

Regional economic prospect in an uncertain scenario: contribution of the Balearic Islands to the horizon 2030

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A fruitful collaboration: CES-UIB

- This is an study for the Regional Government of Balearic Islands and was carried out thanks to the collaboration of 36 scientists and scientists from the UIB and its research centers, and the Ramon Foch Center; and with the advice of the Advisory Council, made up of eight key figures in the scientific, economic and social world.
- For a question of brevity in the exposure time, we present below some of the most relevant results of this complex study. Methodologically, it can be very useful for other territories.

An important book that can be consulted on the web: ces.caib.es



ESTUDI SOBRE LA PROSPECTIVA ECONÒMICA, SOCIAL I MEDIAMBIENTAL DE LES SOCIETATS
DE LES ILLES BALEARS A L'HORIZÓ 2030 (H2030)

2019

- More than 500 pages of economic, social, labor and environmental diagnosis,
- Concretion of 274 measures of practical applicability for the regional economic policy,
- Alignment with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals,
- An example of scientific collaboration that contemplates political and economic governance.
- Occitania and Catalonia have a similar instrument.

STRUCTURE: 9 strategic areas of diagnoses and proposals ...

- ... that are ordered in two big blocks:
 1. Fund or global trends and major impacts in strategic areas (Block A).
 2. The economic, labor, social and environmental policy, which is proposed to counteract negative tendencies and favor positive ones (Block B).

1. FUND TRENDS&ODS

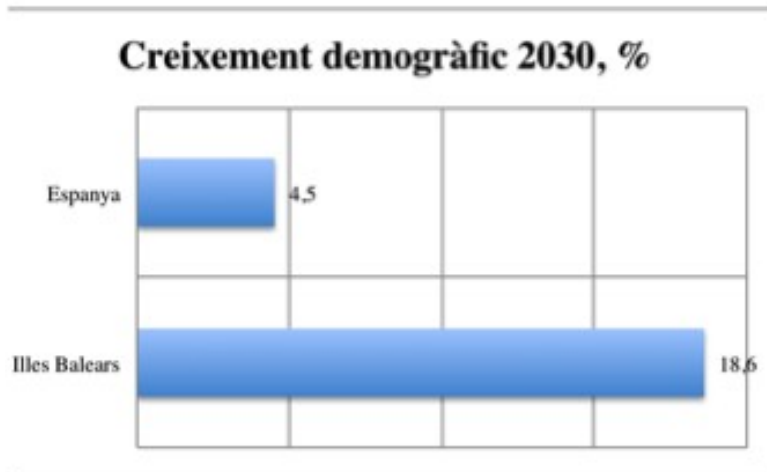
- Block A: Chapters 1 (demographics ODS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10,) , 5 (climate change ODS 12, 13, 14, 15) and 6 (digital technology revolution ODS 9) refer to trends in funds or globals that determine impacts in areas that have been selected for their strategic importance in the Balearic Islands.
- Block B: Chapters 2 (economic and labor market scenarios ODS 8), 3 (science and technology policy), 4 (industrial policy), 7 (social areas of education and training ODS 4), 8 (capacity for freight, infrastructure and mobility ODS 6, 7, 9, 11,) and 9 (social welfare ODS 1, 2, 3, 5, 16) make reference to determining socio-economic aspects.

Principal CONCLUSIONS:
DEMOGRAPHY IMPACTS ABOUT THE SOCIETY

BALEARS 2013: +18,6%. An important demographic growth

THE REGION IN SPAIN WITH MAJOR GROWTH

Balears will continue to be the region with the most important population growth: with 18.6% it will be the region that will grow more, followed by the Canary Islands with 14.8% and Madrid with 10.9%. For absolute variation, with 217,000 more residents, it will be the 6th region that will grow more.



POBLACIÓ	2017	2030
Illes Balears	1.167.000	1.384.000
Espanya	44.659.000	48.743.000

POPULATION AGING

The population of 70 or older will increase by 58,000 more people, with a growth of 46.4%, almost twice as much as it will in Spain.

The percentage of children under 15 will remain above 175,000 People, with a notable increase of young people with foreign nationality, who will now represent 15.8% in 2017 to 30.5% of the total of this group in 2030.

The total foreign population will pass from 16.8% in 2017 to 20.2% in 2030.

THE IMPACTS ON THE LABORAL MARKET

Assuming GDP growth around 2% cumulative per year from 2018 to 2030 (base scenario)

OCCUPIED (THOUSANDS)	2017	2030	% VARIATION
Primary	4,5	4,6	2.6
Industry and Energy	41,1	50,8	23.6
Construction	51,7	52,8	2.1
Hospitality, transport and commerce	215,4	265,9	23.4
Public Administration, Education and Health	93,7	120,1	28.2
Other Services	131,2	165,6	26.2
TOTAL OCCUPIED	537,6	659,8	22.7
ASSETS	613,9	697,4	
ATUR RATE	12.40%	5.40%	

ADVICE OF TERCIARISATION

- Generation of 122,200 new jobs.
- Tertiary activities will now represent 81.9% in 2017 to 83.6% in 2030.
- The growth of the active population of women will be 15.6%, while that of men will be 11.8%.
- Grow in intermediate and tertiary activities.

DISTRIBUTION OF 122,000 NEW OCCUPATIONS



THE CHALLENGES OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN ECONOMIC IMPACTS

The effects of climate change on island ecosystems could have a **negative impact on tourist demand**.

Loss of agricultural income for lower yields of crops, changes in the composition of wine and oil, the increase of diseases transmitted by vectors and the increase of annual generations of pests.

Will reduce the economic profitability of the livestock sector by increasing the operating costs of the facilities, less milk and cheese production and more presence of parasites and pathogens.

It will **reduce the profitability of commercial fishing**.

The increase in the concentration of CO2 in the air and the resulting changes in atmospheric conditions **will pose important challenges for the construction sector that will require new construction plans and the use of new materials**.

Climate change and the greatest investment effort, **leads to an increase in the public deficit** and, therefore, compromises the ability of the Administration to serve the citizens, and make the Balearic economy less "resilient" and that this affects, even Moreover, the welfare of the islanders.

CONCLUSION...

- 1. Importance of studies with this profile: robust diagnosis, based on solvent and highly consolidated research.
- 2. Translation of the recommendations made by scientists to the Economic Policy: 274 concrete measures proposed by the experts.
- 3. Participation of civil society in the discussion of measures: current process in the Economic and Social Council, with representatives of employers, trade unions and civil society (36 members in total).
- 4. Referral of the conclusions of the debates to the Regional Government.

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION