WELCOME TO THE PORT OF OAKLAND
Defining the Blue Economy

“The world’s oceans are essential to life on our planet. It provides our largest source of oxygen and protein and absorbs around a quarter of our carbon dioxide emissions. Billions of people depend on it for their livelihoods”

Common Wealth Club
Defining the Blue Economy

“The concept of “Oceans Economy” or “Blue Economy” is recent and originated from the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held in Rio de Janeiro in 2012.”

At the heart of the concept is a separation of socio-economic development from environmental degradation, ...This concept may now be aligned with economic and trade activities, and emerges from a need to integrate conservation and sustainability in the management of the maritime domain.
Defining the Blue Economy

In The Economist, “The Blue Economy: Growth, Opportunity and a Sustainable Ocean Economy”, a working definition of Blue Economy is stated as follows: “A 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”.
Defining the Blue Economy

The Blue Economy is sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth, improved livelihoods and jobs, and ocean ecosystem health.

The Blue Economy encompasses many activities...

- **Renewable Energy**
  Sustainable marine energy can play a vital role in social and economic development.

- **Tourism**
  Ocean and coastal tourism can bring jobs and economic growth. Coastal, Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States receive more than 41 million visitors per year.

- **Climate Change**
  The impacts of climate change on oceans—rising sea-levels, coastal erosion, changing ocean current patterns, and acidification—are staggering. At the same time, oceans are an important carbon sink and help mitigate climate change.

- **Fisheries**
  Marine fisheries contribute more than US$270 billion annually to global GDP. More sustainable fisheries can generate more revenue, more fish and help restore fish stocks.

- **Maritime Transport**
  Over 80% of international goods traded are transported by sea, and the volume of seaborne trade is expected to double by 2030 and quadruple by 2050.

- **Waste Management**
  80% of litter in the ocean is from land-based sources. Better waste management on land can help oceans recover.

To learn about other aspects of the blue economy, visit www.worldbank.org/oceans
Defining the Blue Economy
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A. Early Containerships (1956-)
   - 500 – 800 TEU
   - 137x17x9 meters
   - LOA - Beam - Draft
   - Containers across 6
   - Containers high on deck 5
   - Containers high below deck 4

B. Fully Cellular (1970-)
   - 1,000 – 2,500 TEU
   - 215x20x10
   - Containers across 10
   - Containers high on deck 10
   - Containers high below deck 4

C. Panamax (1980-)
   - 3,000 – 3,400 TEU
   - 250x32x12.5
   - 13 bays

D. Panamax Max (1985-)
   - 3,400 – 4,500 TEU
   - 290x32x12.5
   - 17 bays

E. Post Panamax I (1988-)
   - 4,000 – 6,000 TEU
   - 300x40x13
   - 17 bays

F. Post Panamax II (2000-)
   - 6,000 – 8,500 TEU
   - 340x43x14.5
   - 20 bays

G. New-Panamax (2014-)
   - 12,500 TEU
   - 366x49x15.2
   - 22 bays

H. VLCS (2006-)
   - 11,000 – 15,000 TEU
   - 397x56x15.5
   - 22 bays

I. ULCS (2013-)
   - 18,000 – 21,000 TEU
   - 400x59x16
   - 24 bays
Defining the Blue Economy

To transport the 19,224 TEU capacity of the MSC Oscar you would need:

- 1,100 Boeing 747 planes
- 35x 8000ft long trains
- 11,400 Heavy trucks
Your Port. Your Partner.

Presented by: Ron Brown
rbrown@portoakland.com
510-627-1166