

Navigating the Blue Economy

Dr. Meri Rosich

CEO of Oceonomy





kin.







Navigating the Blue economy
Dr Meri Rosich, OCEONOMY





There are many international terms to measure ocean economic activities



The Blue Economy definition has evolved to include natural capital

Definition:

"The Blue Economy accounts for the ocean-based industries' economic activities, as well as the assets, goods, and services provided by marine ecosystems."

OECE

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

Blue Economy sectors include:

1	Marine fishing	
2	Marine aquaculture	
3	Maritime passenger transport	
4	Maritime freight transport	
5	Offshore extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	
6	Marine and seabed mining	
7.	Offshore industry support activities	
8	Processing and preserving of marine fish, crustaceans and molluscs	
9	Maritime ship, boat and floating structure building	
10	Maritime manufacturing, repair and installation	
11	Offshore wind and marine renewable energy	
12	Maritime ports and support activities for maritime transport	
13	Ocean scientific research and development	
14	Marine and coastal tourism	

The ocean value is hidden, like an iceberg

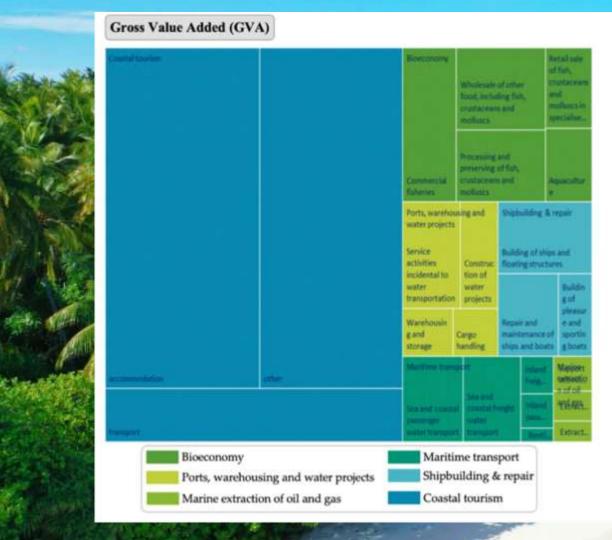
Typically perceived value of the ocean economy

2.5% of global gross value added 31 million jobs

	Food security Mi	Genetic resources
Material Contribution	Energy security	Medicine
	Oxygen production	Global climate regulation
Regulation of environmental processes	Animal habitat creation	Carbon sink
	Inspiration	Enjoyment
Non-material	Culture	Community
contributions	Identity	
Maintenance of options	yer	medicines t to be covered

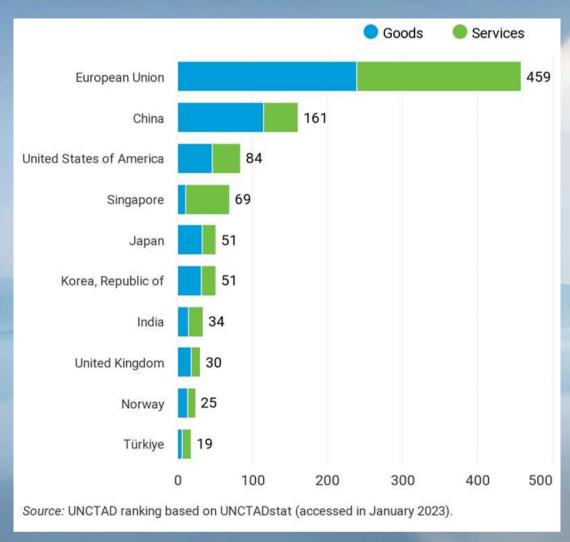


The size of the Blue Economy is estimated at \$3 - \$6 trillion



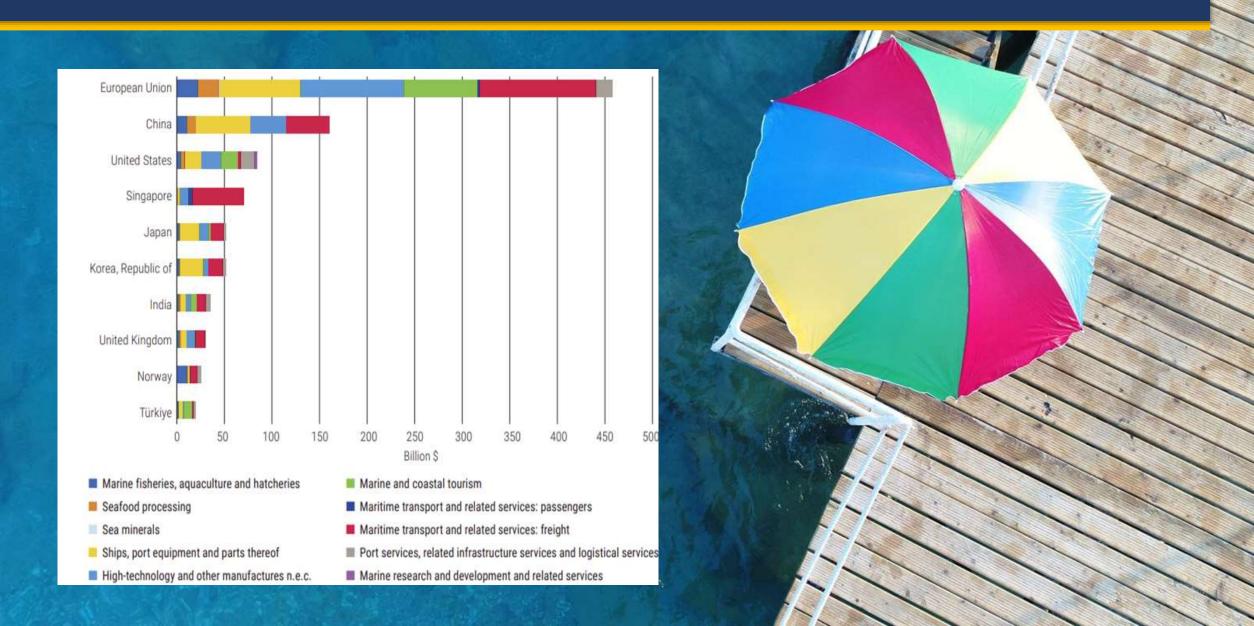


The EU is the top exporter





The EU exports tech, tourism and freight



The Blue Economy is critical for ASEAN countries

ASEAN'S MARINE ECONOMIC INCOME PERCENTAGE



20%

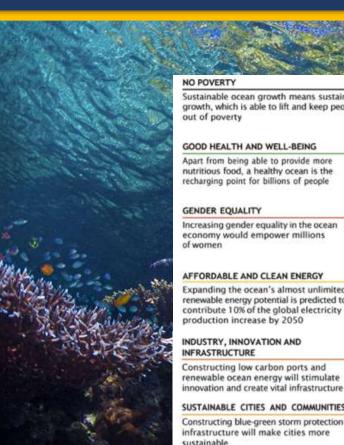
of protein intake income from ASEAN seas is capable of meeting the protein needs of

3.3 billion

ASEAN countries derive up to

of their GDP from maritime economies.

A healthy ocean is critical to meeting all the other SDGs



NO POVERTY

Sustainable ocean growth means sustained growth, which is able to lift and keep people out of poverty





ZERO HUNGER

Farming and fishing sustainably has the potential to produce far more protein than a 2050 population requires



Apart from being able to provide more nutritious food, a healthy ocean is the recharging point for billions of people





QUALITY EDUCATION

Lifting marginalised coastal communities out of poverty increases their children's chances for a good education

GENDER EQUALITY

Increasing gender equality in the ocean economy would empower millions of women





CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Desalination of ocean water provides drinking water to millions of people. Additionally, improving sanitation can increase coastal water quality





DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Growing the ocean economy sustainably is projected to more than double the current ocean economy



Constructing low carbon ports and renewable ocean energy will stimulate innovation and create vital infrastructure



REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Granting well-defined ocean access rights and sustainable resource use ensures long-term prosperity of marginalised groups

SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Constructing blue-green storm protection infrastructure will make cities more sustainable





RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Solving ocean plastic pollution drives us to build a more circular economy on land

CLIMATE ACTION

Growing ocean industries sustainably can contribute up to one-fifth of greenhouse gas savings towards achieving a 1.5°C





LIFE ON LAND

Reducing ocean dead zones catalyses landbased reforms towards regenerative precision agriculture

PEACE, JUSTICE & STRONG INSTITUTIONS

In a sustainable ocean economy, a nation's sovereignty over its exclusive economic zone and resources is achieved



PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

The ocean is a platform for collaboration and strengthens the global partnership for sustainable development





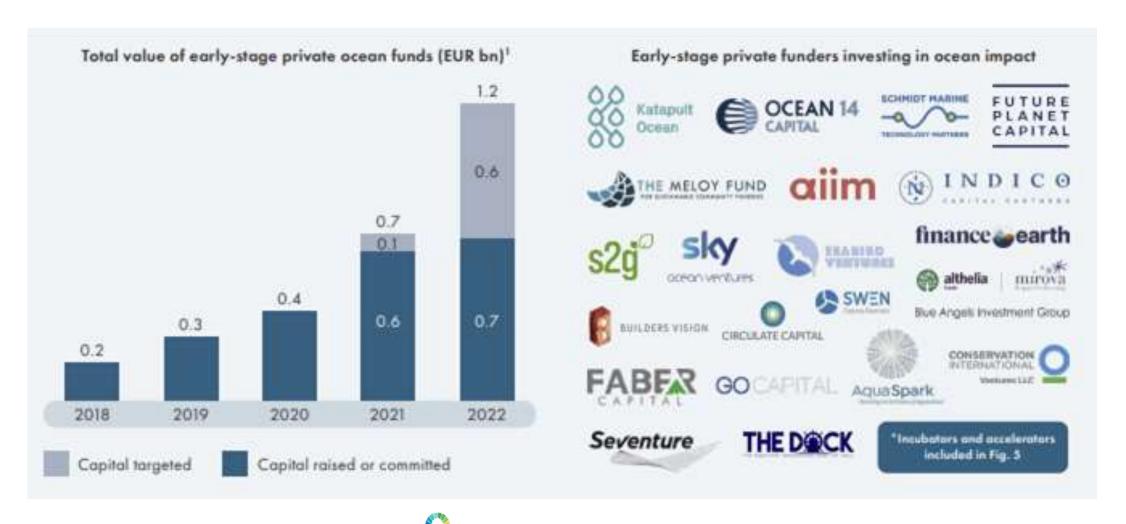
How can we accelerate the blue economy climate adaptation?



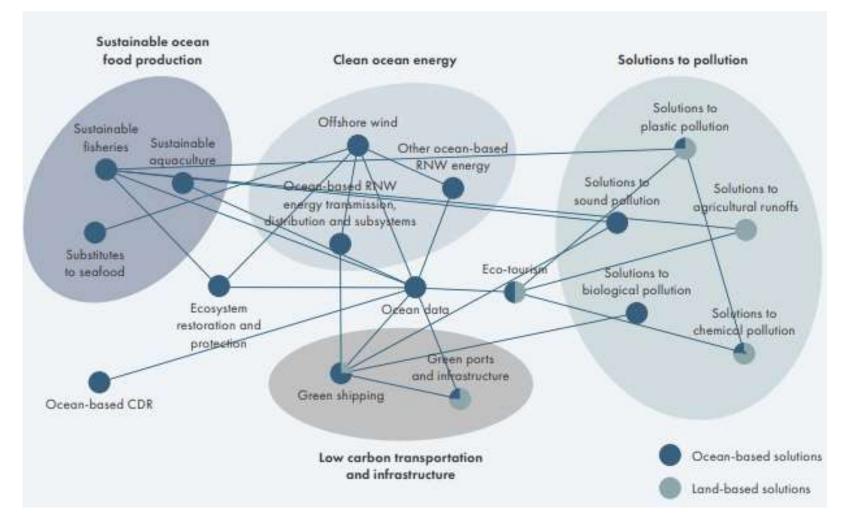
Ocean driven startups are growing



The amount of capital mobilized is growing every year



The innovation ecosystem in the sustainable blue economy Across 17 sectors

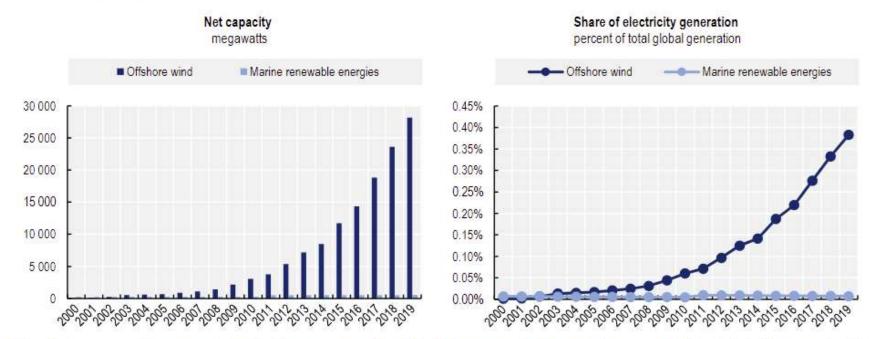




Ocean renewable electricity generation

Is dominated by offshore wind and growing fast

Global offshore wind and marine renewable energy electricity generation capacity in megawatts and as a percentage of total generation capacity from all resource types



Note: Marine renewable energy is labelled "marine energy" in IRENA's taxonomy. Total generation capacity is calculated by summing the capacity of all technology types, including fossil fuels, in each year.

Source: OECD calculations using data from IRENA (2020) IRENA Renewable Energy Statistics 2020

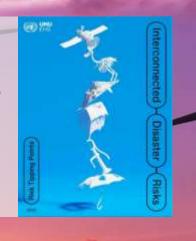


What are the most critical areas to adapt?

There are interconnected drivers that push us towards a tipping point

Inter-connected drivers

- 1. Atmospheric/ocean warming greenhouse gases
- 2. Risk-intensifying land use agriculture & water
- 3. Lack of information data monitoring
- 4. Substances harmful to life pollution



Critical sectors

Energy & transport
Buildings
Agriculture



Greentech transforming energy and transport

Touchwind

VDL, NIDEC, TU Delft, We4Ce, Enersea, EJ Projects, Mitsui O.S.K. Lines (MOL), the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO) and the Dutch test centre MARIN



The global shipping industry is on the path to decarbonization



Greentech transforming buildings' emissions

The construction industry's emissions from concrete are 10%

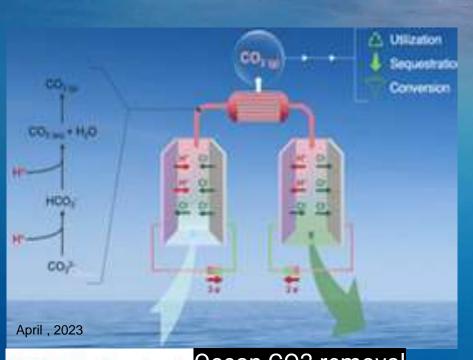


Transforming agriculture and water



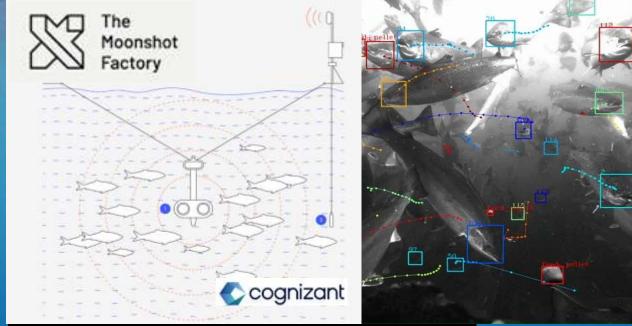
Accelerating innovation with data

CO2 ocean removal and bringing visibility to ocean ecosystems





Technology



TIDAL X: Ai gives the oceans eyes and voice

Future advances that can accelerate Blue Economy sustainability



