

***Sustainable Ocean Economy:
New approaches to evaluating the ocean economy
MEASURING THE OCEAN ECONOMY: HOW IS IT MAKING A DIFFERENCE IN GOVERNMENT?***

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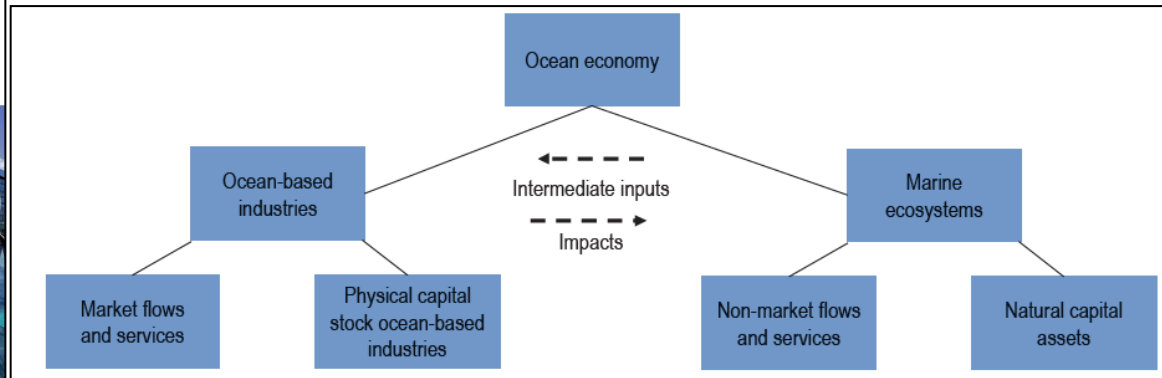
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Key concept

Marine ecosystems sit at the heart of many of the world's global challenges: food, medicines, new sources of clean energy, climate regulation, job creation and inclusive growth. But we need to safeguard and improve the health of these ecosystems to support our ever-growing use of marine resources. Innovation in science and technology will play a key role in reconciling these two objectives.



The concept of ocean economy





What makes the ocean economy different from a land-based economy?

- The sea is much larger than land
- Water is less transparent than air
- The sea is more three-dimensional than land
- The sea is fluid and interconnected
- Marine species can potentially travel much longer distances than terrestrial ones
- Aggregations or clusters of animals in the water column can shift rapidly from one location to another
- Nutrients and pollutants can be retained for several decades until they are returned by ocean circulation
- Lack of ownership and responsibility in the ocean are even less favourable to sustainable development than on land
- Humans do not live in the ocean

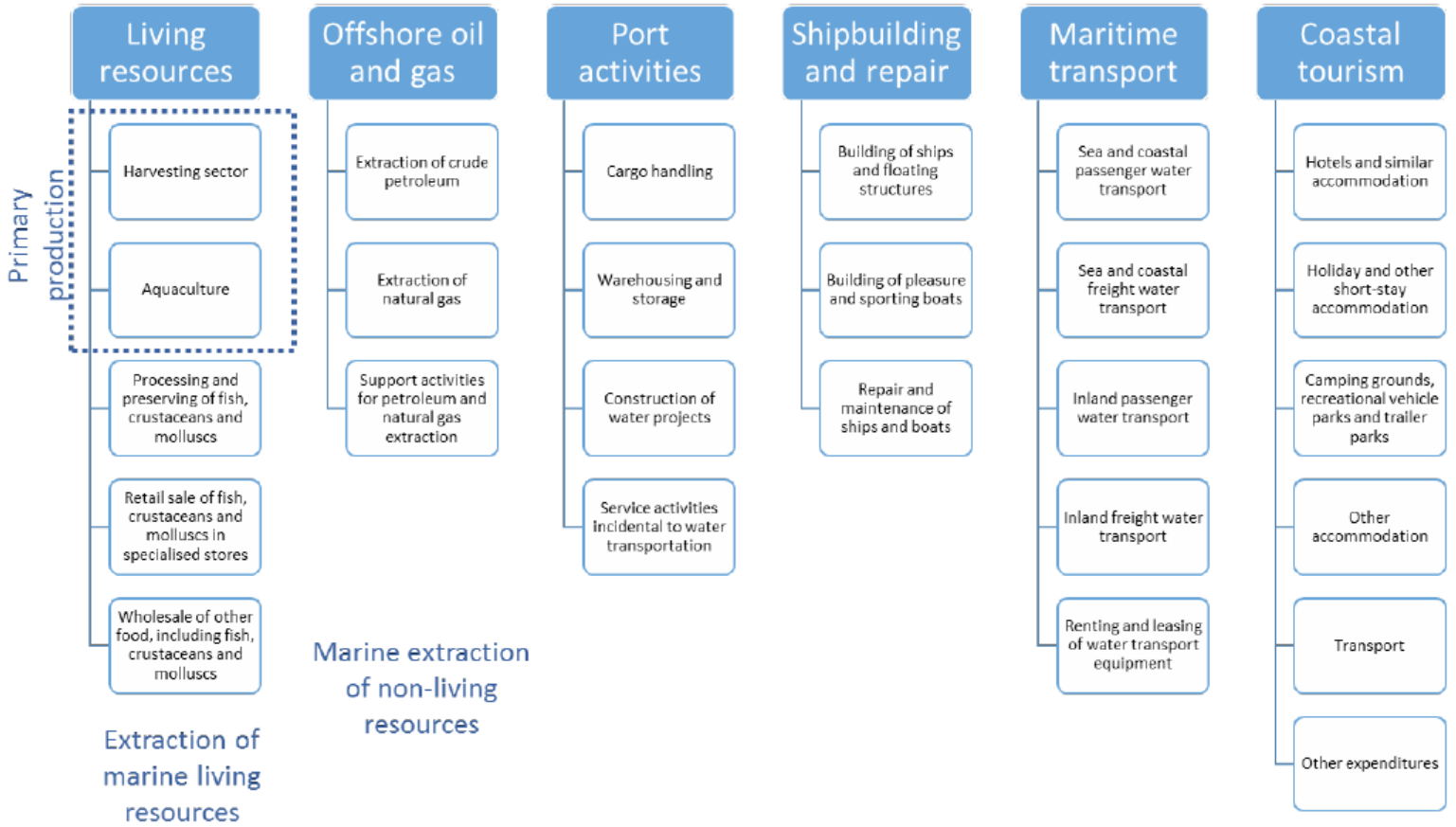
Ocean economy definition

Country	Main substance
USA	The economic activity, which is (a) an industry whose definition explicitly ties the activity to the ocean, or (b) which is partially related to the ocean and is located in a shore-adjacent zip code.
UK	Those activities which involve working on or in the sea. Also those activities that are involved in the production of goods or the provision of services that will directly contribute to activities on or in the sea.
Australia	Ocean-based activity ("Is the ocean resource the main input? Is access to the ocean a significant factor in the activity?").
Ireland	Economic activity which directly or indirectly uses the sea as an input.
China	The sum of all kinds of activities associated with the development, utilization and protection of the ocean.
Canada	Those industries that are based in Canada's maritime zones and coastal communities adjoining these zones, or are dependent on activities in these areas for their income.
New Zealand	The economic activity that takes place in, or uses the marine environment, or produces goods and services necessary for those activities, or makes a direct contribution to the national economy.
Japan	Industry exclusively responsible for the development, use and conservation of the ocean.
South Korea	The economic activity that takes place in the ocean, which also includes the economic activity, which puts the goods and services into ocean activity and uses the ocean resources as an input.

The ocean economy is defined by the OECD as the sum of the economic activities of ocean-based industries, together with the assets, goods and services provided by marine ecosystems (OECD, 2016[2]).

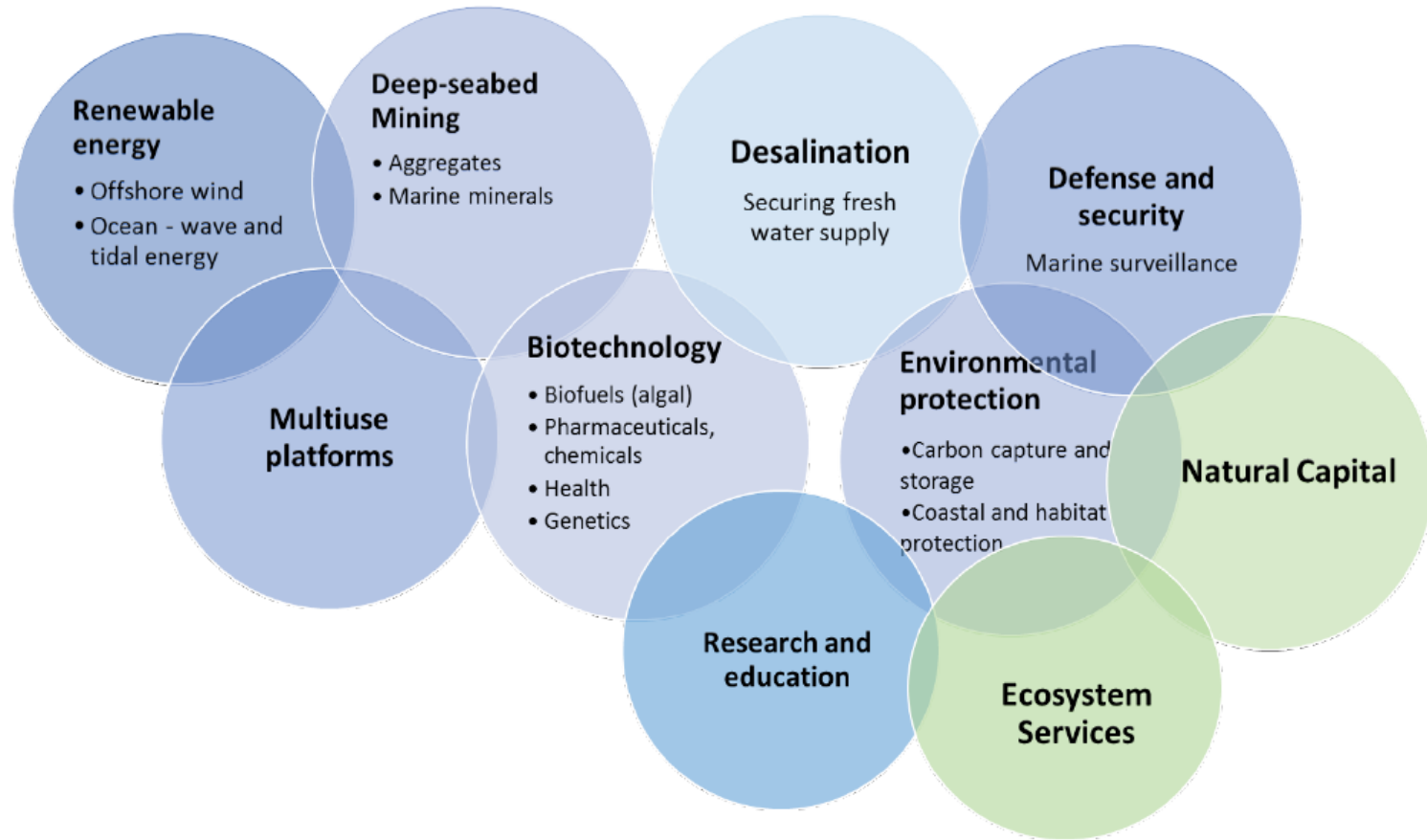
Established and emerging sectors

Established Blue Economy Sectors



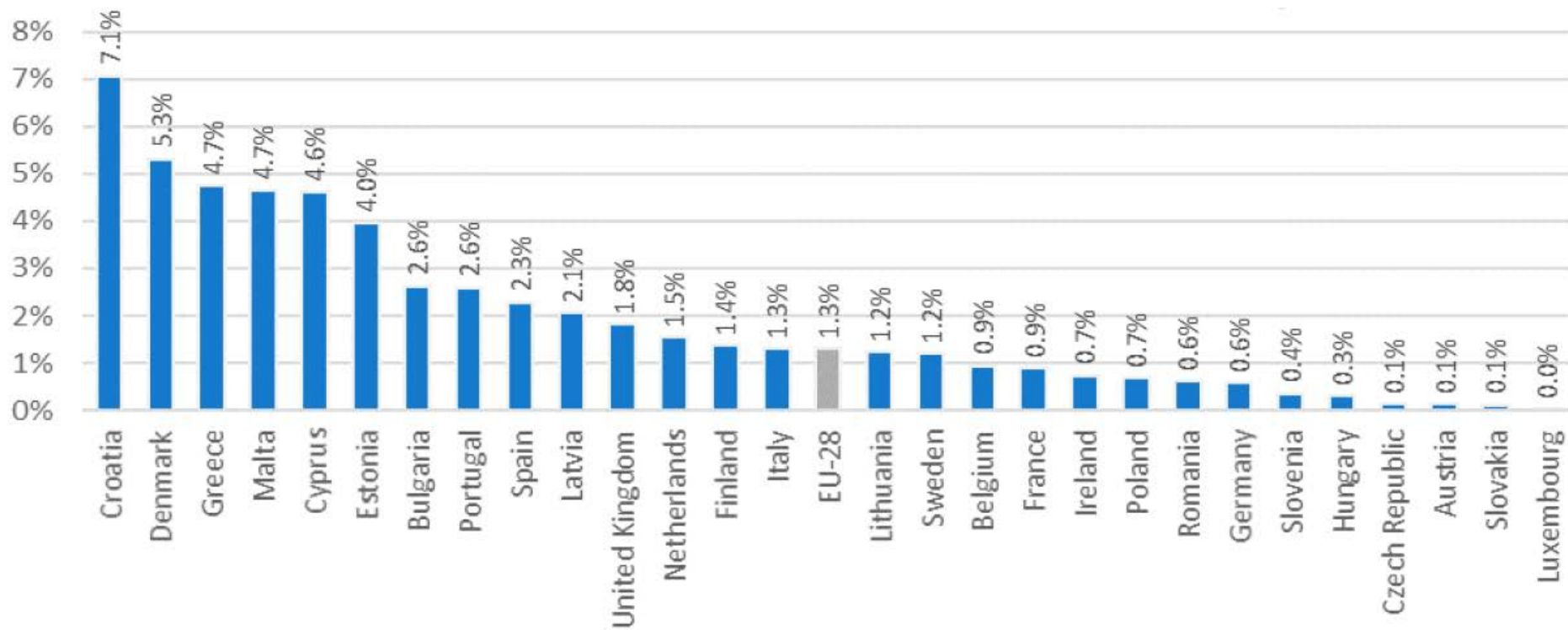
Established and emerging sectors

Emerging and innovative Sectors

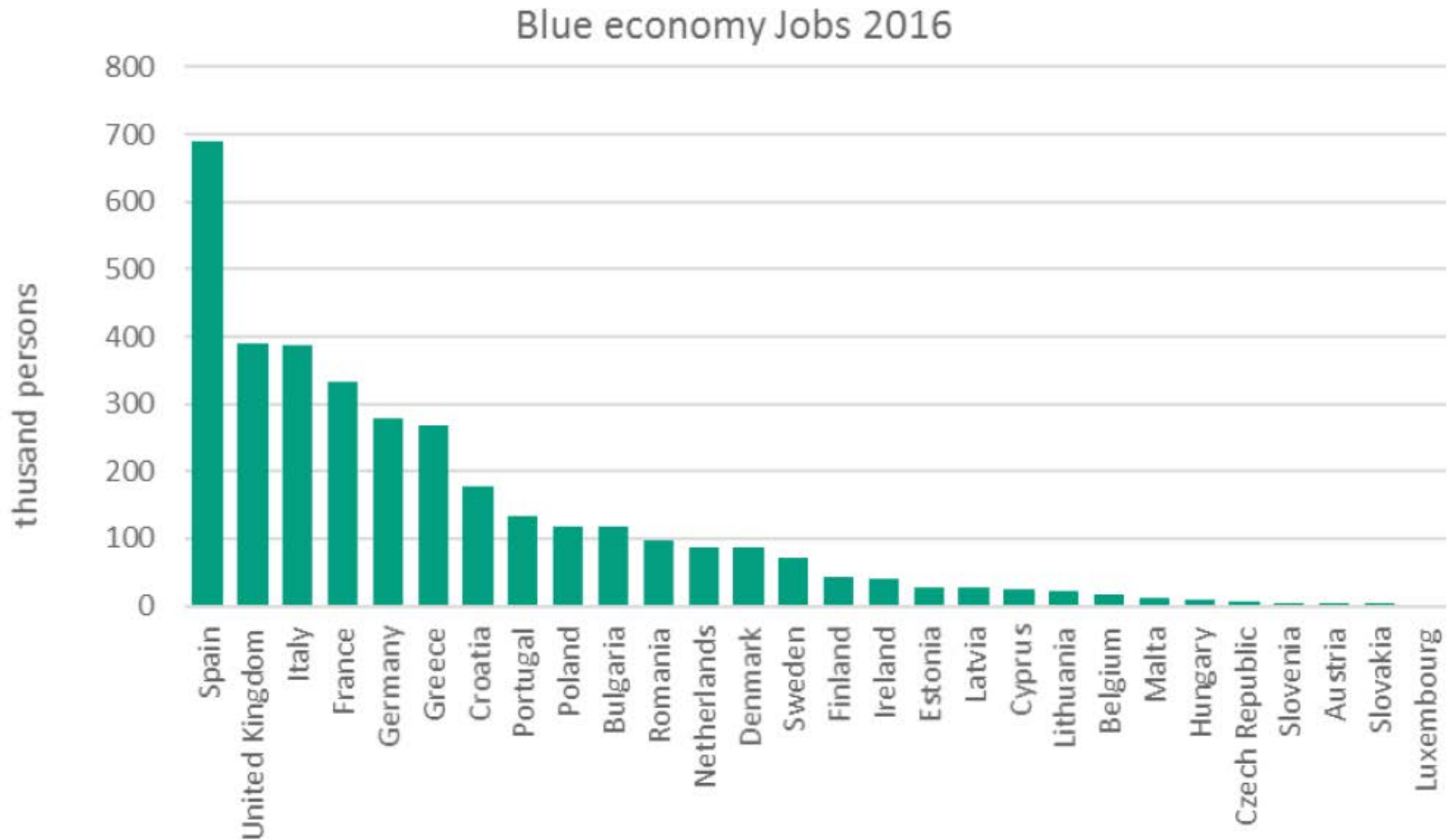


Ocean economy dimension

Contribution of the Blue Economy to National GDPs – 2016



Ocean economy dimension





new approaches to ocean economy measurement and monitoring

1. Standardizing approaches to measuring and valuing ocean industries, and integrating them into national accounting via satellite accounts
2. Measuring and valuing natural marine resources and ecosystem services, and also exploring ways to integrate them into national accounting frameworks
3. Better identifying and measuring the benefits of public investment in sustained ocean observation systems

Sustainable Development Goals as a rationale for measuring the value of both pillars of the ocean economy

The United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda has important implications for the ocean economy. Of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agreed upon in 2015, “SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development” is the most relevant.



SDG 14 contains 10 individual targets with an emphasis on protecting the marine environment. While SDG 14 represents an aspirational objective, measuring. In a study of datasets and indicators available to the OECD, SDG 14 had only one target covered by at least one indicator, the lowest proportion of all the SDGs (OECD, 2017[9]).

Challenges

- the state and changes of marine environmental conditions,
- the impact of human activities on the marine systems and biotic resources,
- the impact of degraded marine habitats and biodiversity loss on human health and economy,
- the impact of global change on sustainability of resource exploitation,
- the social actions and the economic measures needed for a sustainable use of marine resources, for mitigating global change and for the impacts

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NATURAL CAPITAL

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Natural capital accounts (NCA) can provide detailed statistics for better management of natural resources that contribute to economic development. For example, land accounts can help countries assess the value of competing land uses. NCA can help countries rich in biodiversity to design a management strategy that maximizes the contribution to economic growth while balancing tradeoffs among ecotourism, agriculture, subsistence livelihoods and other ecosystem services like flood protection and groundwater recharge



Thank for your attention

