



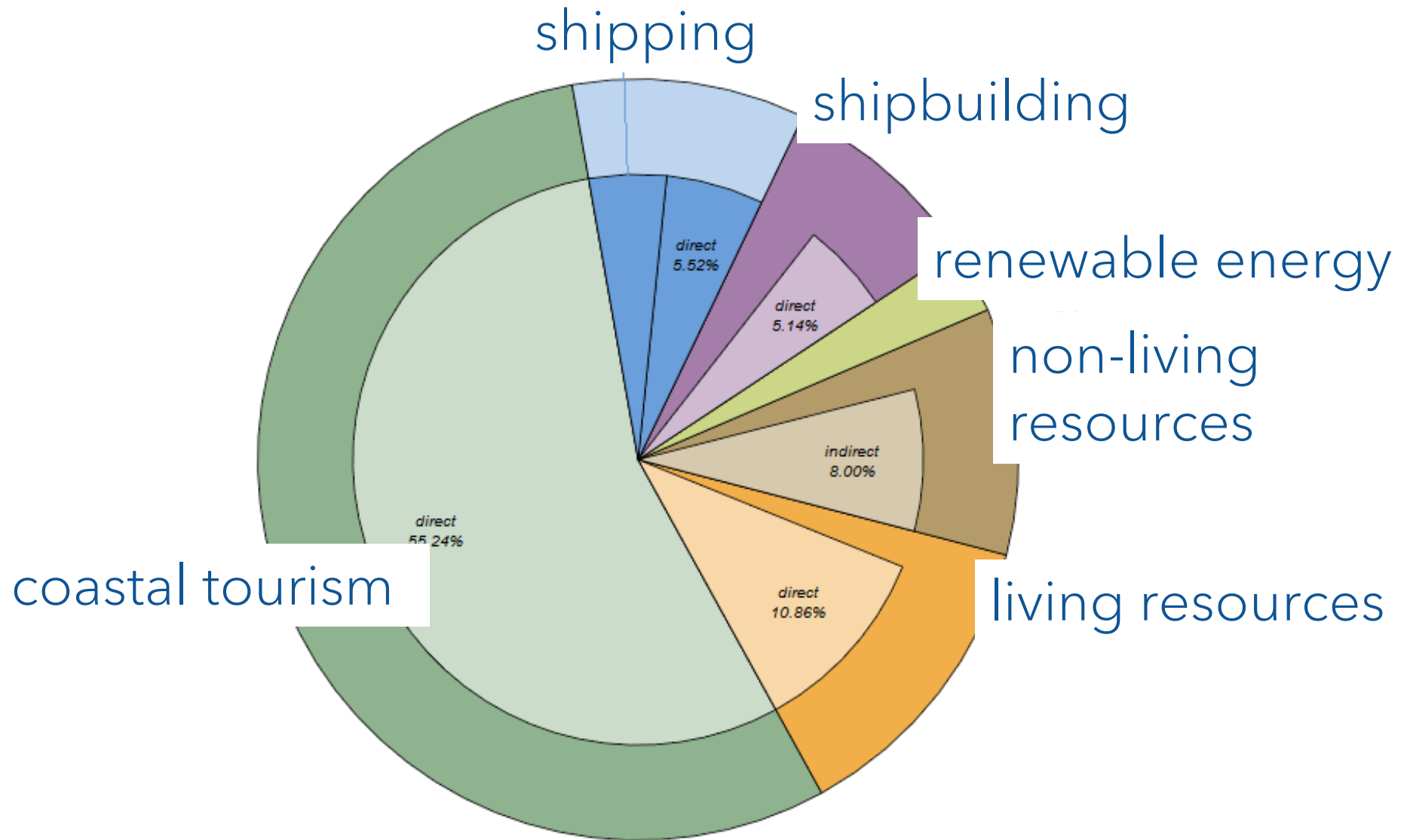
blue economy

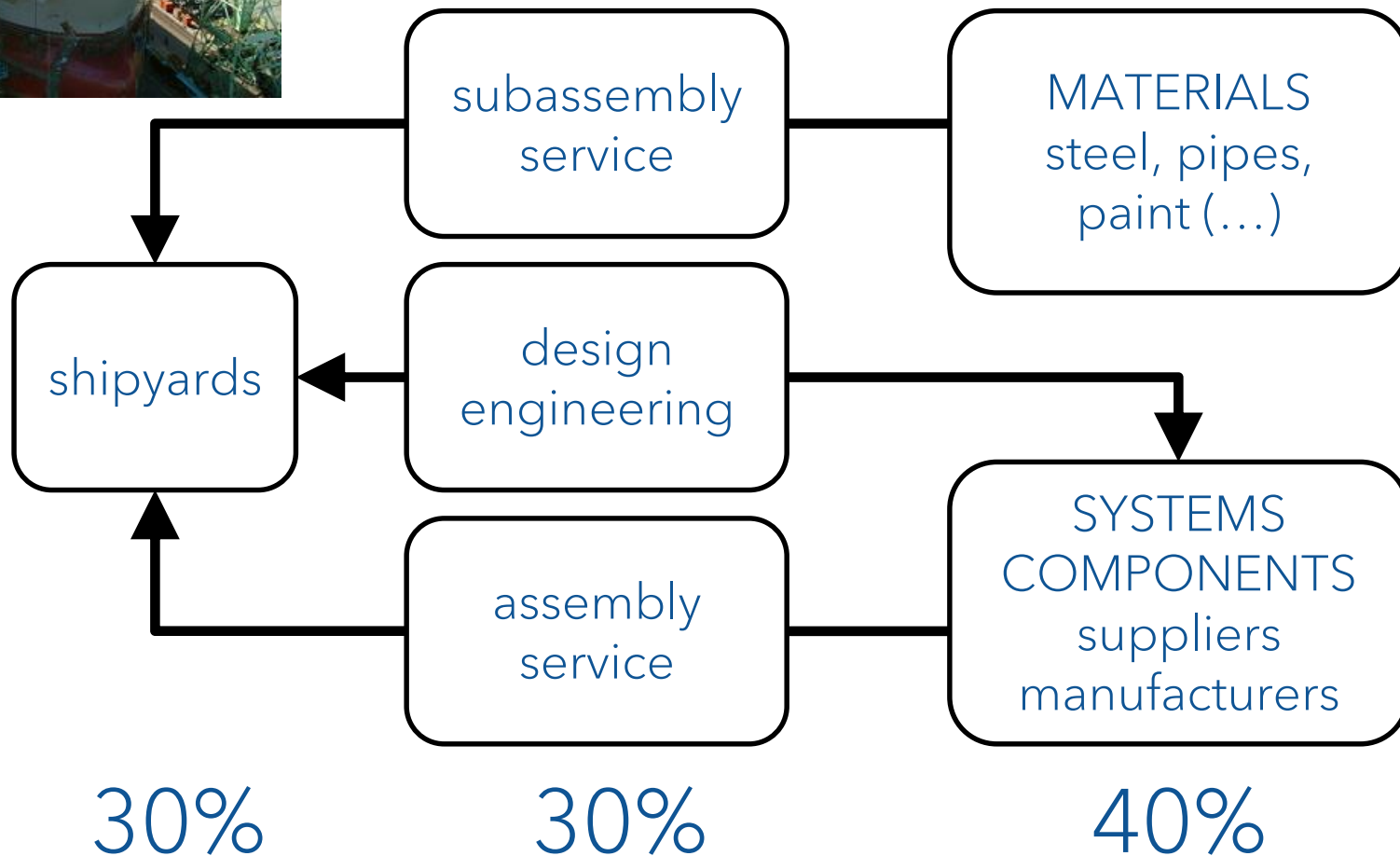
EU-China Blue Year
Brussels, 2 June 2017

Iain Shepherd
European Commission
Directorate General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries

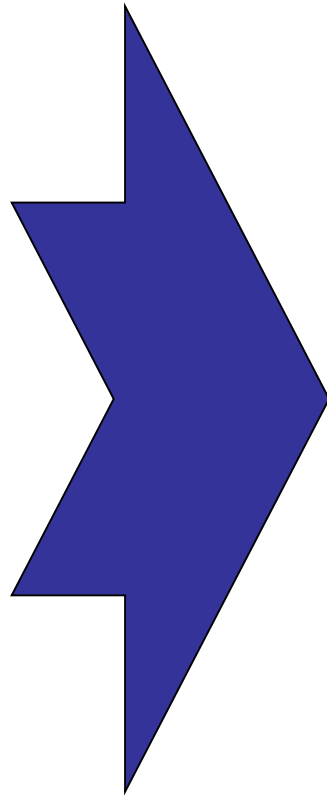


> 5 million jobs



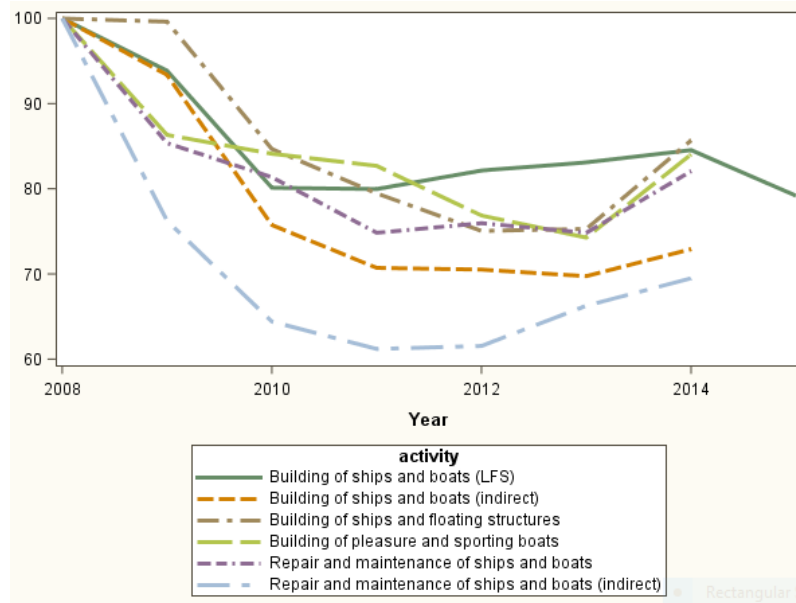


- Eurostat structural business statistics and
- supply and use tables



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

building of ships and floating structures	144,000
building of pleasure and sporting boats	52,000
indirect	160,000
repair and maintenance of ships and boats	88,000
indirect	33,000





living resources

		turnover	value added	employed
fisheries and aquaculture	indirect	.	.	77,000
fisheries	distant water fleet	1	0.3	7,000
	large scale fleet	5	2,3	74,000
	small scale fleet	1	0.6	84,000
aquaculture	finfish salt water	1	0.2	5,000
	shellfish	1	0.5	40,000
	finfish fresh water	1	0.2	15,000
processing	indirect	.	.	95,000
	processing and preserving	24	4.0	116,000
retail	in specialised stores	6,	1.2	71,000

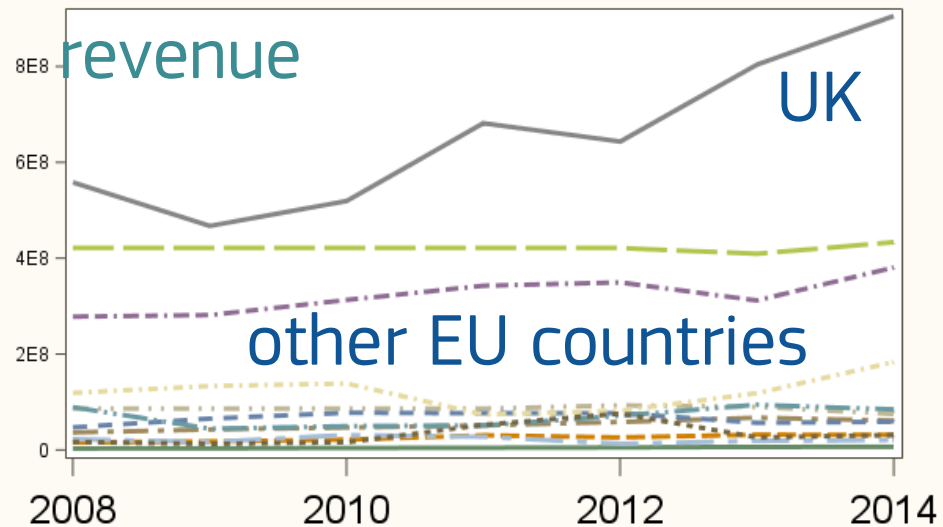
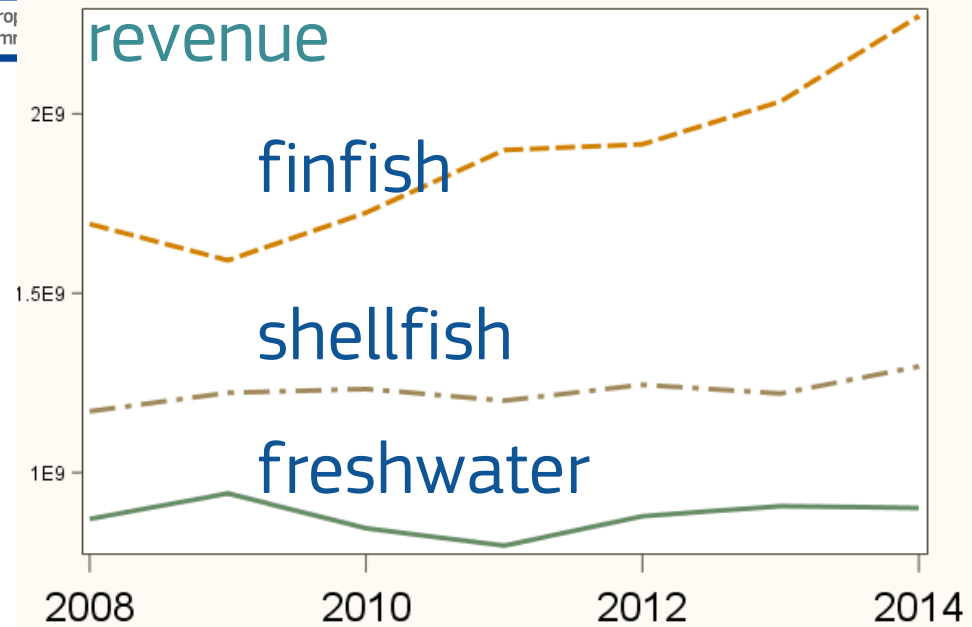
- Large scale fleet
 - 50% of employment
 - 82% of income

- Small scale fleet
 - 50% of employment
 - 18% of income



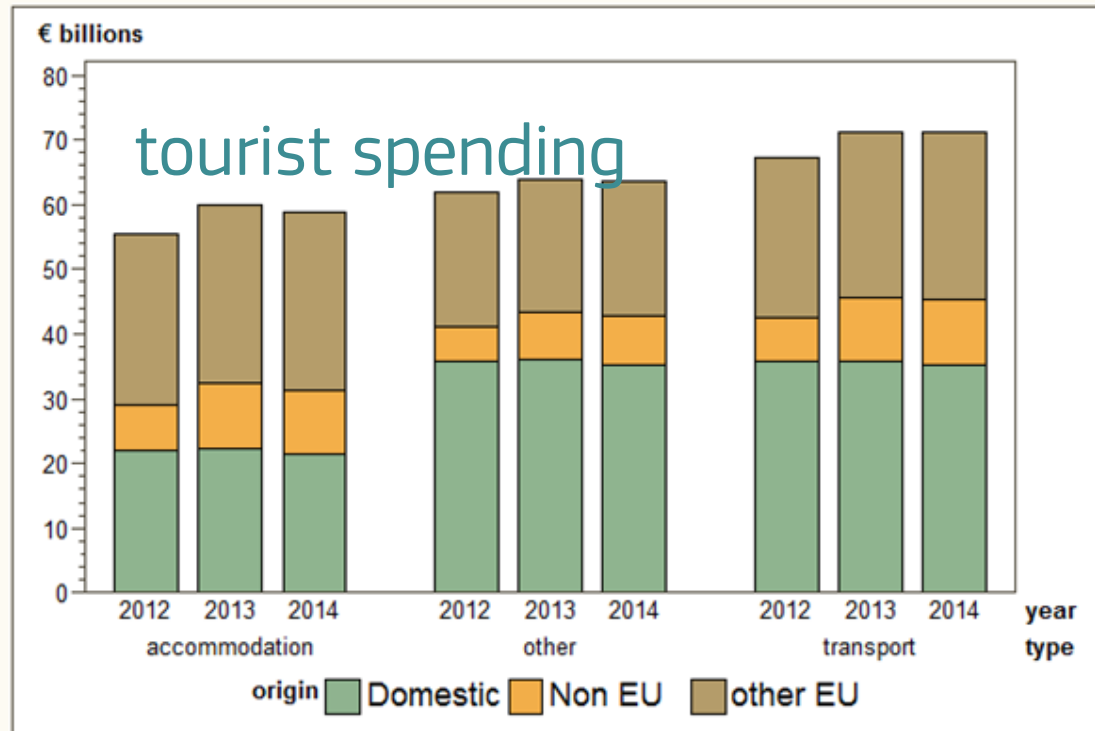
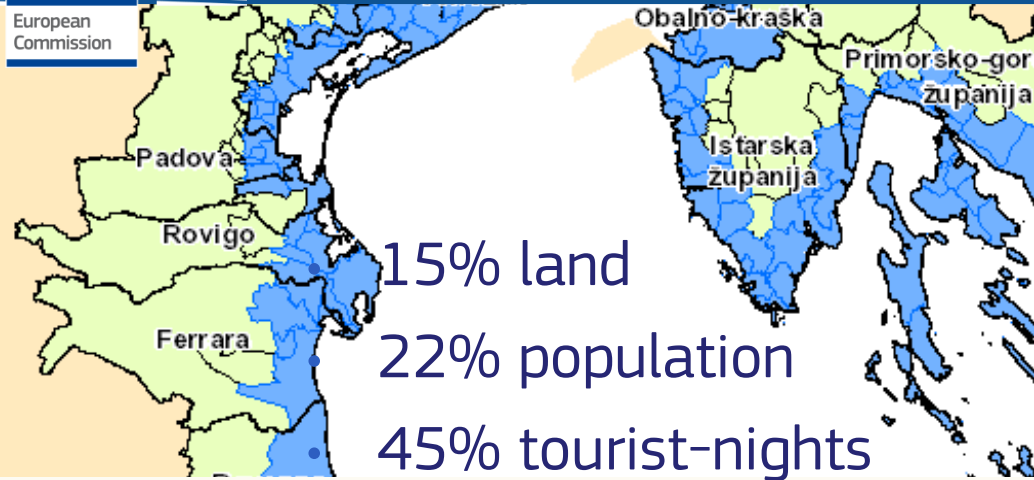


- growth
 - global 8% a year
 - EU zero
- need
 - move further offshore
 - share with wind turbines
- environment
 - complex permitting
- long-term
 - Can ocean provide more than 2% of global food?





- growth
 - steady
- need
 - higher wages
 - less seasonality
- focus:
 - nautical tourism
 - cruise tourism
 - cultural heritage
- environment
 - transport



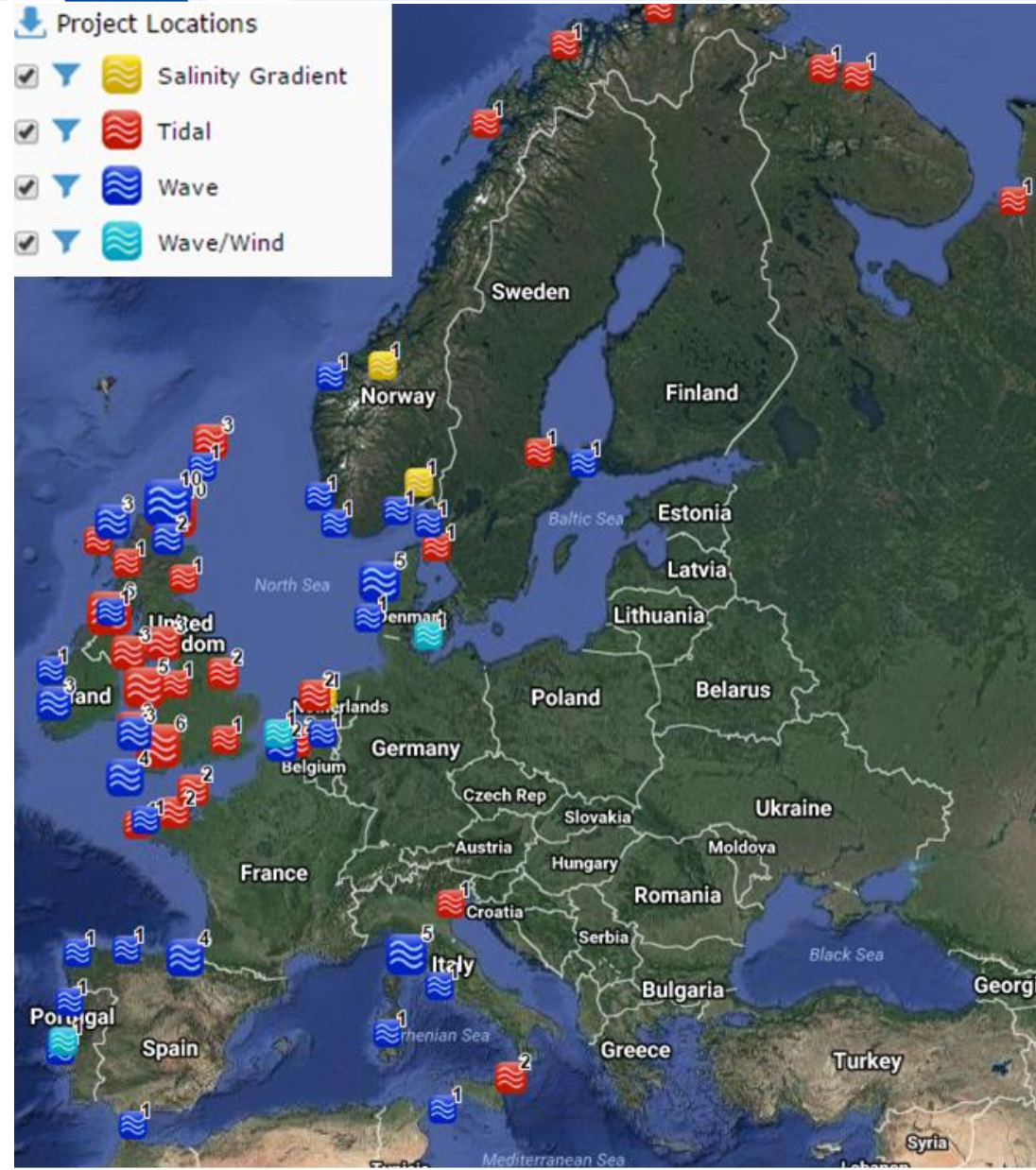
offshore wind



Source: WindEurope



- need
 - reliability
 - public incentives
 - standards
- environment
 - big issue for tidal range
 - delays tidal stream and wave projects
 - need evidence base



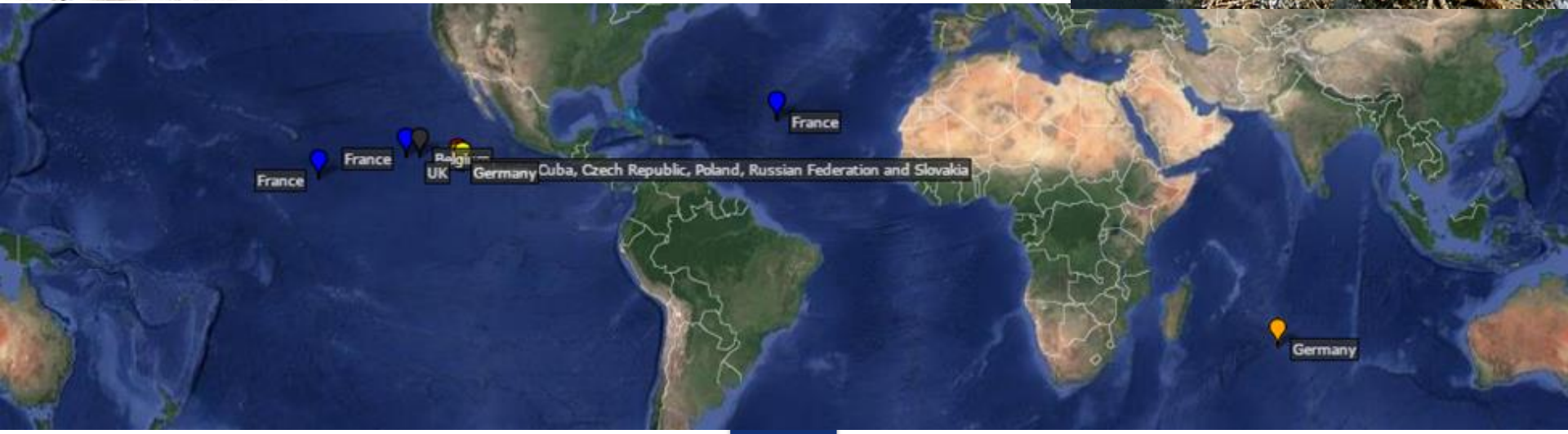
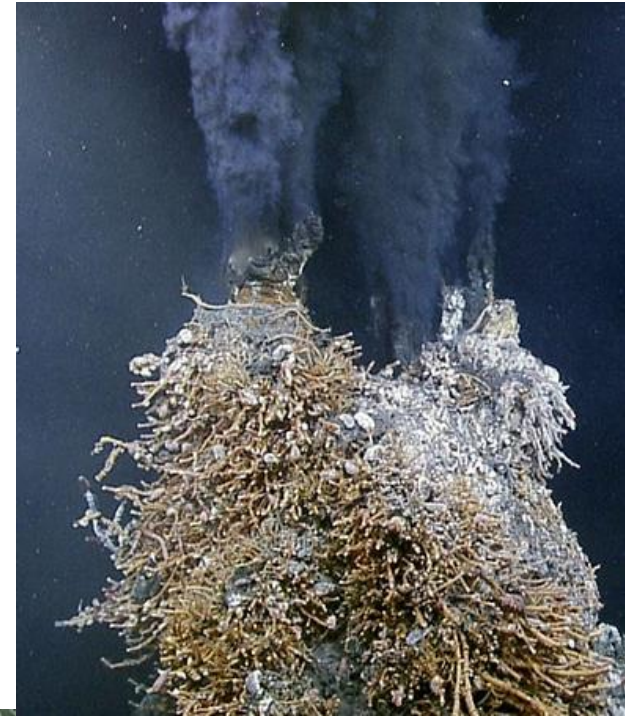
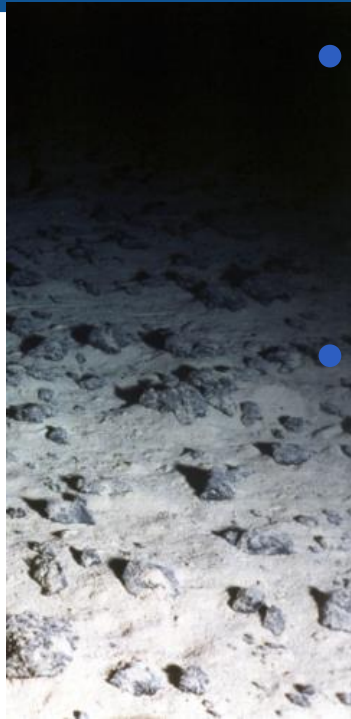


- need

- secure source of supplies
- preservation fragile ecosystems
- competitive EU industry

- focus

- €27 million research on impact
- support to international seabed authority
- support to developing countries





Marine Policy

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Defining and quantifying China's ocean economy

Rui Zhao^{a, b}, , , Stephen Hynes^c, Guang Shun He^a

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- Differences in method
- EU
 - higher proportion of employment in coastal tourism
 - higher proportion of revenue from oil and gas
- China
 - higher proportion of employment in fisheries and aquaculture

that's it

