

# measuring the blue economy

Glenio Abbey Hotel, Galway, 24 November 2015





#### studies undertaken

- approach towards an Integrated Maritime Policy Database
- sea and coastal areas in Europe
- future sources of growth
- blue growth Baltic
- blue growth, Mediterranean, Black Sea, Adriatic Ionian
- blue growth Atlantic
- blue growth North Sea
- impact assessment coastal and maritime tourism

#### led to broad understanding of

- relative size of sectors
- challenges of maritime data
- characteristics of Member States' blue economies



- from first study
  - If Eurostat do not collect the data, it is impossible to get them elsewhere
- but
  - mistakes
  - results not reproducibile
  - indirect jobs not counted
  - unjustified projections
- so we started again









### includes

activity not on EU territory
inland waterways and freshwater aquaculture

#### does not include

non-market activities

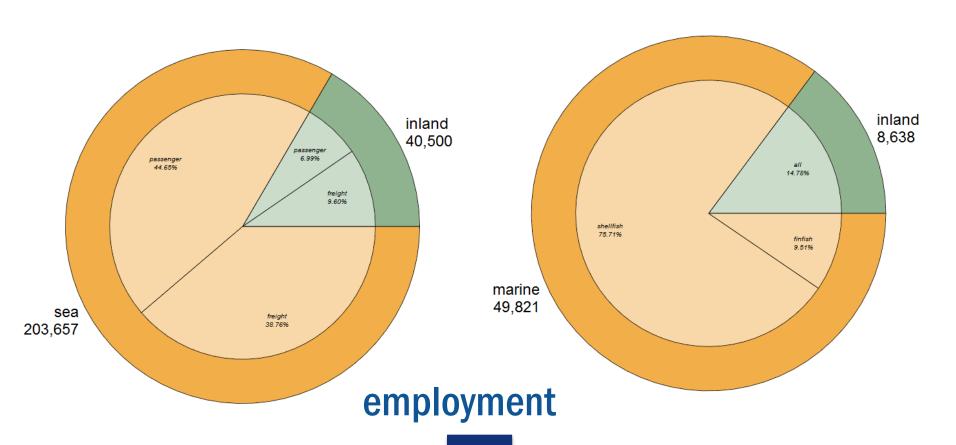
education, research, defence etc

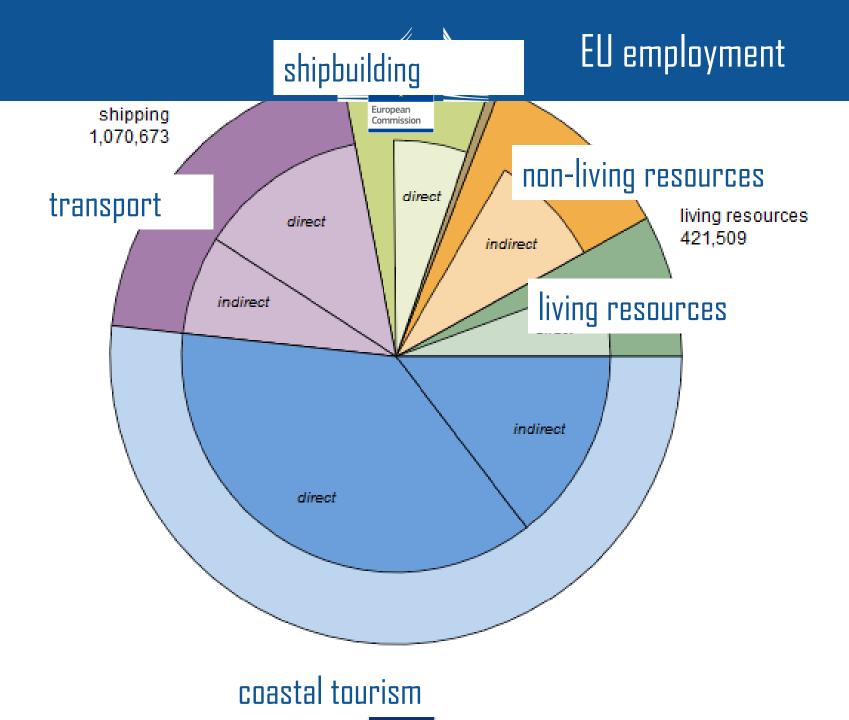




#### shipping

#### aquaculture



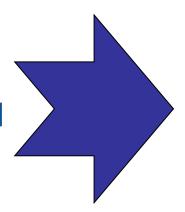




#### indirect employment

$$J_{i} = \sum_{j=1}^{j=n} \frac{p_{i}\alpha_{i}^{j}}{t^{j}}$$
$$i \in P, j \in S, j \notin P$$

- Eurostat structural business statistics and
- supply and use tables

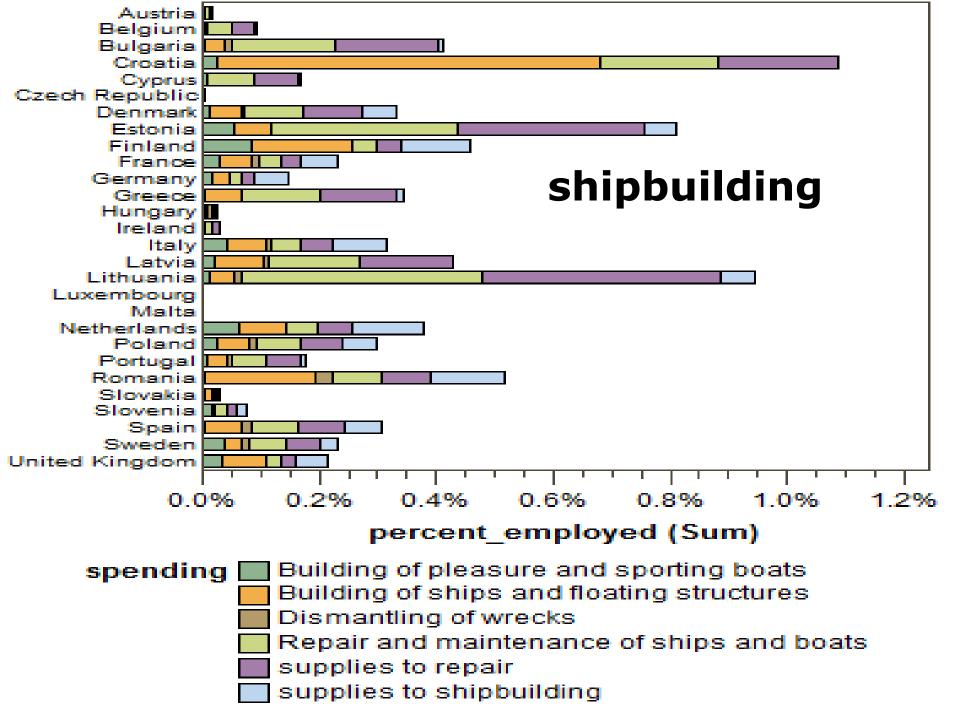


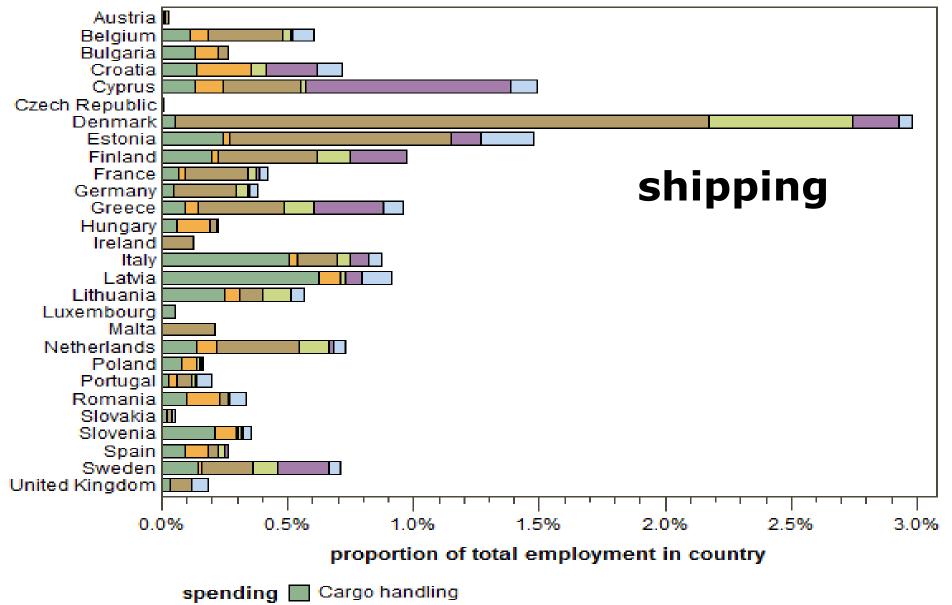
employment in enterprises providing goods and services to primary activities in each Member State

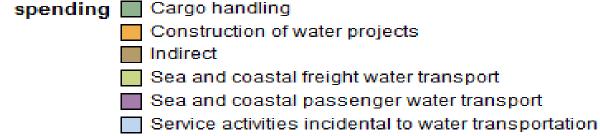
#### examples

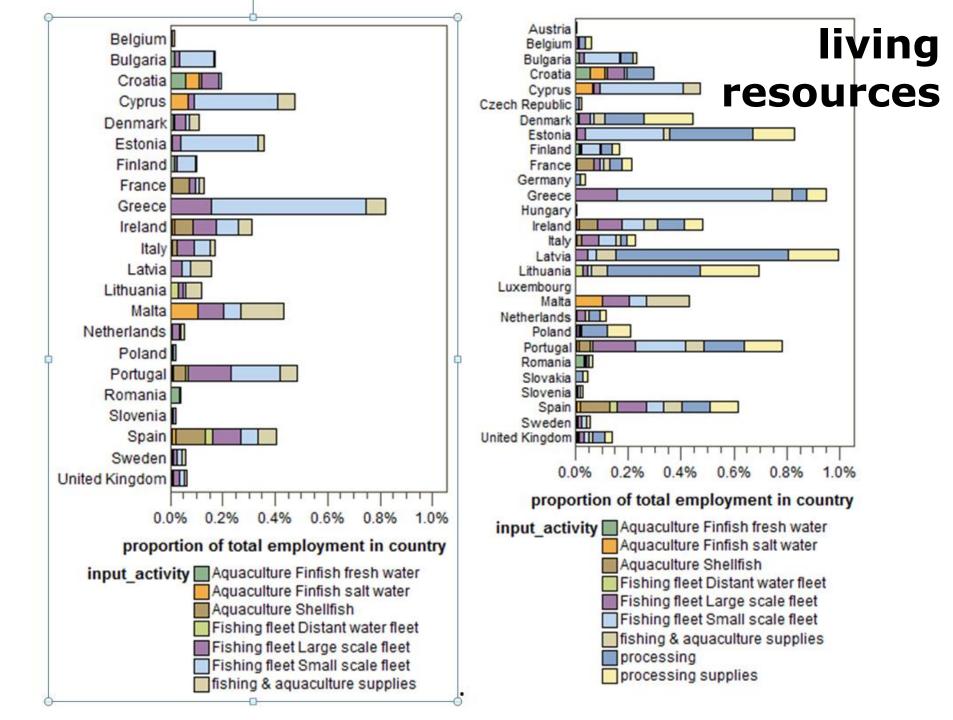


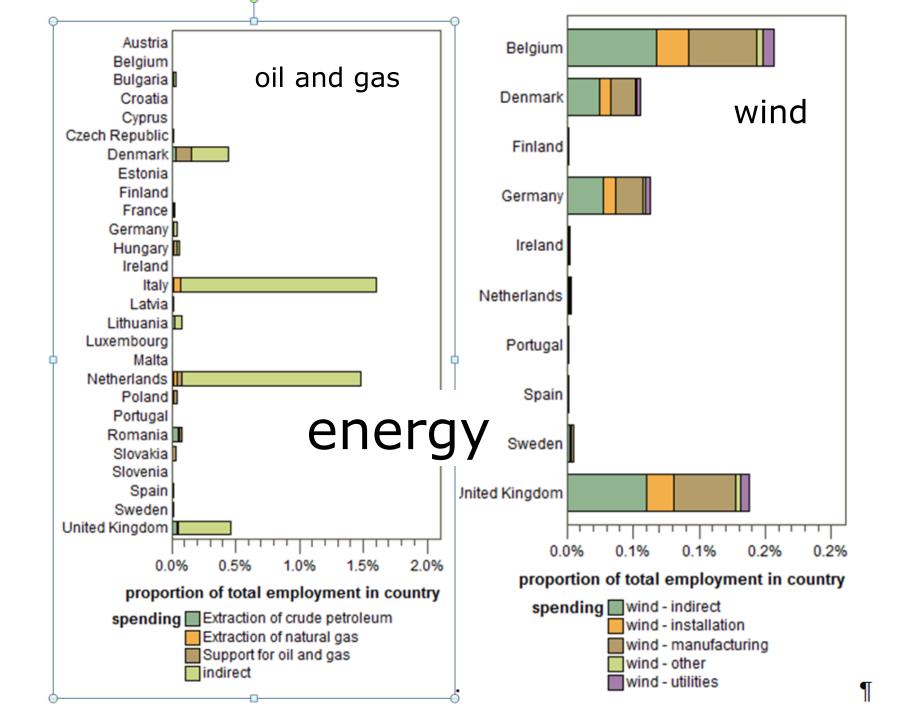
- fisheries and aquaculture
  - warehousing and transportation support 6%
- extraction of petroleum and gas
  - mining support services 28%
  - financial services 8%
- shipbuilding
  - machinery and equipment 13%
  - fabricated metal products 10%
- ship repair
  - repair of machinery 8%
- water transport
  - warehousing and transportation support 31%
  - coke and refined petroleum products 15%

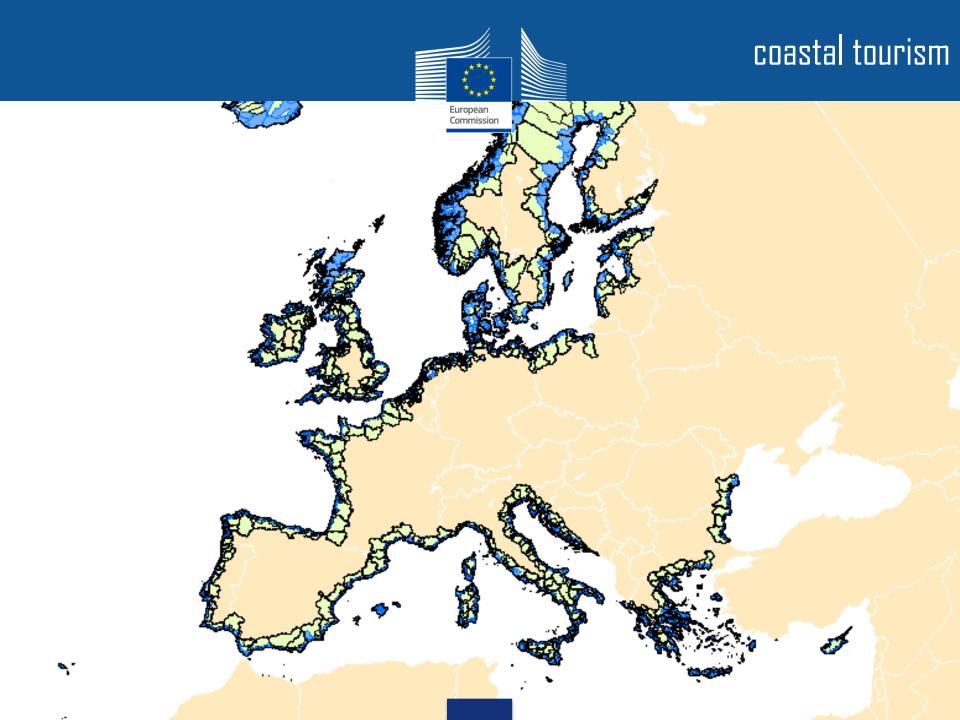


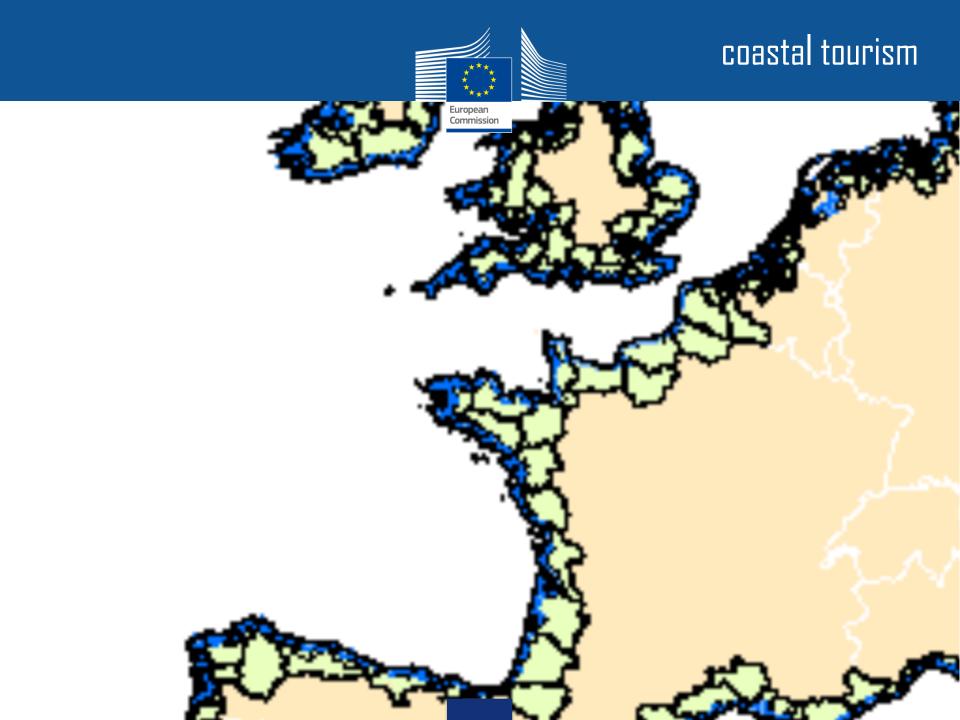


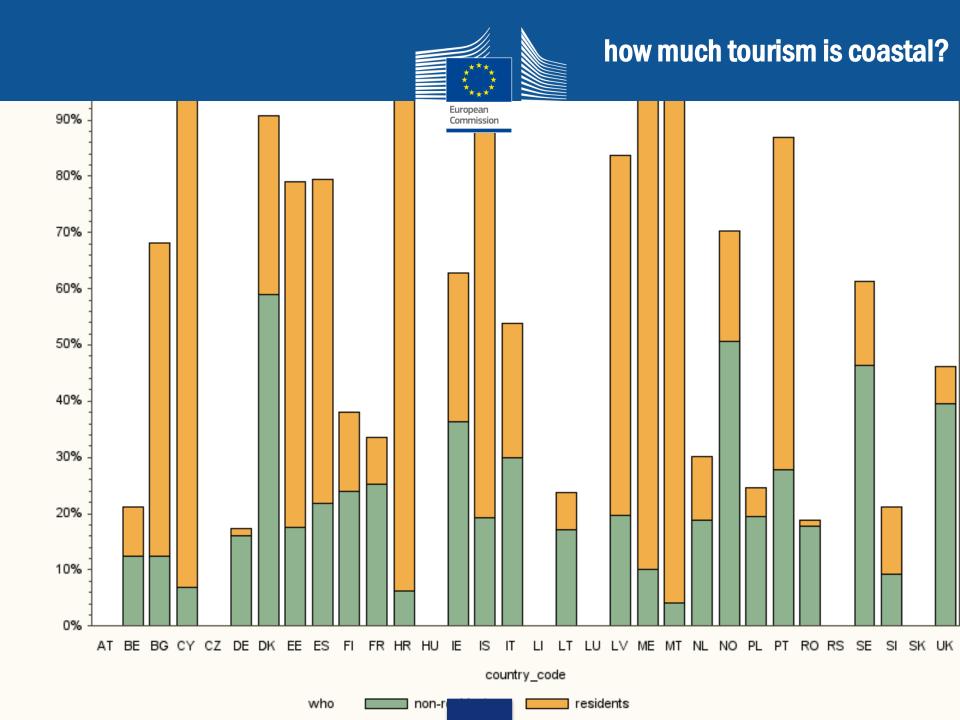








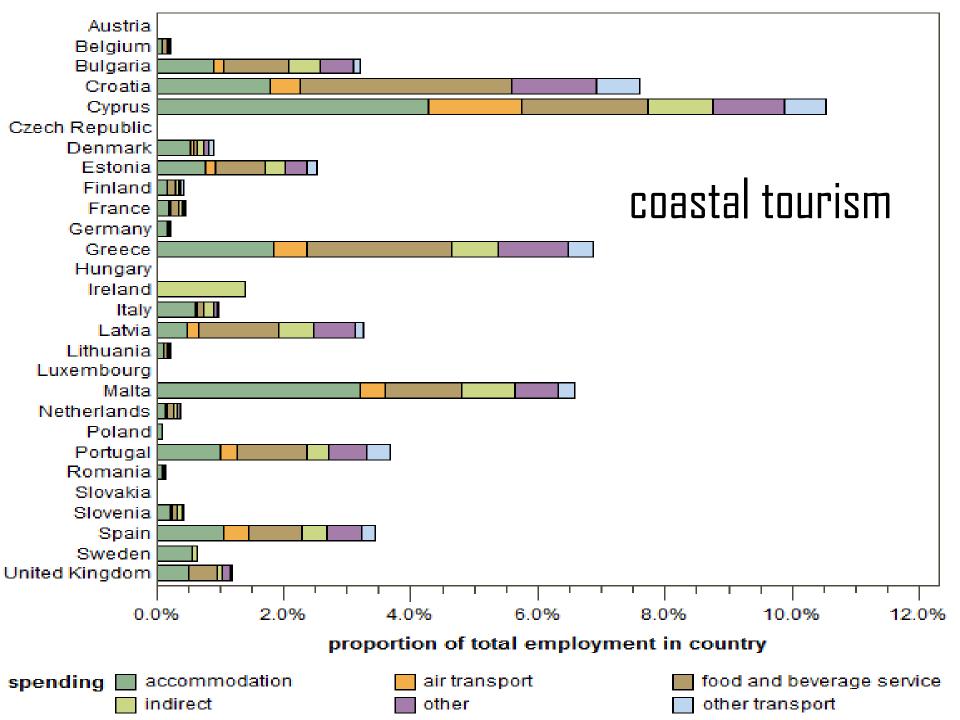






- accommodation
  - night spent from surveys of tourism destinations.
  - turnover and employment assumes same characteristics as non-coastal
- transport, food and beverage services and "other
  - from surveys of tourist spending
  - turnover to employed ratios.
  - "retail activities" used to estimate employment generated by spending on "other"

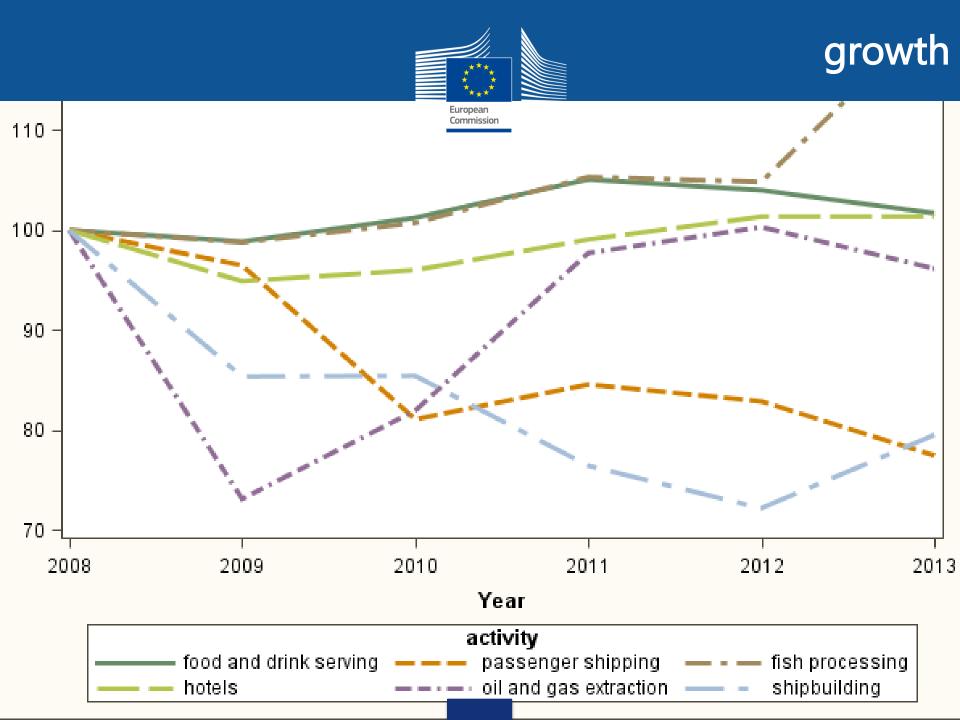








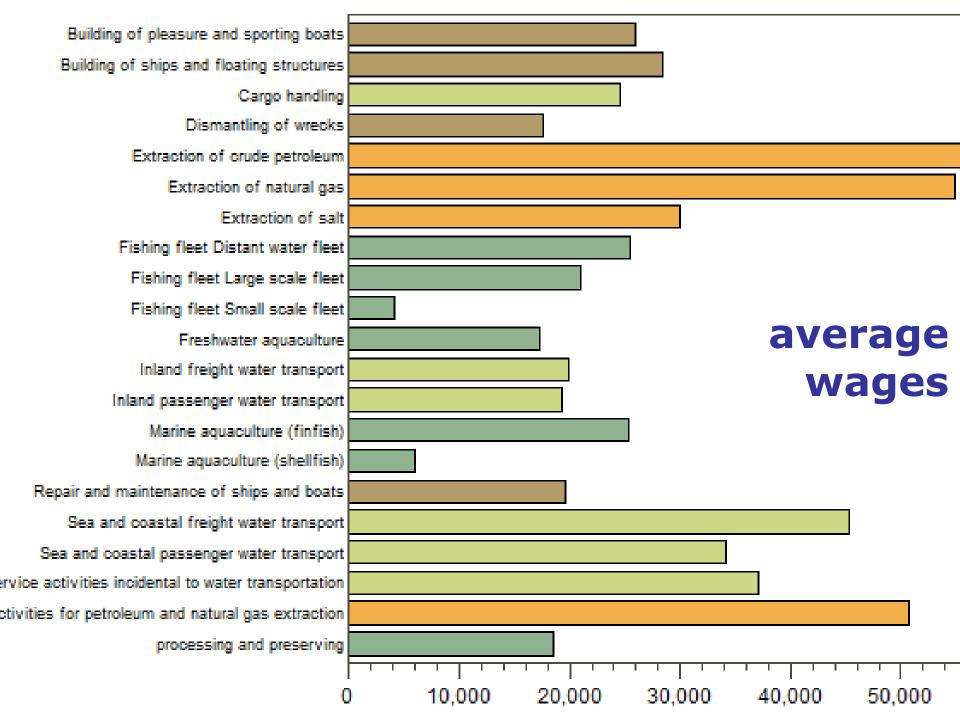
activity	indicator	Value (€ billions)
crude petroleum and gas extraction	turnover	160
offshore wind	investment	4
fishing	revenue	7
aquaculture	turnover	2
fish processing	gross value added	7
shipbuilding and repair	turnover	43
shipping	turnover	110
tourism (residents)	turnover	51
tourism (non-residents)	turnover	130
total		≈450

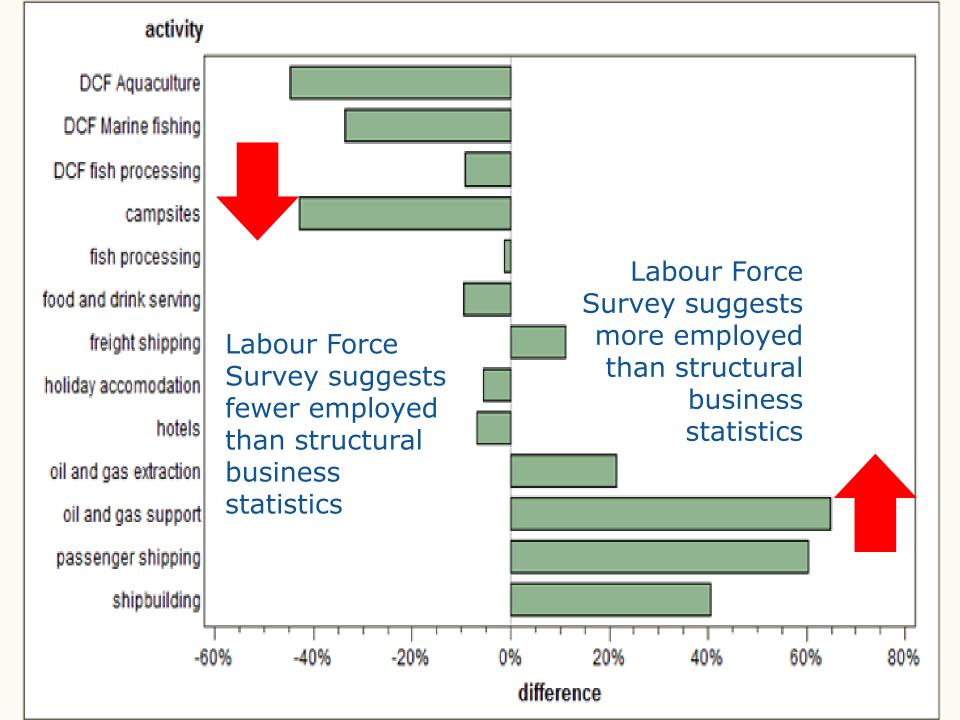




#### offshore wind

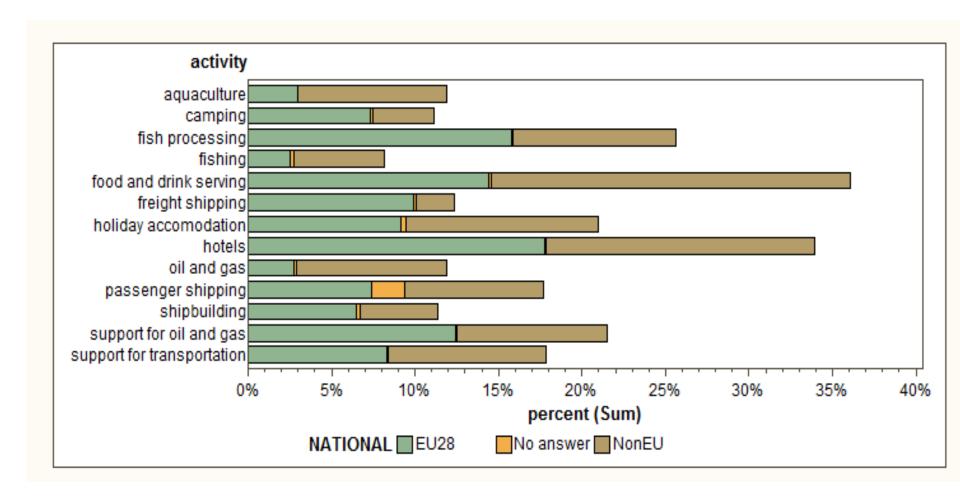
year	Total employment	Onshore jobs	Offshore jobs		
2007	163,744	152,170	11,571		
2008	158,627	143,840	14,783		
2009	194,691	170,990	23,698		
2010	202,278	162,864	39,414		
2011	203,835	162,536	41,298		
2012	254,497	195,616	58,881		
2013	252,807	174,966	77,841	Subsectors	percent
2014	262,061	187,035	75,026	WT manufacturing	37.0%
		<b>*</b>		Component manufacturing	22.0%
		Wind farm development	16.0%		
		Installation and maintenance	11.0%		
		IPP/utilities	9.0%		
		Consultants	3.0%		
		R&D/universities	1.0%		
		Finance	0.3%		
	FWF A			Others	0.7%
THE EU	ROPEAN WIND ENERGY	ASSOCIATION		Total	100.0%





## labour mobility







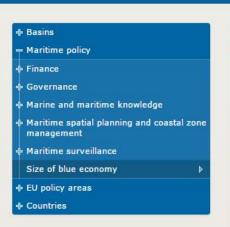


Search

F.A.Q



English (en)





- ongoing process with Member States to refine analysis
- study to fill gaps
- all information on Maritime Forum
- comments and criticism welcome