

Sustainable Blue Economy Toward Carbon Neutrality

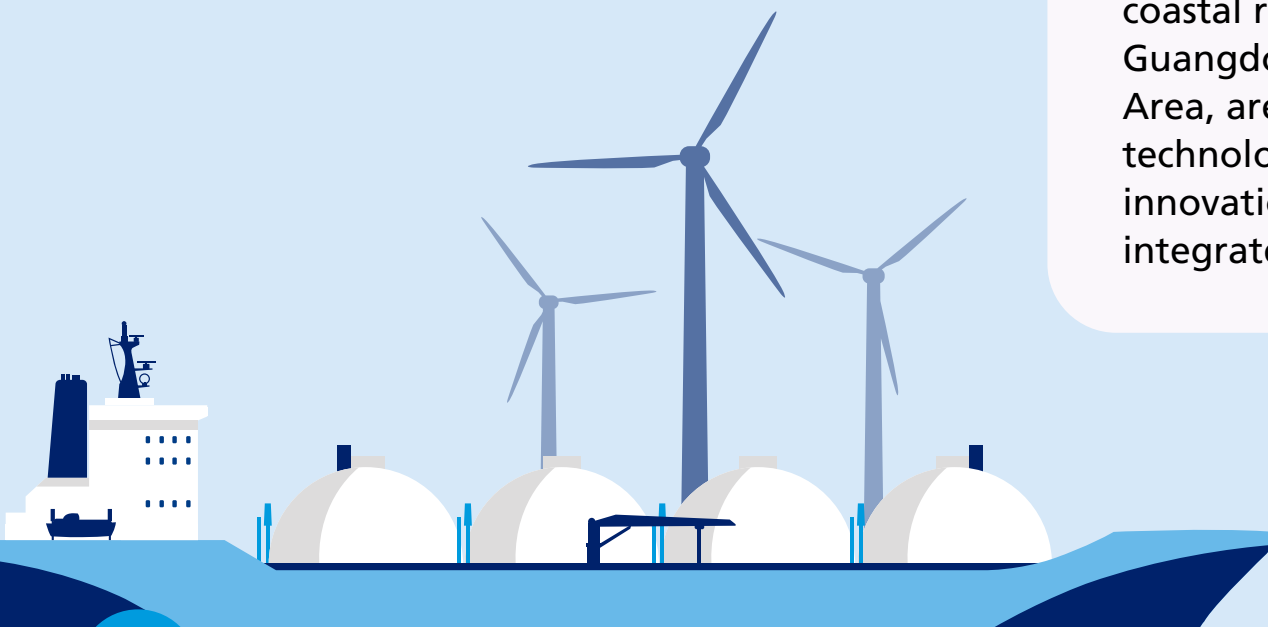


Focus

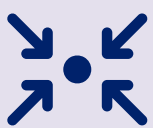
- We examined governance frameworks, blue finance mechanisms, and green technologies, which can accelerate China's sustainable blue economy (SBE), advance a high-quality ocean economy, and contribute to the 2060 carbon neutrality goal.
- We explored opportunities, policy options, and cross-sector synergies across ocean industries to reinforce a Chinese SBE and advance ocean-based solutions for carbon neutrality.

Findings

- The development of a Chinese SBE is a national strategy; however, it remains hindered by a lack of integration with other major domestic priorities, including the carbon neutrality and ecological civilization goals.
- The growth of China's SBE is restricted by a lack of strategic clarity and an underdeveloped support system, including on financing, investor engagement, disclosure mechanisms, and legal frameworks.
- With over 60% of China's GDP generated in coastal regions, strategic hubs, such as the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, are well positioned to lead in technological, financial, and policy innovations for advancing SBE and an integrated ocean governance.



Recommendations



Strengthen strategic coordination between the marine sector and other national priorities, such as the 2060 carbon neutrality goal, and integrate SBE targets into green development planning at local and national levels, including the 15th Five-Year Plan.



Enhance the financing capacity and efficiency of China's ocean economy by establishing robust regulatory and disclosure systems, innovative insurance mechanisms, and diverse financing channels.



Utilize key regions, such as the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, as pilot zones for blue economy development, leading in technological, financial, and policy innovation to advance China's SBE.