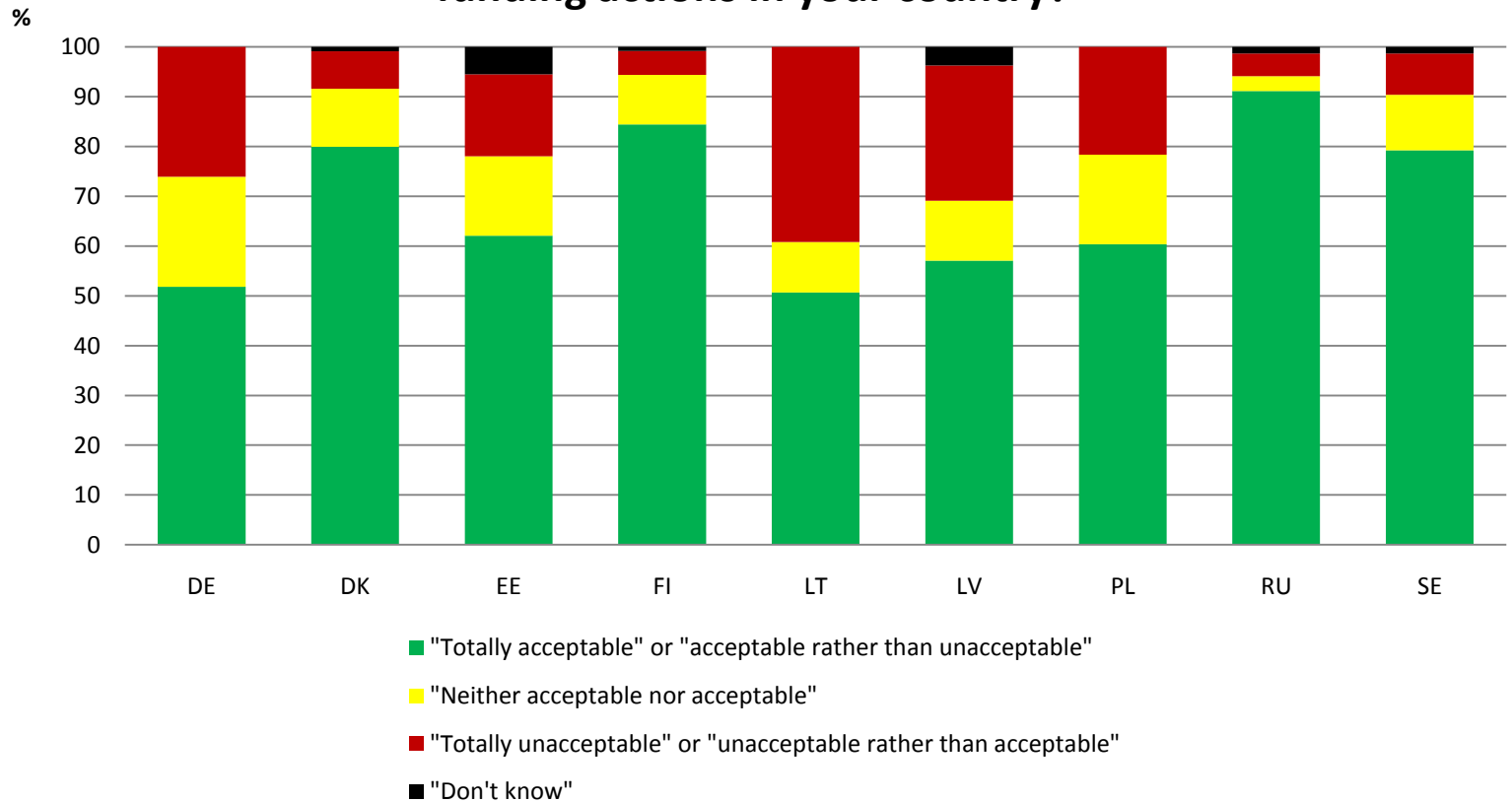
Q22a. I am worried about the Baltic Sea environment



Note: RU refers here to the St. Petersburg and Kaliningrad regions.

Policy attitudes

Q26c. Increased charges on pollution emissions as a way of funding actions in your country?



Note: RU refers here to the St. Petersburg and Kaliningrad regions.

BalticSTERN

- Systems Tools and Ecological-economic evaluation
- Secretariat established at the Stockholm Resilience Centre
- Filling gaps and putting pieces together
- Support policy implementation (MSFD, BSAP, WFD,...)





(1539)