



# SELECTED GLOBAL OCEAN ECONOMIC PROSPECTS AND STRATEGIES

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STI Ocean Economy Group  
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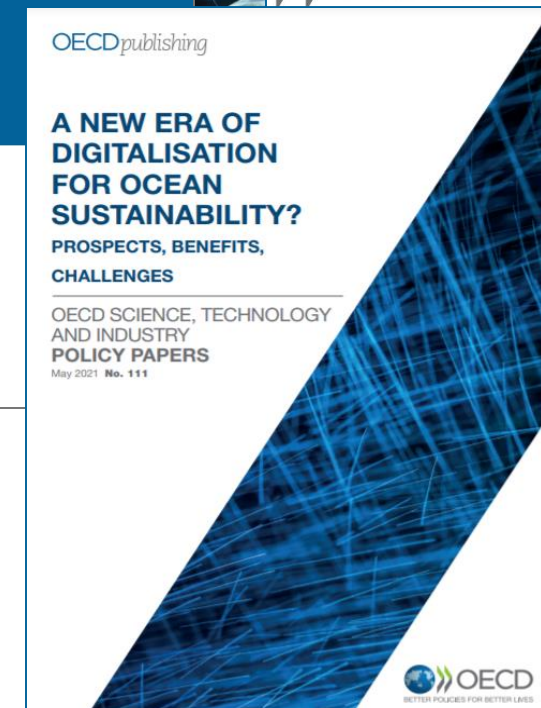
"Korea's Marine and Fisheries Outlook Conference 2022"  
January 2022



# OECD STI Ocean Economy Group

## Our Ocean Mission

Improve the measurement of ocean economic activities, and provide evidence on the role of science, technology and innovation as drivers of ocean sustainability to support policy-makers.





## Contents of this talk

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- The importance of the ocean economy in the global economy with selected key trends
- The importance of the ocean economy for major coastal countries
- And some suggestions for Korean stakeholders





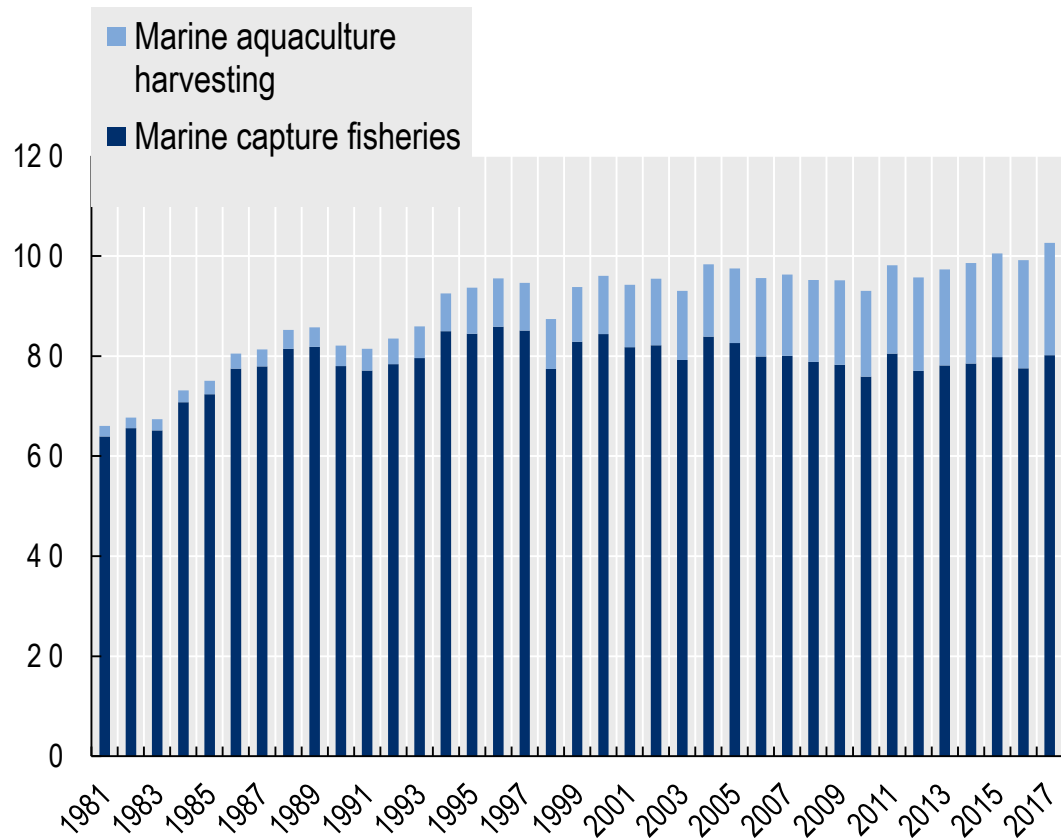
# OCEAN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IS INCREASING GLOBALLY



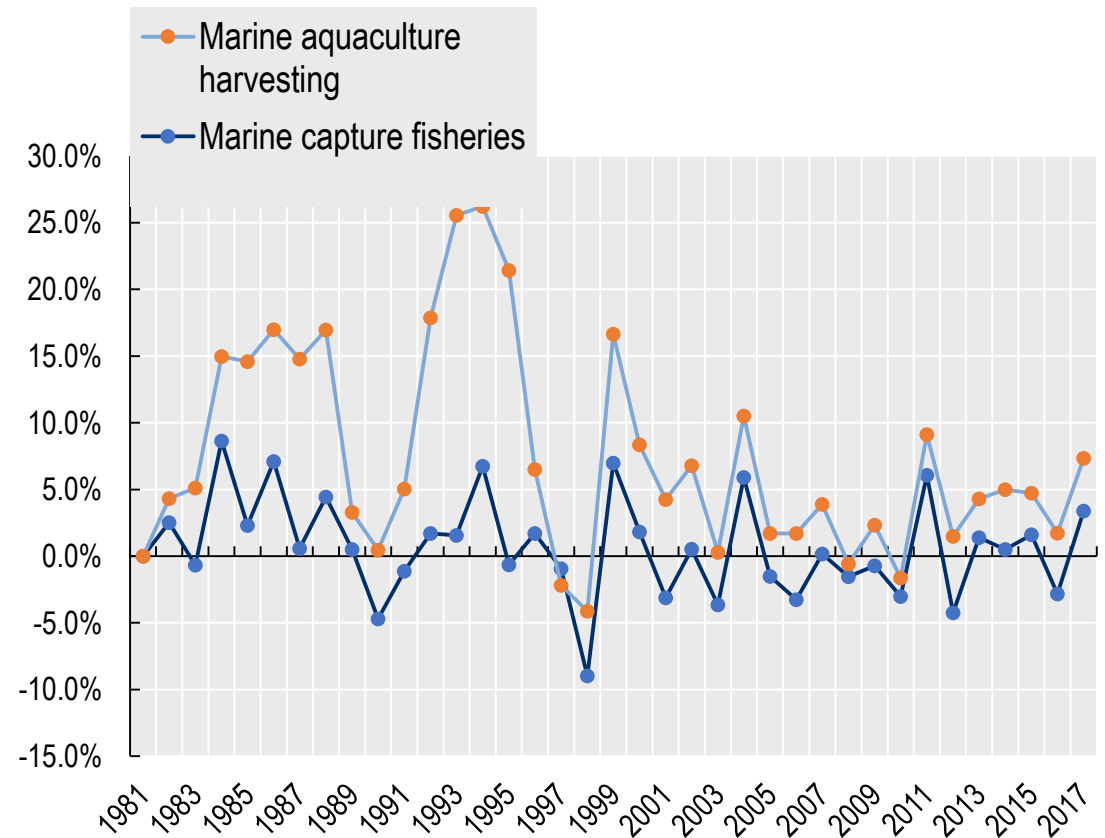


# Ocean as a source of food (I)

**Global marine production  
millions live weight tonnes**



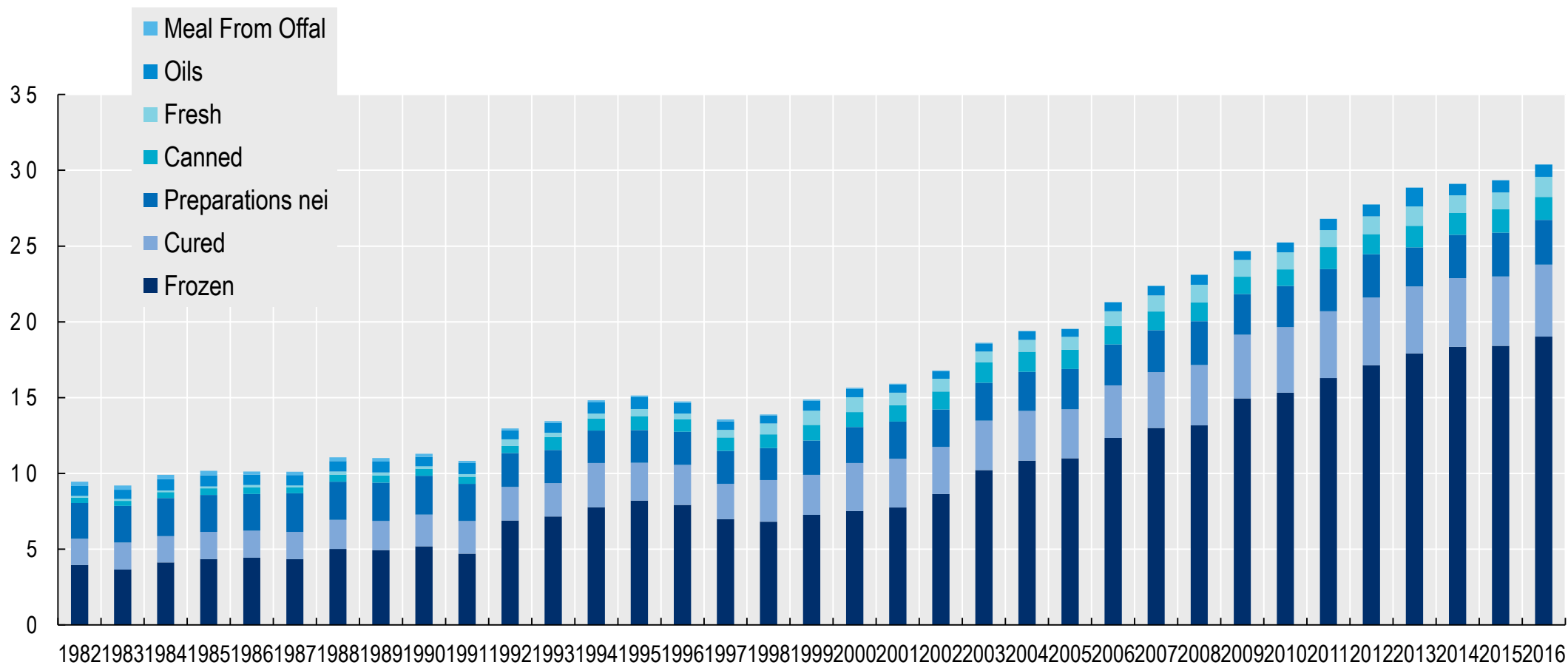
**Growth in marine production by source  
annual growth rate**





# Ocean as a source of food (II)

Marine fish processing  
millions tonnes



Note: Frozen represents an aggregation of the categories Frozen, Whole and Frozen Fillets. Fresh represents an aggregation of Fresh Fillets and Fresh. Oils represents an aggregation of Liver Oils and Body Oils.

Source: OECD calculations using data from FAO (2018) Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics: Global Fisheries commodities production and trade 1976-2016 (Fishstat.J)





# The world needs sustainable fisheries and aquaculture

## Priorities for reform

- Prevent overfishing and illegal fishing
- Eliminate harmful subsidies & repurpose government support (on-going WTO negotiation)
- Implement ecosystem based management
- Limit impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems
- Support coastal communities in need
- Create sustainable and resilient food systems

## OECD Committee for Fisheries' recent policy guidance

New edition coming in 2022

### OECD Review of Fisheries 2020

**OECD**  
TACKLING CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19): CONTRIBUTING TO A GLOBALLY RESILIENT ECONOMY  
<http://www.oecd.org/coronavirus/en/>  
oecd.org/coronavirus

#### Fisheries, aquaculture and COVID-19: Issues and Policy Responses

4 June 2020

Fisheries and aquaculture provide nutritious food for hundreds of millions of people around the world and livelihoods for over 10% of the world's population. All aspects of fish supply chains are strongly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, with jobs, incomes and food security at risk. Government and industry responses are needed to address the immediate economic and social hardships that the crisis is provoking in the fish sector. Governments also need to maintain long-term ambitions for protecting natural resources and ecosystems, and the viability of fisheries. Economic, equity and environmental considerations all point to similar best practices: supporting the incomes of those most in need rather than subsidising inputs or fishing effort, and ensuring that evidence-based management remains in place and is enforced. Transparency in policy responses will help build trust in the future of fish value chains and markets, and enable learning from the crisis to improve the sustainability and resilience of fisheries and aquaculture.

OECD Publishing

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9b88ba08-en>

OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers No. 120

### Closing Gaps in National Regulations Against IUU Fishing

Barbara Hutniczak,  
Claire Delpuech,  
Antonia Leroy





## Projections of selected sectoral growth rates 2010-2030 (before COVID-19 crisis)

| Sector                              | Compound annual growth rate in GVA |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Maritime and coastal tourism        | +3.5%                              |
| Ports                               | +4.6%                              |
| Marine aquaculture                  | +5.7%                              |
| Fish processing                     | +6.3%                              |
| Offshore wind                       | +24.5%                             |
| <b><i>Average ocean economy</i></b> | <b>+3.45 %</b>                     |






Source: OECD (2016), *The Ocean Economy in 2030*, OECD Publishing.







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Source: OECD (2016), *The Ocean Economy in 2030*, OECD Publishing.





# THE STATUS OF THE OCEAN ECONOMY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MAJOR COASTAL COUNTRIES





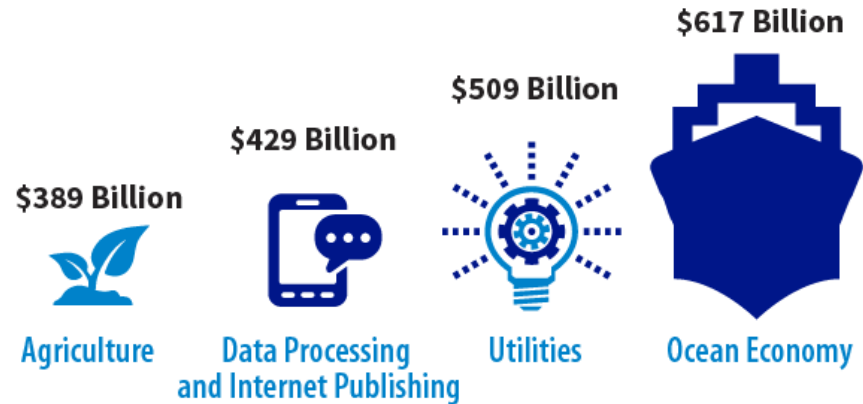
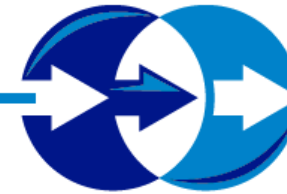
The need and usefulness of measuring the ocean economy grows, e.g. US satellite account for the marine economy



# AMERICA'S MARINE ECONOMY:

Based on Most Recent 2018 Data from Ocean Economy Statistics

**Tremendous Output.**



**\$617 Billion** in sales.  
**\$373 Billion** in GDP.

But also , Portug al, Can ada, No rway, a nd of co urse Ko rea...

Sales Comparison of Ocean Economy with Other Industries





# « How big is my ocean economy? »

## Measuring and building satellite accounts in OECD and nationally

### Ongoing OECD ocean economy measurement activities:

- Develop concepts and definitions for ocean economy satellite accounts with countries, **particularly with Korea, one of the most advanced countries in measurement**
- Build experimental OECD datasets on ocean-based industries
- Create the first OECD ocean economy satellite account with the close cooperation with pilot countries





# WHAT STRATEGIES TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OCEAN ECONOMY GROWTH ?





## Key suggested strategies for Korean stakeholders

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- The ocean is becoming more fragile (pollution, climate change, loss of biodiversity), while competition for resources will continue growing
- Importance of major international dialogues ongoing, to which Korea is part of
- Two strategic angles to support sustainable ocean management and future economic growth:
  1. Investing further in ocean science and innovation – key for sustainability and industry adaptation / competitiveness (e.g. UN Decade on Ocean Science)
  2. Building up further statistics on the ocean – this will be ever more essential for sound decisions. And Korea and KMI are already important leaders in this domain.





# THANK YOU

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## STI OCEAN ECONOMY GROUP

Science, Technology and Innovation Directorate

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<http://www.oecd.org/innovation/inno/ocean-economy>





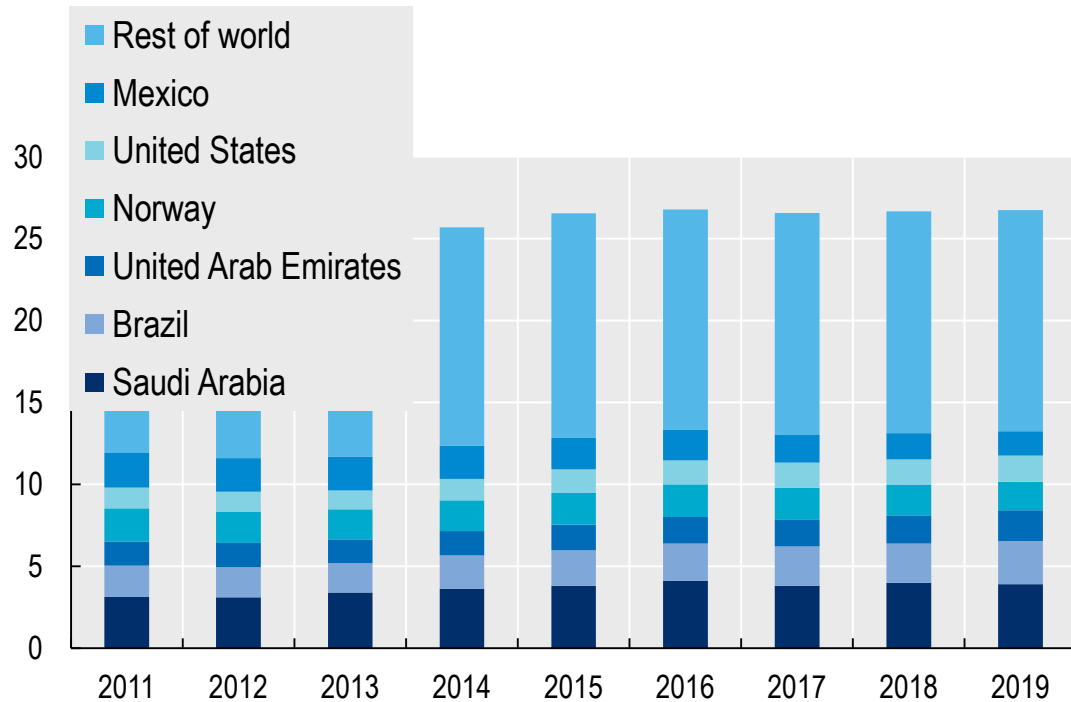
# EXTRA SLIDES FOR KMI



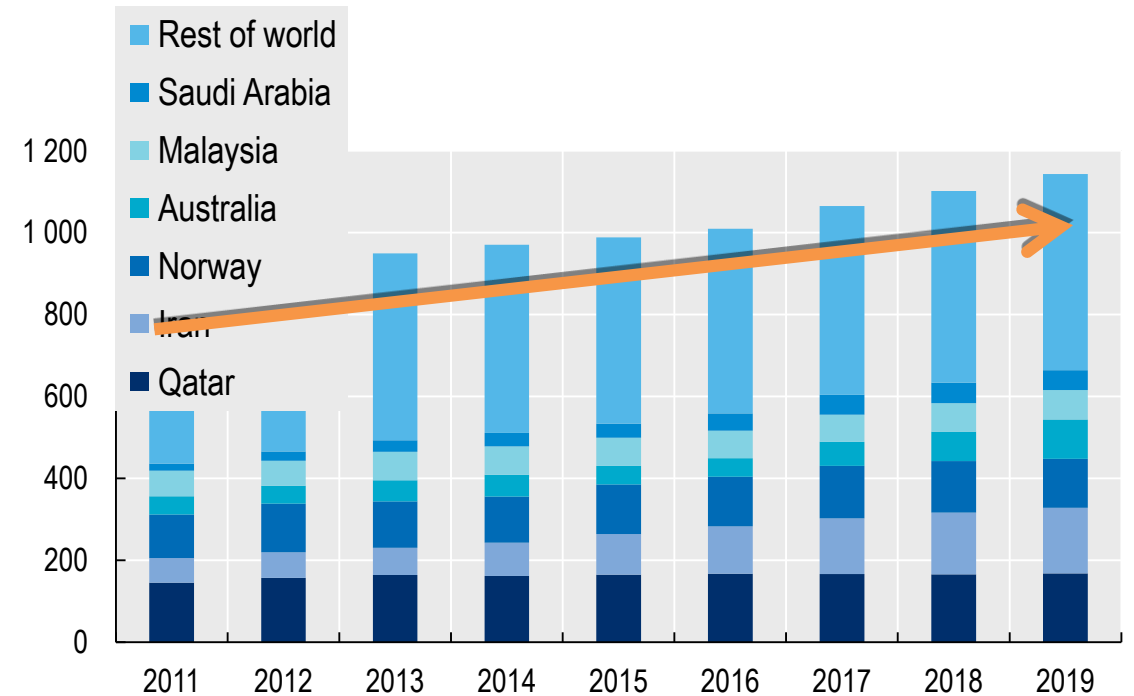


# Ocean as a source of energy and minerals (I)

Offshore oil production  
million barrels per day



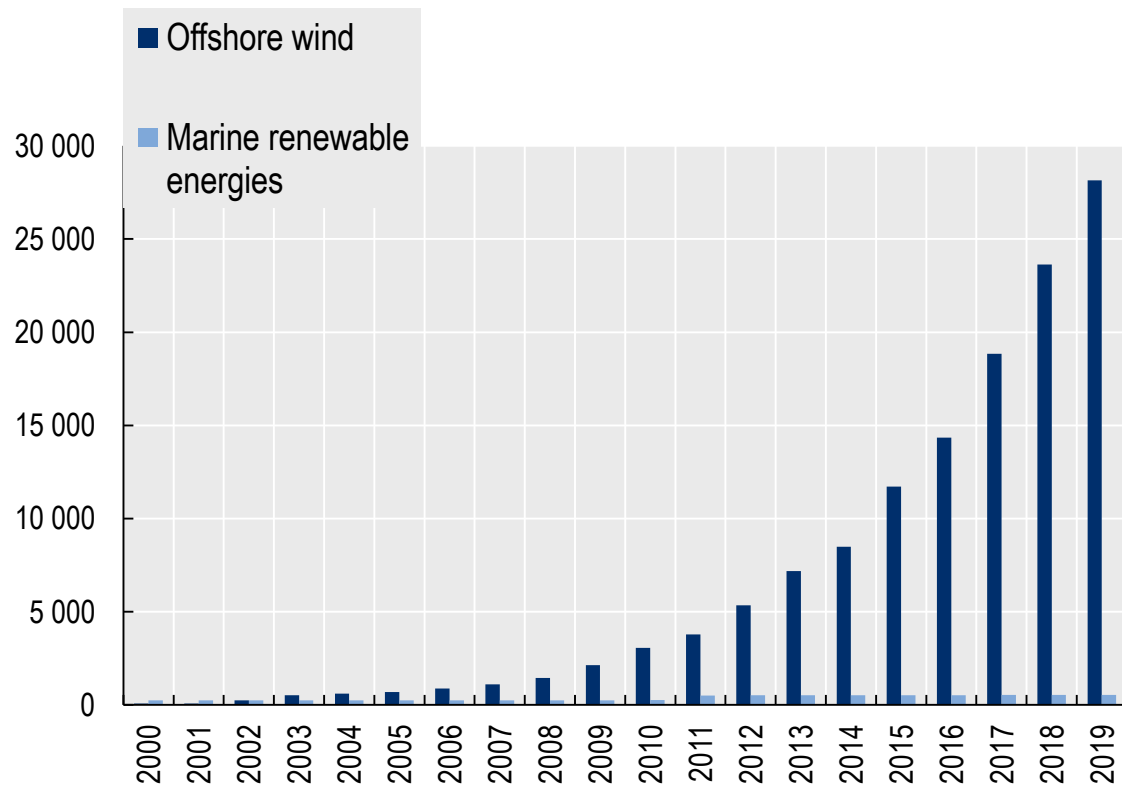
Offshore natural gas production  
billion cubic metres



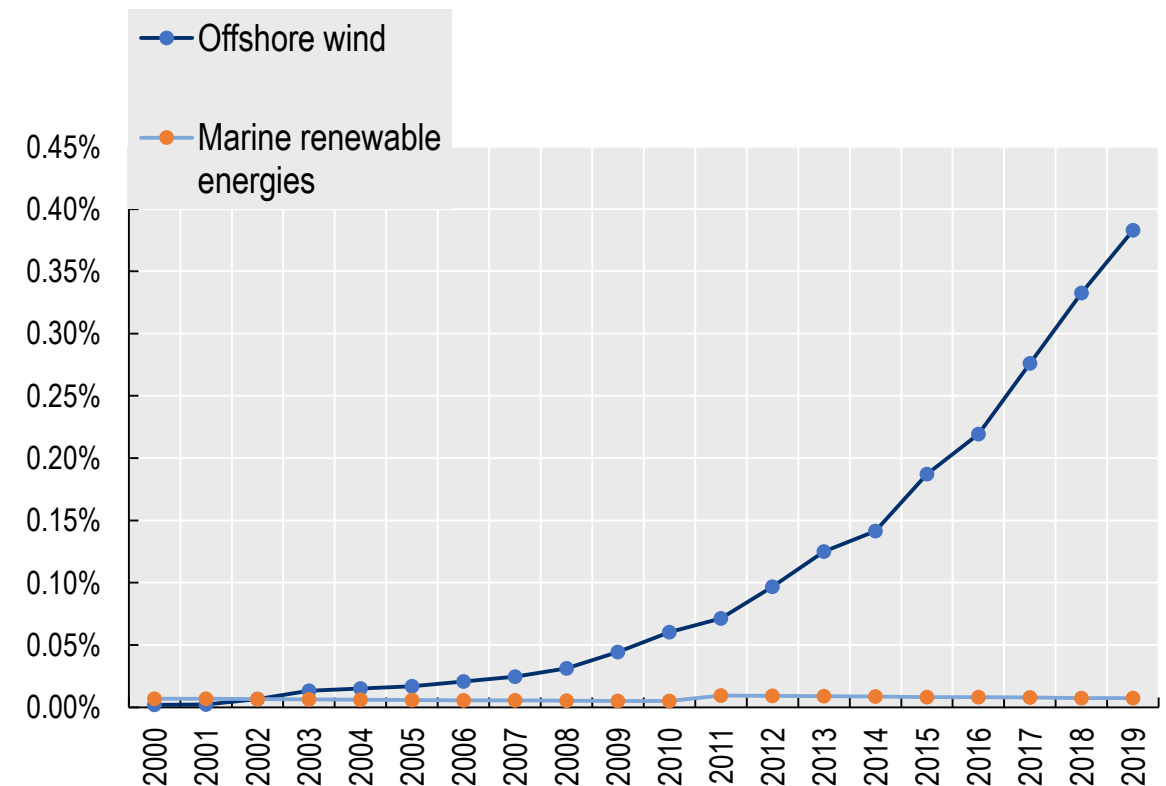


# Ocean as a source of energy and minerals (II)

**Net capacity  
megawatts**



**Share of electricity generation  
percent of total global generation**

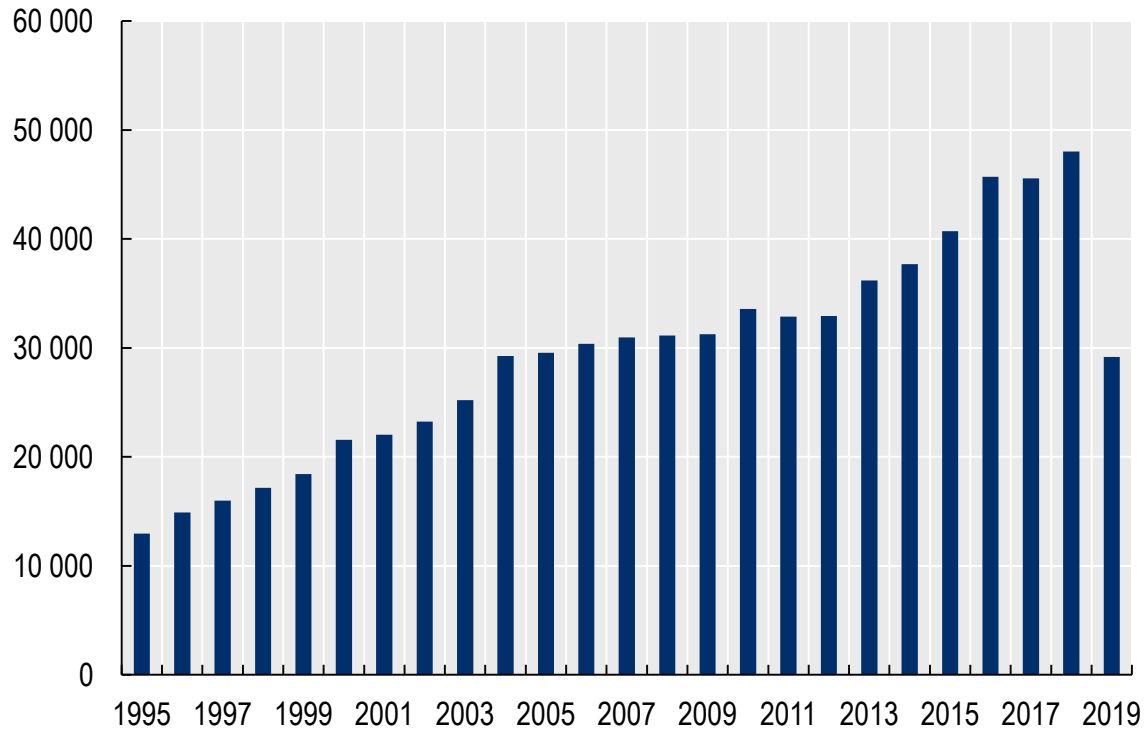


Note: Marine renewable energy is labelled "marine energy" in IRENA's taxonomy. Total generation capacity is calculated by summing the capacity of all technology types, including fossil fuels, in each year.  
Source: OECD calculations using data from IRENA (2020) IRENA Renewable Energy Statistics 2020

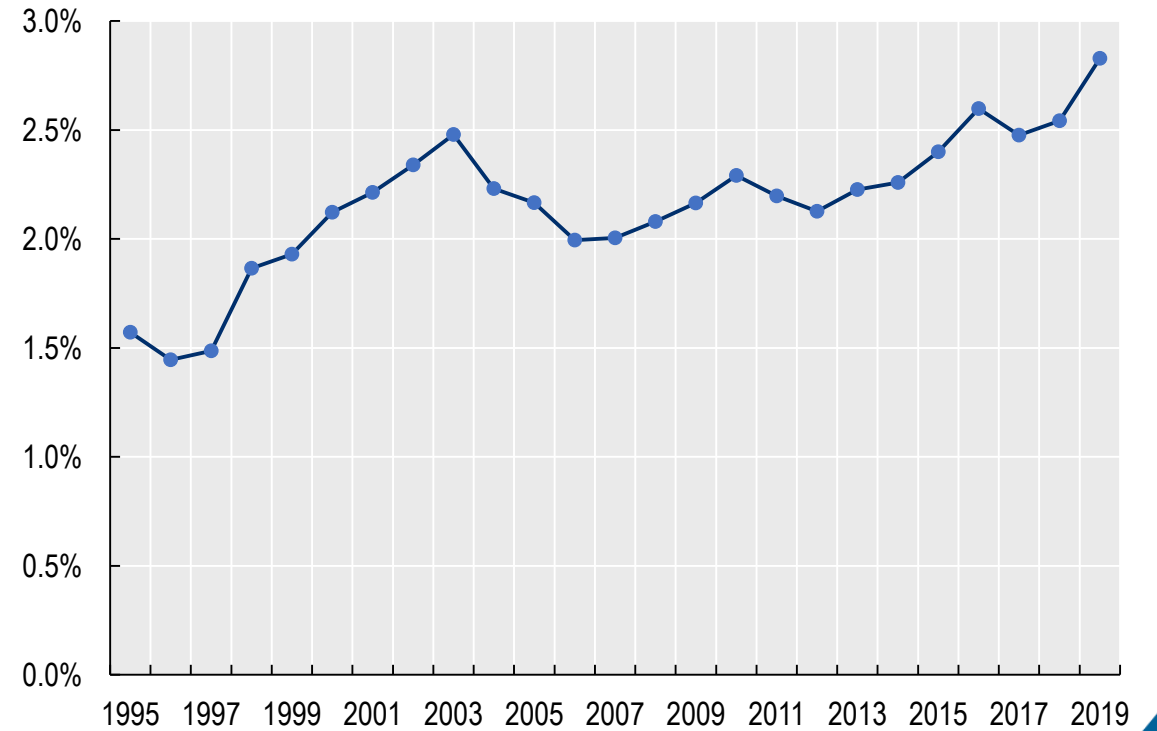


# Ocean as a destination for tourism

**Cruise arrivals  
thousands of passengers**



**Cruise arrivals share in total  
percentage of total arrivals**



Note: Statistics for 2019 remain provisional. Cruise arrivals are measured as same-day excursionists of which are cruise passengers.  
Source: OECD calculations using data from UNWTO (2020) Inbound Tourism: Arrival