



## **THIRD MEETING**

**Oldenburg, Germany  
30 - 31 October 2003**

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**Agenda Item:** 5  
**Subject:** Reports 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting Thematic Groups  
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Attached are brief summaries of the outcome of the third meeting of the WSF Thematic Groups. The full reports are on the WSF site [www.waddensea-forum.org](http://www.waddensea-forum.org)

**PROPOSAL:** The meeting is invited to take note of the reports

## **REPORT OF THE TG-3 AGRICULTURE Højer, Denmark – September 11-12 2003**

### **1. Introduction**

The thematic group of Agriculture held its third meeting in Højer, Denmark on September 11-12 2002. In total 17 participants attended the meeting (10 members). The main discussion points were the evaluation of the generic scenarios (see document WSF-3-6.1) and the analysis of the specific agricultural trends (issue 2 below). In addition it was decided that “regional papers” of the certain characteristics and ongoing developments within agriculture and nature conservation issues should be elaborated.

### **2. Identifying Specific trends**

At the TG-2 (Assen) the following agriculture specific trends had been identified: 1: Market and Consumers; 2: Society; 3: Technology and 4: State of the Environment. These trends were evaluated for the four different worlds with the following results:

#### **Cautious world**

##### 1. Market

Low consumption and poor countryside. Difficult to survive global competition - only the most efficient farmers will survive. Also possibilities for local production – shorter chains of distribution. Low EU support and high level of restrictions.

##### 2. Society

It is imaginable that people will choose to travel over shorter distances, when they go on holidays. They are passive and community orientated, and mobility is low. A tendency towards increase in farmhouse holidays is foreseen. There may be a decreasing number of farmers, because of the fierce competition – young people will be less willing to take over inherited farms.

##### 3. Technology

High energy prices. Because of lack in resources, there will be low technological innovation. However, people will be creative, and make innovations on a small scale. People are afraid of new technologies, this leads to forbidding. Will there be sufficient technology for sustainable development? Only well-known technology is used.

##### 4. State of the Environment:

Chaotic/unregulated nature administration. There will not be sufficient money for administration and nature conservation. Will this lead to lower quality nature or to higher diversity?

#### **Future Unlimited**

##### 1. Market

Less interest of people in production methods, especially among young people and high demands for products of high quality.

The weak position of primary producers means that farmers must organise themselves, i.e., co-operate, in order to remain competitive.

It is to be considered what the differences will be between DK, NL and DE in terms of soil quality..

As to niche production, one can claim that at one hand it can help producers to survive, in a world of fierce competition – if you cannot produce cheaply, you must diversify. On the other hand, if one sticks to the scenario “Global markets, fierce competition”, it indicates, that niche production will be less likely.

##### 2. Society

More demand for use of land: people will see the country-site as their “play-ground”.

A less strong bureaucracy of the EU will support this. More efficient agricultural production will increase the amounts of land available for out-door activities. The location of industrialised farms (inside/outside the towns) will influence peoples urge to use the countryside as a place for out-door activities.

##### 3. Technology

An increase in production of gene-modified crops will take place, the use of hormones will be extended. Measures will be taken to decrease obnoxious smells. Energy will be generated in a more sustainable way by use of bio-energy and closed systems, i.e. everything is recycled.

#### 4. State of Environment

Agricultural and recreational areas will be separated – Will there still be nature in agricultural areas – and How about the cultural aspects?

At one hand, the necessity of doubling the world's food production in order to keep up with the increase in population (stated in Agenda 21) gives rise to the expectation that more space will be needed for agricultural purposes. On the other hand, more efficient agriculture will probably decrease the need for land. It was in this respect also remarked that the envisaged increase in global agricultural production, will to a large extent happen in the developing countries themselves (f.e. China).

### **Satisfied Citizens**

#### 1. Market:

In this world, the nations are strong, and bi- and multilateral co-operations dominate. Therefore, subsidies must be obtained on a national level, which would probably mean fewer subsidies for farming. The social systems will be characterised by protectionism, but commerce will be relatively unregulated. Will there be “a Wadden Sea coalition” in which the protection of landscape will be part of the local demands?

There will be a preference to traditional food, niche production has good conditions – people want diversification in the choice of consumer goods. Farmers will go into niche-production, but at the same time, they will produce more efficiently.

#### 2. Society:

People are community orientated and have a “romantic” and politically passive approach to life, their background and historical roots are important to them. People will go on short vacations from 1-2 days to one week, they will increasingly prefer package solutions and the use of public transport to the working place or on holiday will increase.

Well-organised administration of nature.

#### 3. Technology:

Only well-known technology is used and people make innovations on a small scale.

### **Challenging World**

#### 1. Market:

Because of low economic growth there is only little money for investments, and when investments are done, the result is unpredictable. Investors must simply take chances. There is an informal market, which makes direct selling increase, which again concentrates commerce on the regional markets.

#### 3. Technology

Innovation will be small scale. Probably most innovation will be in the processing industry. Effects on processing industry always affect primary producers. A related question is the role of multinationals in this world, especially with regard to technology transfer.

#### 4. State of Environment

Because of a weak economic growth, and strong EU nations, people will not be concerned about the environment, and there will be no co-ordinated and common efforts for improvement of the environment. Danger of nature deterioration because of the many (potential) changes.

### **3. Sector Strategies**

This topic was briefly introduced and will be the focal point at TG-4 Agri, which takes place on January 13-14<sup>th</sup> in the Netherlands.

## TG-3 Energy

Hamburg, 02 – 03 September 2003

### 1 Introduction

The Thematic Group Energy (TG E) held its third meeting on 02 – 03 September 2003 at RWE-DEA in Hamburg. In total, 13 persons participated in the meeting.

Besides a discussion about the generic scenarios, the meeting focused on the sector specific consequences in the different worlds and analysed the most important specific trends.

### 2 Sector specific consequences

The meeting divided the energy sector in several sub-sectors and identified possible consequences for the energy sector in the different worlds. The result is given in the table 1.

	Cautious world	Future unlimited	Satisfied Citizen	Challenging world
<b>Supply</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Massive gas imports from Algeria as well as gas and oil imports from Russia</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Fragmented markets</li> <li>○ Decentralized power generation</li> <li>○ Imports become difficult</li> <li>○ Large scale renewal energy plants</li> <li>○ Improvement of generation efficiency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ No gas imports from Russia</li> </ul>
<b>Sources/ Innovation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Abandoning of nuclear energy</li> <li>○ Increase of coal-fired power stations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Advanced introduction of new technologies</li> <li>○ Use of all available resources</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Oil still the biggest source</li> <li>○ Abandoning of nuclear energy postponed</li> <li>○ Hydrogen as the most popular new comer</li> </ul>
<b>Demand</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Pan European pipelines for hydrocarbon imports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ High increase of energy demands</li> <li>○ High investments in plants</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ No increase in demand</li> <li>○ Probably decrease because of savings</li> </ul>
<b>Distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Repair to old pipelines</li> <li>○ New pipeline systems</li> <li>○ Finding better ways to bring the fossil, wind and solar energy to the customers is a big issue.</li> </ul>			
<b>Price WSR</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ High energy prices</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ High energy prices</li> </ul>
<b>Savings</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Energy saving is important due to high consumption</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Intensive use of North Sea gas and oil, but running out of supply relatively fast.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Important issue because of meagre supplies and ecological awareness</li> </ul>
<b>Politics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Stringent conditions for environment friendly distribution systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Regulations would be important but no powerful enforcement possible in a global world.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Improvement of trade agreements with Russia and Algeria</li> </ul>	

### 3. Specific trends

After the brainstorm about the consequences for the sector, the meeting discussed the most important trends which will shape the energy sector in the different scenarios. The most important trends were defined as:

- development of renewable energy (including wind energy)
- importance of fossil energy (hydrocarbons)
- development of possibilities of energy storage
- increase of landscape and environmental restrictions
- developments in transport and distribution of energy
- importance of energy saving, behaviour and education of people
- availability of capital supply for energy market
- increasing influence of energy policies

Some of these trends were further analysed to get a first insight in the meaning, contents and relevance. The results are given by a keynote list

**Landscape and environmental restrictions**

- increasing complex restrictions (EU, national, local)
- global restrictions
- migration of companies to other countries and cheaper, sophisticated technology is imported
- positive influence on innovations
- new possibilities and challenges
- negative impacts on used sources

**Transport and distribution of energy**

- balance between cheap and save (important) transport
- decisions pipeline – vehicle
- cable installation will grow
- additional pipelines for oil/gas import
- reliable supply: regional production, increasing prices
- acceptance of increasing number of grids

**Fossil energy (hydrocarbons)**

- national production is decreasing
- growing imports necessary
- using full capacity from Russia
- hydrocarbons will be the main source for energy supply
- growing demand for storage to secure the supply
- storage of CO<sub>2</sub> in gas fields
- necessity for ongoing Hydrocarbon production (gas and oil) in the Wadden Sea is seen as a basis for implementing alternative energies
- new transport capacities
- decrease and change in power plants
- growing pressure to use what we have
- influence of political stability
- development of energy costs
- acceptance of energy saving concepts

**Energy policies**

- reaction on import problems
- influence of national and EU policies
- requested definition of targets
- influence of the society (NGO, consumers, etc.)

Besides the discussion about specific trends within the energy sector, the issue was risen, whether energy as such (supply, demand, use, etc.) is a generic trend. It was stated that energy will influence the development of all other sectors and that energy is essential for life as such.

The meeting **agreed** to integrate the issue energy in the generic scenarios. The TG will deliver the necessary contribution to the enhancement of the generic scenario report by including a chapter energy for all 4 worlds. The secretariat and the energy experts of the TG will take on this job.

**4. Strategies**

The meeting decided that first proposals for policies and strategies will be elaborated by the participants within the next weeks. The contribution will be compiled by the secretariat and distributed to the participants as a basis for discussion on the TG E-4 meeting. The development of strategies will be the main task on the next meeting in December.

## TG-3 FISHERIES

### 8-9 September 2003. Cuxhaven.

The meeting was hosted by the Chamber of Commerce and held partly in the office of the Chamber of Commerce and the Cuxhaven fish processing factory "Kutterfisch Zentrale".

The meeting was attended by 13 participants.

The main discussion items were the generic scenarios and the analysis of fisheries-specific trends.

The meeting identified four main trends, which, together with opportunities and threats, were tested in the four generic worlds:

- Environmental rules and regulations
- Food quality and awareness
- The economic situation of the sector
- Conflicts with other uses

The outcome is in the matrix. Some main feature of the matrix are highlighted.

The meeting also discussed possibilities for technological innovations in the sector. It was underlined that there are limited possibilities for innovation of fishing within the Wadden Sea (most has been tried). There are however options for fish farming outside the Wadden Sea and possibilities in fish processing.

The outcome of the discussion will form the starting point for the development of sector-specific scenarios. These will be developed by the drafting team in October-November and discussed at the 4<sup>th</sup> TG meeting 9-10 December. A pre-version will be sent to some sparring partners in the TG for commenting.

A second discussion issue for TG-4 will be sector specific strategies. Proposals for strategies will be drafted before the meeting.

	<b>Cautious world</b>	<b>Future unlimited</b>	<b>Satisfied Citizen</b>	<b>Challenging world</b>
<b>Rules Regulations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bureaucratic EU.</li> <li>• Top-down approach</li> <li>• No national differences</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EU sets framework</li> <li>• Regional implementation</li> <li>• Bottom-up</li> <li>• Technical solutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong trilateral cooperation</li> <li>• Weaker nature protection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No international policy</li> <li>• Regional rules</li> <li>• More differences between nations than today</li> </ul>
<b>Economic situation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Few big companies</li> <li>• No more fishing in the Wadden Sea?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Few big players</li> <li>• Social problems</li> <li>• More new ships</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growing market</li> <li>• Processing in the region</li> <li>• Stable situation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More competition</li> <li>• Black market</li> <li>• Small scale</li> </ul>
<b>Food awareness/ products</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High demand for cheap (frozen) food</li> <li>• Small market for niche products</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High quality fresh market</li> <li>• Much variety and diversity</li> <li>• World-wide import</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growing market for high quality traditional products</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More fresh products</li> <li>• High diversity of products and prices (cheap-expensive)</li> </ul>
<b>Conflicts with other uses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong nature protection regulations and high demands to quality (hygiene) + global competition may make Wadden Sea fishing unprofitable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More Spatial conflicts</li> <li>• Dialogue between users</li> <li>• Regional solutions</li> <li>• Coalitions between sectors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pragmatic solutions to spatial conflicts, probably more zonation</li> <li>• No technical solutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unreliable government</li> <li>• Higher shipping risks</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities and threats</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opportunities: ?</li> <li>• Threats: See above</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opportunities: Niche markets, new cultures.</li> <li>• Threats: Global competition, High starting costs, vulnerable and expensive production</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opportunities: Good for small players, tourism chances, identity.</li> <li>• Threats: low innovation makes sector vulnerable to future changes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opportunities: With high innovation also possibilities for smaller boats, new farming techniques.</li> <li>• Threats: Fish becomes expensive, black fishing</li> </ul>



### Consequences for retail trade and tourism

	Cautious world	Future unlimited	Satisfied Citizen	Challenging world
shops: basic/daily need	↓	↑↓	↑	↑
luxury shops	↓↓	↑	↓↑	↓
service (bank, post, insurance...)	↓	↑	↑	↓
Tourism (hotel, ferry, pub, rest.)	↓	↑↑	↑	↓
Handy-craft	↑	↑	↑	↑↑
public transport	↓	↑↓	↑	↓↑
outdoor / leisure activities	↑	↑	↑↑	↑
supermarket	↑	↓↑	↑	↑

### 3 Most important specific trends for the Ind/Har sector

It was agreed by the meeting to investigate the position of the sector – taking into consideration the already in TG 2 selected six specific trends of the industry and harbour sector, as well as the above discussed consequences - on the basis of the following important factors/political/social priorities:

- (increasing) freight traffic and infrastructure (all goods, in the whole region);
- (increasing) container demand /supply (port and storage areas, short sea shipping, dredging; harbour development));
- (increasing) regulation (policies, safety demands); will have influence on opportunities and threats, information policies, labour market, economic stimulation (gov);
- social priorities (leisure activities; aging; demands for the region).

#### Specific Trends: Ind/Har

	Cautious world	Future unlimited	Satisfied Citizen	Challenging world
Freight traffic and infrastructure	+1	+3	+2	+1
container	+2	+3	+2	+2
regulation	+3	+1	+2 (+)	+1
social priorities	-1	+2	+3	0

Remark: -3 -2 -1 0 +1 +2 +3  
decreasing ← → increasing

### 4 Possible strategies for the ind/har sector

The discussion of this topic was only initiated and will be continued at TG 4

## **TG-3-POLICY/MANAGEMENT**

### **Vester Vedsted, Denmark 25-26 September 2003**

The Thematic Group Policy and Management (TG PM) held its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting on 25-26 September 2003 in Vester Vedsted, Denmark. Main agenda items were a presentation of the review on legal instruments commissioned by the Wadden Sea Forum (WSF), coastal protection and sea level rise, sectoral scenario building and a first discussion on strategies.

#### **Review of International Legal Instruments**

Mr Joe Weston of the Oxford Brookes University, England presented the "Review of International Legal Instruments, Policies and Management in respect of the Wadden Sea Region". After a round of questions and comments the meeting agreed to make an inventory of possible comments on the report which would be discussed at the next meeting. The primary discussion point at the next meeting will be the conclusions and recommendations of the report. The TG PMs appraisal will be reported to the WSF. The review including the Executive Summary is available on the WSF website.

#### **Coastal Protection and Sea Level Rise**

The TG PM was commissioned by WSF 1 to address the issue of coastal protection strategies. The chairman of the trilateral expert group "Coastal Protection and Sea Level Rise" (CPSL) established in the framework of the trilateral Wadden Sea Cooperation is observer and presented the results of the work of the CPSL. It was agreed to further address the issue at the next meeting.

#### **Sectoral scenarios and strategies**

A main issue at the meeting was to identify sector specific trends and develop a sector-specific skeleton. Trends, which had already been identified at previous meetings, were specified and include e.g. climate change, tourism, demography, quality of the environment and maritime safety. The trends were further discussed in the framework of the generic scenarios. It was further agreed that in addition to discussing the conclusions and recommendations of the Oxford review with a view to reporting to WSF members should consider specific strategies to be presented and discussed at the next meeting.

#### **Participation and Communication**

Only about half of the members of the TG PM participated in the meeting. Also at the two previous meetings the attendance had been unsatisfactory. The meeting urged the chairman to raise this issue at WSF. Further the meeting was of the opinion that the WSF should more actively communicate its work to a wider community.