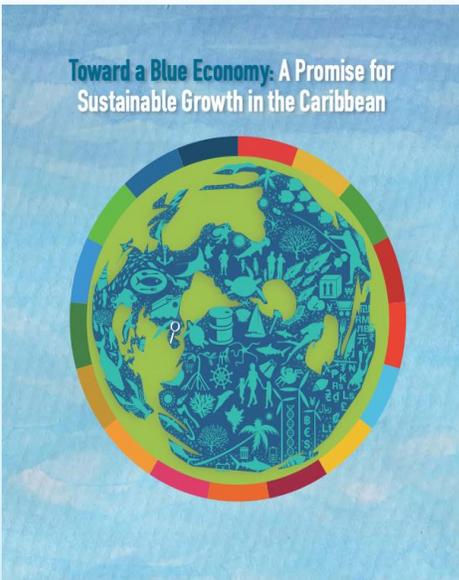


STATUS OF THE BLUE ECONOMY IN CROATIA

Ivica Trumbić

Setting the context: What is the difference between the maritime economy and the blue economy?

- ▶ The **maritime economy** is defined as those economic activities that directly or indirectly take place in the sea, use outputs from the sea, and put goods and services into the marine activities
- ▶ What is the difference between the **maritime economy** and the **blue economy**?



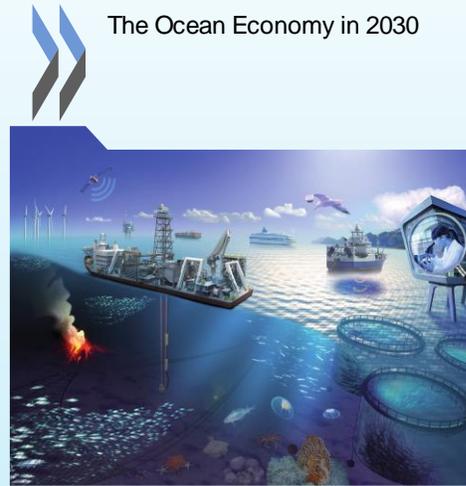
Toward a Blue Economy: A Promise for Sustainable Growth in the Caribbean

WORLD BANK GROUP



UN environment programme 50 1972-2022 Sustainable Development Goals

GOVERNING COASTAL RESOURCES
IMPLICATIONS FOR A SUSTAINABLE BLUE ECONOMY



The Ocean Economy in 2030

OECD



European Commission

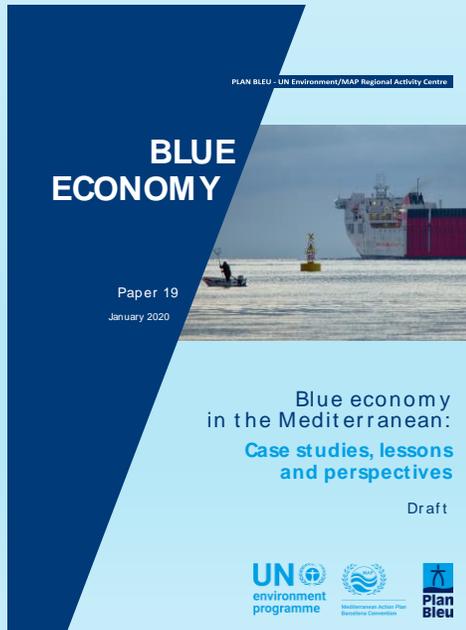
THE EU BLUE ECONOMY REPORT
2021



Union for the Mediterranean
Union pour la Méditerranée
الاتحاد من أجل المتوسط

Towards a Sustainable Blue Economy in the Mediterranean region
2021 Edition

The UfM Secretariat is co-funded by the EUROPEAN UNION



PLAN BLEU - UN Environment/MAAP Regional Activity Centre

BLUE ECONOMY

Paper 19
January 2020

Blue economy in the Mediterranean:
Case studies, lessons and perspectives

Draft

UN environment programme
Mediterranean Action Plan
Barcelona Convention
Plan Bleu



BLUE ECONOMY FOR BUSINESS IN EAST ASIA

TOWARDS AN INTEGRATED UNDERSTANDING OF BLUE ECONOMY

gef UNDP WORLD BANK GROUP PEMSEA



The Economist Intelligence Unit

The blue economy

Growth, opportunity and a sustainable ocean economy

An Economist Intelligence Unit briefing paper for the World Ocean Summit 2015

Sponsored by GORDON AND BETTY MOORE FOUNDATION

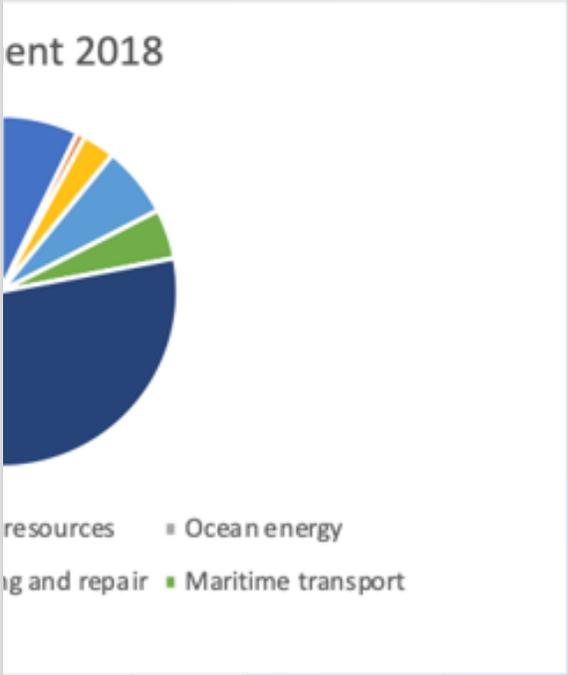
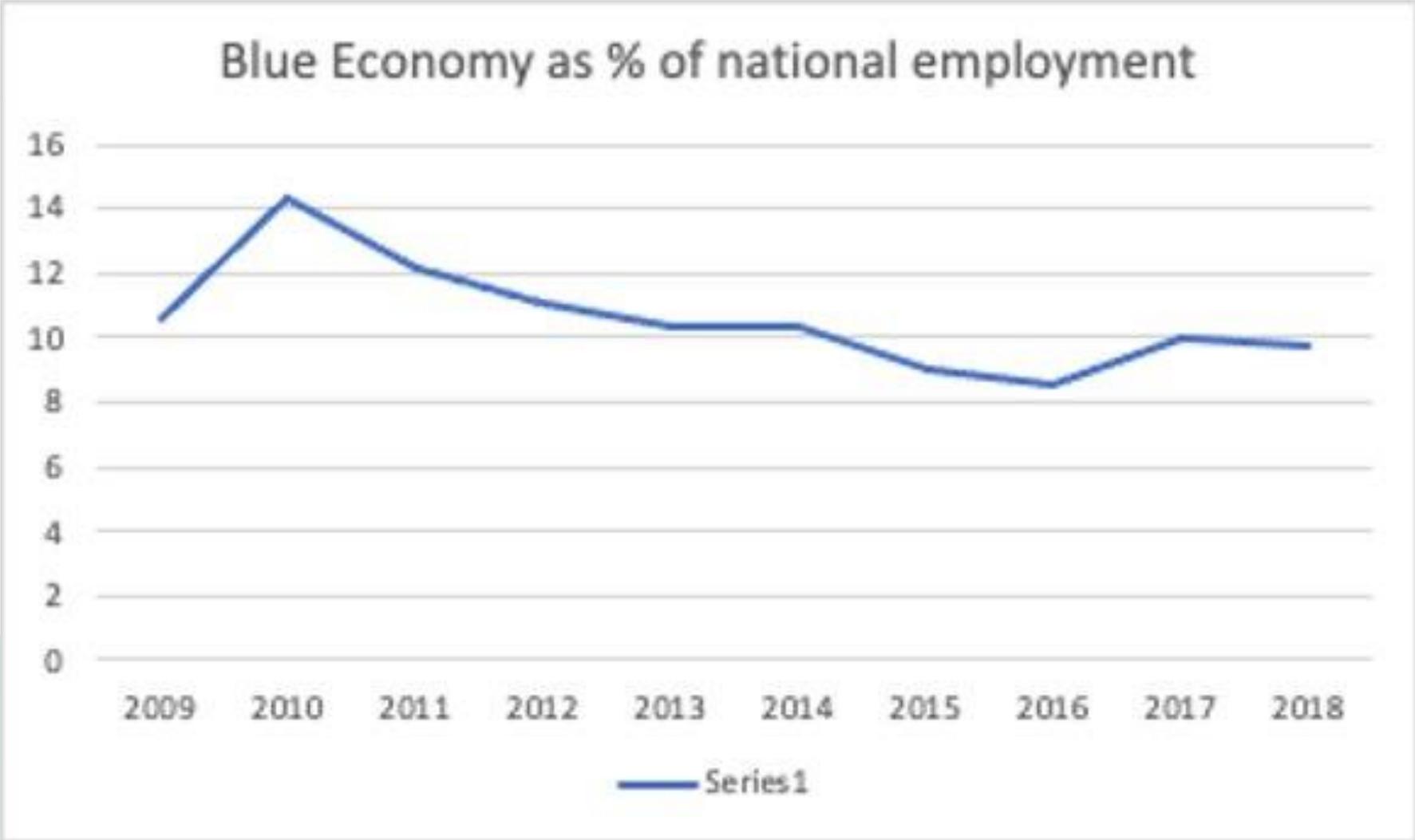
Setting the context: Definitions

- ▶ **The World Bank:** sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth, improved livelihoods, and jobs while preserving the health of ocean ecosystem
- ▶ **European Commission:** all economic activities related to oceans, seas and coasts (...) covers a wide range of interlinked established and emerging sectors
- ▶ **United Nations:** an economy that comprises a range of economic sectors and related policies that together determine whether the use of ocean resources is sustainable
- ▶ **The Economist:** sustainable ocean economy emerges when economic activity is in balance with the long-term capacity of ocean ecosystems to support this activity and remain resilient and healthy

Strategic framework for the Blue Economy in Croatia: Does it exist?

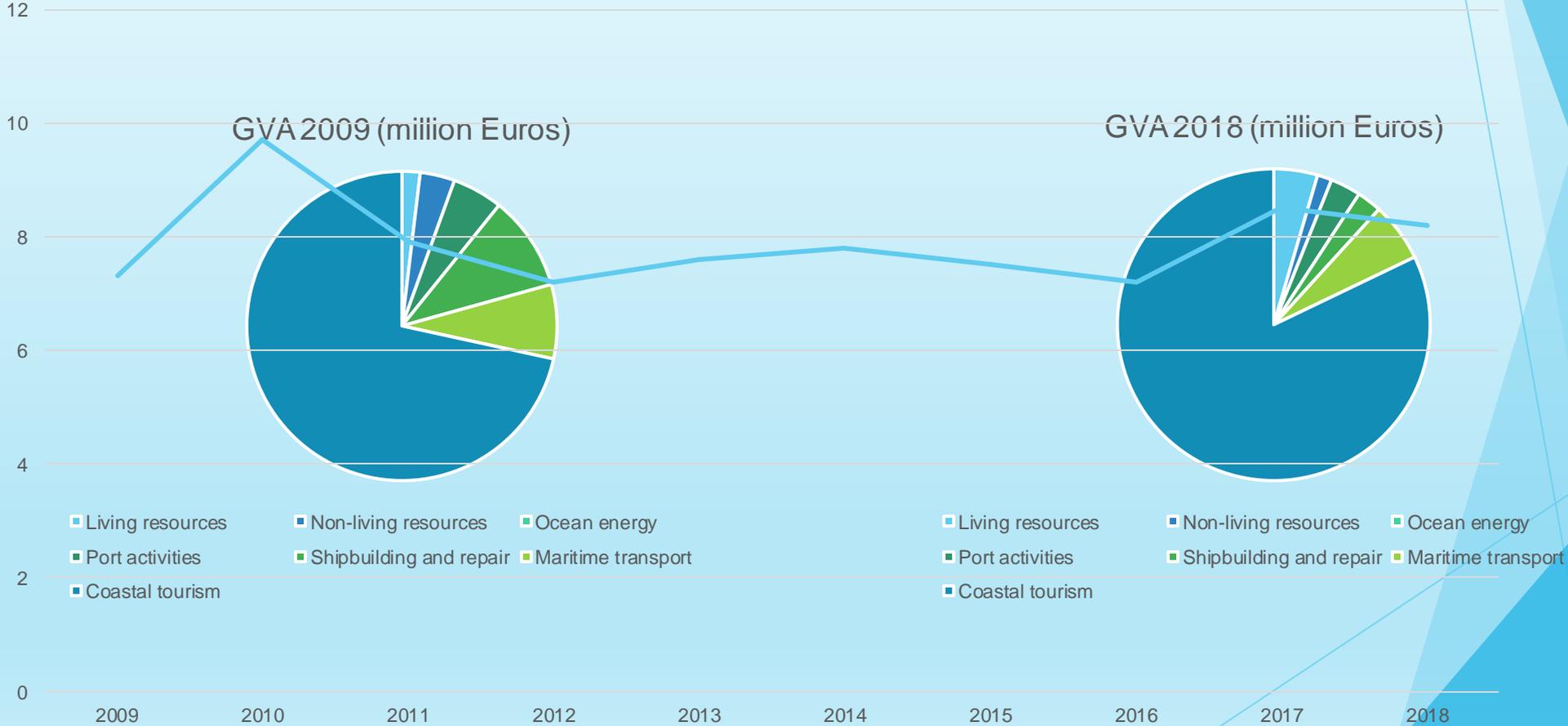
- ▶ Coastal and marine resources are the basis for the coastal and maritime economy: around 10% of the national employment and GVA
- ▶ International initiatives: EU, UNEP/MAP, EUSAIR
- ▶ National strategic context:
 - National Development Strategy (development direction 3, but no respective strategic objective)
 - National Plan for Reconstruction and Resilience
 - National Marine Environment and Coastal Area Management Strategy
 - Spatial Development Strategy
 - National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy
 - Maritime Strategy (expired in 2020)
 - Tourism Strategy (expired in 2020); Sustainable Tourism Development Strategy (to be prepared)
- ▶ However, no specific strategy for development of the Blue Economy

Evolution of the Blue Economy: Employment



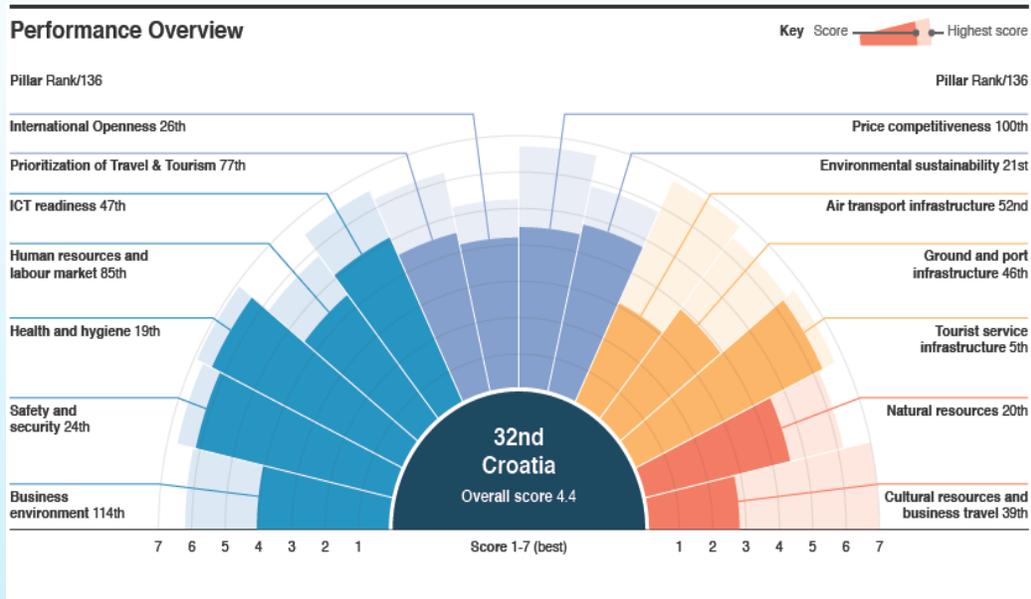
Evolution of the Blue Economy: Gross Value Added

GVA of Blue Economy as % of National GVA



Trend 2009-2018





“Value” and sustainable?

...e, in 2016, tourism contributed to almost 20
35 percent of its export revenues
...s Travel and Trade Competitiveness Index,
...ad parameters Croatia ranked 32nd in terms

Coastal spatial development in Split-Dalmatia County



Slika 68. Graf rasta urbanizirane obale Splitsko-dalmatinske županije prema stanju 1968. i 2017.g.



UTS 3 regije iz 8
(avni gradovi). Izvor

Threats to the Blue Economy

- ▶ Climate change
- ▶ Marine litter
- ▶ Overurbanization
- ▶ Water pollution
- ▶ Destruction of marine ecosystems
- ▶ Marine resource overexploitation



Some conclusions on the status of the Blue Economy in Croatia

- ▶ Croatia has abundant marine and coastal resources that have been the basis for the growth of coastal and marine economic sectors
- ▶ It is questionable how sustainable that economy is and is it really “blue” and “sustainable”
- ▶ Strategic context is there but needs some fleshing up and focusing to make Blue Economy more visible
- ▶ Capacity to use tools exists in the country but needs strengthening
- ▶ Awareness that Blue Economy is an opportunity needs to be strengthened

Business-as-usual scenario

- ▶ GVA and employment growth continue to progress along the same trajectory
- ▶ Low rate of economic growth, particularly if based on tourism, which is susceptible to external shocks, such as COVID-19
- ▶ No major policy changes
- ▶ No abrupt technological or environmental developments
- ▶ Continued depletion of most important coastal resources that might threaten sustainable tourism development model in the long term
- ▶ Socio-economic impacts are serious as a result of declining population rates and concentration in coastal settlements coupled with the depopulation of islands
- ▶ Impacts of faster than expected climate change if no adaptation measures are being taken
- ▶ Low rates of technological innovation

Blue Economy scenario

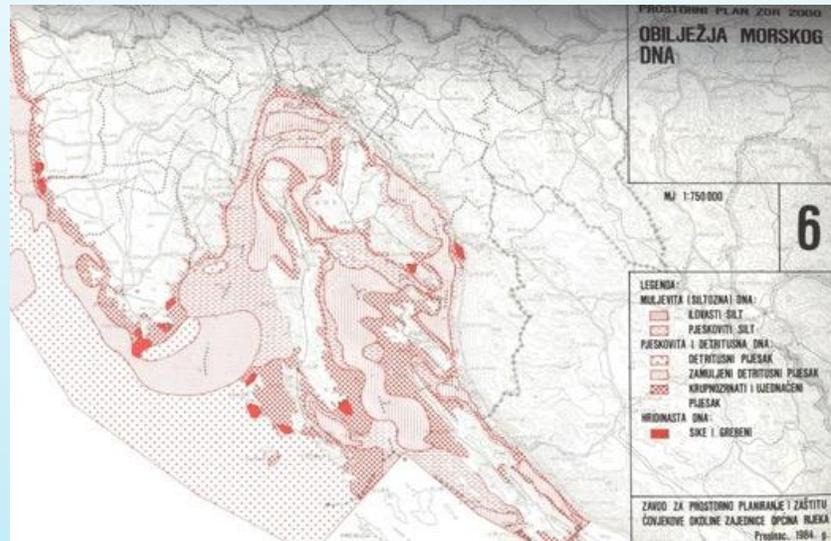
- ▶ High economic growth
- ▶ Low environmental degradation
- ▶ Development of resource-efficient technologies
- ▶ Digital economy
- ▶ Strategic framework focused on development of the Blue Economy, including right incentives to support it
- ▶ Balanced coastal spatial development
- ▶ Rational utilisation of coastal and marine resources secure long-term development of the Blue Economy
- ▶ Sustainable tourism
- ▶ Organic seafood production
- ▶ biotechnology
- ▶ Use of management tools: MSP, ICZM, vulnerability assessment, etc.



Instruments: Marine Spatial Planning for the Blue Economy

- It can promote multi-uses as well as identify sites for new and emerging uses
- Through the ecosystem-based approach, key principles such as sustainability and equity can be achieved in the process
- MSP can be used as a tool for increasing investor confidence by introducing transparency and predictability
- MSP can be a catalyst for investment in innovation and developing blue technologies
- Transboundary MSP can foster collaboration across borders for regional development

MSP in Croatia



- National Plan for the Epicontinental Belt
- ICZM plans in Coastal Counties: Šibenik-Knin; Split-Dalmatia; Dubrovnik-Neretva

Thank you!