

Aquamarina Workshop – 26 March 2008

MARITIME POLICY STUDY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATABASE

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The views expressed herein are only those of the author



Context

The Blue Book – EU Integrated Maritime Policy



Action Plan



Action 6.5 – Socio-economic Database - 2009

Maritime Policy Database

- Project consortium
 - Ifremer (Paris)
 - Maritime economy, environment and resources economics
 - BALance Technology Consulting GmbH (Bremen)
 - Shipbuilding, R&D and innovation, software development
 - MC Marketing Consulting (Kiel)
 - Regional economy, shipping
 - Tender (Ancona)
 - Seaport economy, fisheries, regional economy
 - Nasca Géomarine (Brest)
 - Regional economy, GIS, fisheries

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Maritime Policy Database

- Objectives and Steps (Action 6.5)
 - Part A: Database architecture
 - Part B: Data collection
 - Part C: Missing Data → propose solutions
- Duration: Jan-Dec 2008

Part A: Database Architecture

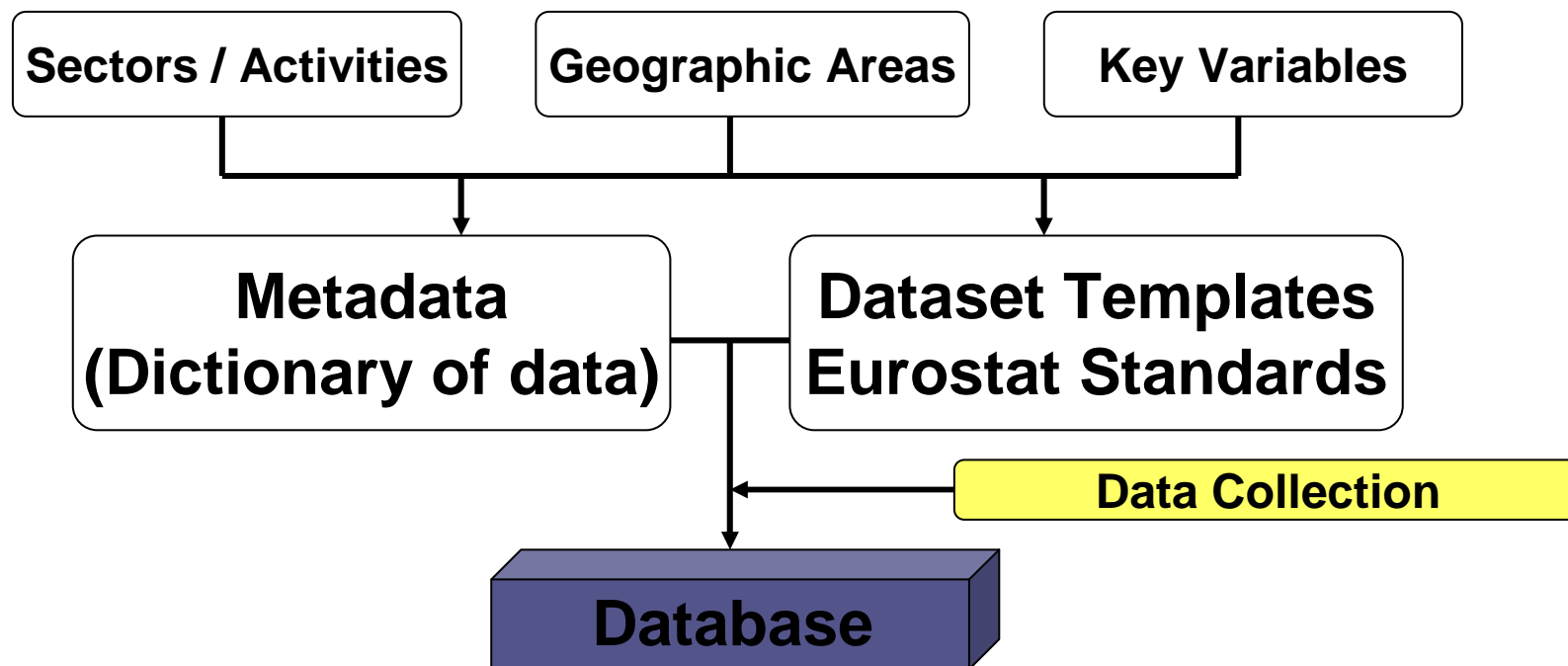
- Sector breakdown
 - Categorisation of activities → NACE classification
- Geographic breakdown
 - What are Coastal Areas?
 - Geo-referencing Maritime Activities → NUTS classification
 - How to include Seas and Islands?

Part A: Database Architecture

- Key Variables
 - Structure Variables
 - Value added, employment, income distributed
 - Development Variables
 - Growth rate, seasonality
 - Maritime Affairs Variables
 - Interdependencies between maritime economies, inter-regional trade flows)

Part A: Database Architecture

- Computerised Design and Metadata



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Part B: Data Collection

- Data Sourcing in each EU country
- Inventory of all existing data
- Main criteria
 - Traceability of data
 - Quality evaluation
 - European Statistical System → quality standards ISO 8402
 - Relevance, accuracy, timeliness and punctuality, accessibility and clarity, comparability, coherence

Part B: Data Collection

- Expected difficulties
 - Correspondence problems: Maritime Sectors vs NACE
 - Data gaps
 - Lack of information on small geographic units
 - Confidentiality
 - Lack of information on inter-regional trade

Part C: Initiatives to Collect Missing Data

- Collection methods and strategies for missing data
 - Cost-benefit analysis of collecting missing data
 - Ensure quality in line with European standards
- Propose a list of additional indicators
 - Assess additional work load
- Analyse role of geo-spatial tools

Conclusions

- Database to be delivered in early 2009
- Likely to require further improvement
- Estimates are inevitable : maritime activities are small shares of larger NACE sectors
- Local and regional data likely to be difficult to obtain
- Defining Coastal Areas requires stakeholders' advice