



Measuring Ireland's Ocean Economy: Methods and Trends

Amaya Vega





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Overview

- SEMRU and Ireland's Ocean Economy
- The importance of socio-economic marine data
- Objectives, Framework, Indicators, Limitations
- Ireland's ocean economy trends
- Conclusions Further work







SEMRU & Ireland's Ocean Economy

- Commissioned by the Marine Institute (Beaufort Award) to report on Ireland's Ocean Economy every two years.
- Marine socio-economic data are not readily available in Ireland – Methodological framework developed
- First report published in 2010 based on data from 2007
 Targets set out in the Government's Integrated Marine
 Plan for Ireland Harnessing Our Ocean Wealth (2012).
- Vega A., Corless, R. and Hynes S., (2013) and Vega A.,
 Hynes S. and O'Toole (2015)







EU Policy Context

- 'Availability and easy access to a wide range of natural and human-activity data on the oceans is the basis for strategic decision-making on maritime policy' (IMP, COM(2007) 575 final)
- '...developing appropriate and usable marine socioeconomic indicators to measure, compare and follow trends in the development of the blue economy' (AAP, Priority 4, COM(2013) 279 final)
- The importance of socio-economic marine data also reflected in CFP (reform, Jan 2014) and MSFD





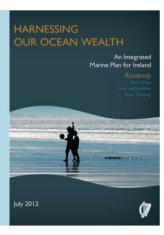


National Policy Context

HOOW (July, 2012) recognises the importance of socioeconomic marine data collection and analysis.

Double the value of Ireland's ocean economy to 2.4% of GDP by 2030

Increase the annual turnover to exceed €6.4bn by 2020





PROJECTED ANNUAL TURNOVER 2020 > €6.4 BILLION







Objective

Develop a comprehensive, consistent and robust methodology for the regular reporting on the value of Ireland's Ocean Economy – Trend analysis

SEMRU's involvement in the MARNET project as the lead scientific partner – Funded by ERDF and EU INTERREG Atlantic Area Programme 2007-2013



- Further refinement of SEMRU's existing methodology
- Comparable socio-economic marine data across Atlantic regions (UK, France, Spain and Portugal)







Ireland's ocean economy in context

Atlantic Country	Shipping and Maritime Transport	Sea Fisheries and Aquaculture	Seafood Processing	Oil and Gas Exploration and Production	Marine Manufacturing			
	Gross Value Added (GVA) (millions Euro), 2010							
France	2,834	1,335	738	393	1,557			
Ireland	422	226.8	89.4	61	9.47			
Portugal	42.9	251	199.5	99.7	85.2			
Spain	2,659	913	1,662	-	1,391			
UK	4,805	553	759.3	29,802	2,030			

Marnet project results – available in Foley, N. et al., *Developing a Comparative Marine Socio-Economic Framework for the European Atlantic Area*, Journal of Ocean and Coastal Economics, vol. 2014 (Article 3)







Methodological Framework

Define industries that constitute the ocean economy

Established vs. Emerging ocean industries

NACE classification system Identify publicly available socioeconomic marine data

CSO Business Statistics

State agencies (BIM, Fáilte Ireland ...)

Estimate of the proportion of economic activity that is marine-based (proxies)

When data is not available from public sources – SEMRU internal survey Record levels of turnover, employment, value-added, exports, etc.

Trend analysis

Assist in monitoring progress of some HOOW targets







Indicators

Turnover, value added purchases, persons employed imports, exports

Available at the purchases, personnel cost, number of persons employed, imports, exports

national level, but not at the regional level Confidentiality

Production, tonnage, fish landings, number of accommodation nights, port traffic, vessel capacity

Used to make estimates

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Used when marine activities are only partially marine and they include in marine firms they include non-

Common estimation rules for each indicator of each marine activity to account for the proportion of the sector that is marine related.

Traceability







Limitations

- Few marine-specific activities in national accounts (NACE). Most are part of larger, non-maritime sectors e.g. marine and coastal tourism and leisure.
- Need for additional data. Proxies/Survey. Sustainable methodology for socio-economic marine data collection?
- Lack of geo-referenced marine socio-economic data.
- Unsuitability of CSO data sources e.g. ASI, poor quality at the 4digit NACE code level.
- Confidentiality issues with national business statistics
 - Marine sectors tend to confidential (small size, very concentrated in terms of turnover and employment) - oil & gas sector in Ireland surveyed







Ireland's Ocean Economy

	2007	2010	2012	% Δ 10-12	2014 (e)	% Δ 12-14 (e)
GVA	€1.7 bn.	€1.2 bn.	€1.3 bn.	9.2%	€1.4 bn.	8.2%
% GDP	0.8% GDP	0.7% GDP	0.7% GDP		0.8% GDP	
Turnover	€4.4 bn.	€3.1 bn.	€4.2 bn.	33.1%	€4.5 bn.	7.6%
Employ.	19,938 FTE	16,614 FTE	17,425 FTE	4.9%	18,480 FTE	6.1%



Ireland's ocean economy performs on average better than the general economy

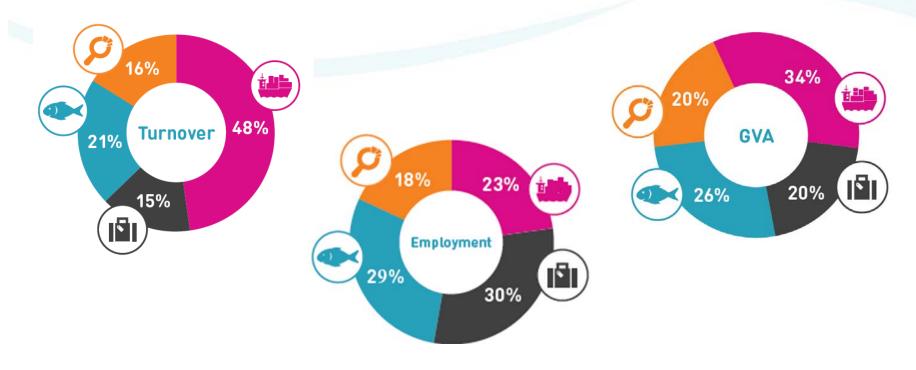




^{*}Figures for 2014 are estimates (e)



Contribution (%) by sector, 2012





MARITIME TRANSPORT SERVICES





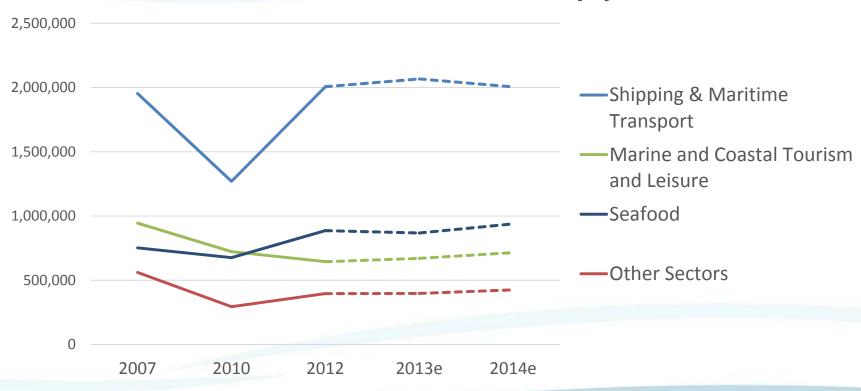






Established Sectors - Turnover

Turnover, 2007-2014(e)



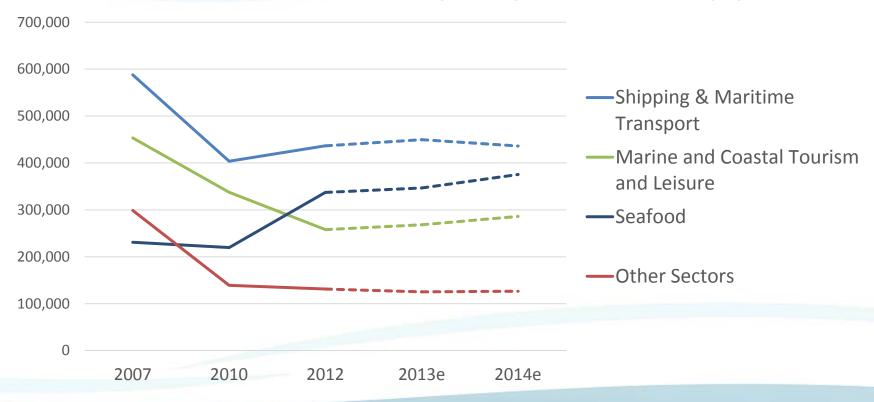






Established Sectors - GVA

Gross Value Added (GVA), 2007-2014(e)



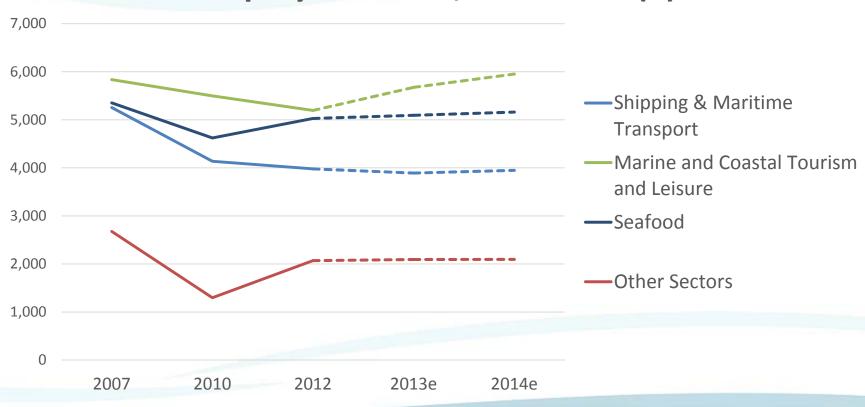






Established Sectors - Employment

Employment FTE, 2007-2014(e)



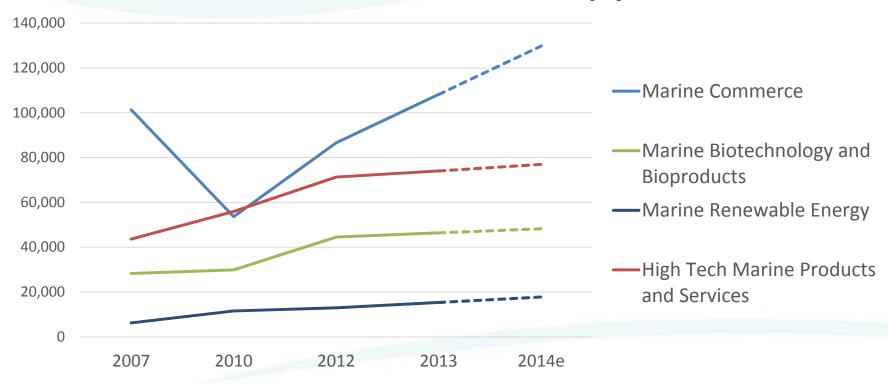






Emerging Sectors - Turnover

Turnover, 2007-2014(e)



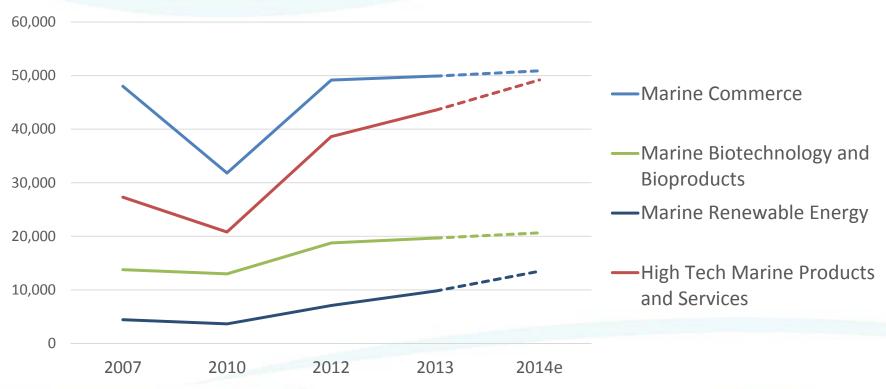






Emerging Industries - GVA



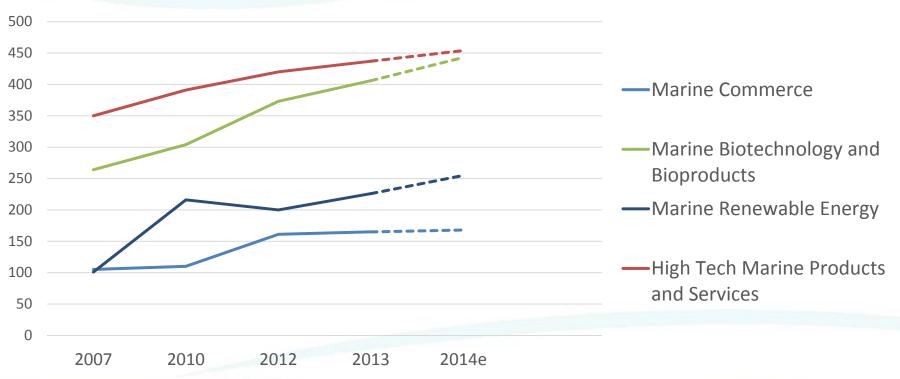








Employment FTE, 2007-2014(e)









Summary

- Methodological framework for the collection of socio-economic marine data
- Comprehensive, consistent and robust in line with MARNET
- Limitations general across all EU countries
- Forthcoming report on Ireland's ocean economy will be released in 2016







Thank you,

Dr Amaya Vega
Socio-Economic Marine Research Unit (SEMRU)
Whitaker Institute
J.E. Cairnes School of Business & Economics
NUI Galway

E-mail: amaya.vega@nuigalway.ie



