

The Shenzhen Global Marine Economy Forum 2023

Hosted by
China Oceanic Development Foundation
Global Ocean Capital Promotion Council of Shenzhen
Yantian District People's Government of Shenzhen

Organized by Shenzhen SEZ Construction and Development Group Co. Ltd.

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Public program as of 1st September 2023

Thursday 23 November 2023 14:00 - 18:30 Shenzhen time	
13:15 - On-going	<i>Registration of participants</i>
14:00 - 14:30	<i>Official opening ceremony</i>
14:30 - 15:40 Plenary 1	<i>China's marine economy by 2030</i> The session will identify the trends and factors that will drive the country's marine economy accelerated growth, setting the overall picture in comparison to the world marine economy evolution and focusing more specifically on sectors such as offshore renewable energy, shipping, fisheries and blue food.
15:40 - 16:00	<i>Coffee break</i>
16:00 - 17:10 Plenary 2	<i>Expanding the role of ocean in energy transition</i> From offshore wind to tidal, wave, thermal, and floating solar, the ocean offers a variety of renewable energy sources. Research and development in offshore energy technologies have accelerated rapidly as companies, utilities and governments prepare to meet targets for the de-

	<p>carbonization of the global economy. Nevertheless, a wide variety of opportunities for alternative energy sources remains mostly untapped. Global collaboration and sharing of scientific ocean data are critical to using ocean resources effectively and sustainably.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ China is already the world’s Number One country in adding new offshore wind capacity. Is there room to expand even more the role of offshore wind energy to accelerate the energy transition? ✓ China is second globally for installed tidal stream generation, and accelerating projects in the Tidal Stream and Wave energy domain. What are the prospects for the development of this source of renewable energy by 2030? ✓ What needs to be done to address the issues of policy support for ocean energy, funding, high construction and generation costs?
<p>17:20 - 18:30 Plenary 3</p>	<p><i>Shenzhen as an Ocean Capital</i></p> <p>Shenzhen benefits potentially from all the key assets to be positioned as a Global Marine Capital, whether it is its port which is the fourth-largest port in the world, its shipping and marine companies, the fact that it is a top high-tech center and home to a vibrant high-tech startup ecosystem, or the cluster of ocean-related academic institutions it is developing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What next steps should be undertaken to strengthen each of the assets that will fully establish Shenzhen as a Global Marine Center? ✓ How should Shenzhen create the narrative and convey the message at the international level to highlight and promote its objectives? ✓ What kind of international network and synergies should be created to accelerate the recognition of Shenzhen as a Global Marine Capital?
<p>Friday 24 November 2023 08:45 - 19:00 Shenzhen time</p>	
<p>08:15 - On-going</p>	<p><i>Registration of participants</i></p>

<p>08:45 - 09:55 Plenary 4</p>	<p><i>Fast forward to green shipping and logistics</i></p> <p>The International Maritime Organization (IMO) new set of rules aims to reduce shipping carbon emissions by 40% by 2023 and 70% by 2050, compared to 2008 levels. The pressure to reduce the cargo industry environmental impact is putting significant pressure on all shipping and logistics companies to accelerate their drive towards green shipping. Alternatives to high carbon fuels are being developed such as methanol, green ammonia and hydrogen fuels as well as solar, wind and nuclear power with some of these new energy sources being already utilized.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Where does China shipping and logistics industry stand in terms of development and use of alternative fuels? What progress with the ‘Sustainable Shipping Innovation and Development Initiative’ (SSIDI) launched in November 2022 by China Classification Society and Chinese marine industry companies? ✓ Would the adoption of a carbon emissions trading system for the shipping industry, as the EU is planning to do in 2024 help accelerate the decarbonization of the shipping and logistics sector? What lessons from the Shanghai experiment in that domain? ✓ Financing the transition to green shipping and logistics
<p>10:05 - 11:05 Plenary 5</p>	<p><i>What a sustainable ocean economy means for businesses</i></p> <p>Disruptive technologies are transforming the marine economy – from advanced materials and biotech to underwater robotics, autonomous ports and data analytics. Scientists, entrepreneurs, companies, and national governments are seeking innovative approaches to optimize the development of every sector of the ocean economy. Those that take initiative and act early will benefit from pioneering opportunities as well as the chance to unlock value from this multi-trillion-dollar resource.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ How can corporations integrate in their day-to-day operations and their culture the priority of promoting a sustainable ocean ecosystem? ✓ What businesses should do to shift consumers’ demand and expectations towards sustainably sourced ocean-related products and services? ✓ What partnerships can be built between ocean-related companies and governments to achieve the three goals of sustainability, profitability, and benefits to the community?

<p>11:15 - 12:25 Plenary 6</p>	<p><i>Developing the Blue Food business</i></p> <p>The development of Blue food is a major element in ensuring the food security of a country like China but also several ocean countries in the world. Marine farming, sea-ranching, fishery seed industry development, plant seed breeding, and deep-sea aquaculture are components of the blue food sector where growth and business opportunities are quite significant.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What policies to ensure the appropriate financing of the Blue Food industry expansion? ✓ Leveraging new technologies to accelerate the development of the Blue Food sector in a sustainable way Increasing the role of blue foods companies in the strategy to build a more diverse and resilient food system
<p>12:25 - 13:25</p>	<p><i>Lunch break</i></p>
<p>13:25 - 14:25 Plenary 7</p>	<p><i>Transformative ocean startups</i></p> <p>With their innovative and entrepreneurial mindset startups founders can have a real impact accelerating progress not only towards new marine economy technologies and businesses but also towards revived, sustainable, ocean environment contributing to the fight against climate change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What actions and policies to develop an efficient, dynamic, ocean-focused startup ecosystem? ✓ How to build efficient, synergetic innovation partnerships between ocean-focused startups and established companies in this sector? ✓ What role for ocean-focused academic institutions in nurturing ocean-tech startups?
<p>14:35 - 15:45 Plenary 8</p>	<p><i>Blue Finance</i></p> <p>China's extensive coastline and marine resources position it as a key market for "blue finance" projects, balancing economic growth and environmental protection. The sustainable Blue Economy Investment</p>

	<p>Forum at the UN Ocean Conference landed commitments worth billions of dollars from the public, private and philanthropic sectors on Blue bonds and blue loans that earmark funds exclusively for ocean-friendly projects and protecting critical clean water resources. The Bank of China has issues Asia’s first Blue Bonds, and the Asian Development Bank has launched the world’s first Blue Bond Incubator to support ocean-related projects in Asia and the Pacific. However, there is still a huge gap in funding sustainable ocean projects. How to address the obstacles such as higher financial risks and weakness of knowledge and data, to more investment in a sustainable ocean economy?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What is needed at the government and private companies levels to increase China’s investment in its blue economy? ✓ How to promote foreign investment in China’s ocean economy?
<p>15:55 - 17:05 Plenary 9</p>	<p><i>Ocean governance, what next?</i></p> <p>A number of positive developments in the domain of global ocean governance have been registered in the last period, such as the agreement at the UN to start negotiating a new global treaty to end plastic pollution, The WTO agreement on fisheries subsidies ; the WTO Agreement prohibiting harmful fisheries subsidies, marking a major progress for ocean sustainability; the “Treaty of the High Seas”, an international agreement on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction. China needs now to take an even more active role in shaping and expanding the global ocean governance architecture and could play a leading role in launching some initiatives to strengthen and expand global ocean governance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Where do we stand in moving ahead with all the measures and initiatives on global ocean governance announced since the middle of 2022? ✓ What priorities should China push for now, in terms of the next steps to expand the global ocean governance framework? ✓ Identifying some global economic and communication initiatives needed to build trust and cooperation
<p>17:15 - 18:25 Plenary 10</p>	<p><i>Blue Carbon: Fighting climate change and leveraging business opportunities</i></p>

	<p>Because of its capacity for carbon dioxide removal Blue carbon – and especially Deep Blue Carbon - is increasingly recognized as a major tool for tackling the three crucial challenges of fighting climate change and pollution and reversing the accelerated degradation of biodiversity. Coastal wetlands, mangroves, seagrass, seaweeds, and tidal marshes have a tremendous capability to « absorb » carbon emissions. However, this capacity has been utilized in a very limited way so far.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ How to bring business and governments together to make of blue carbon development a new business opportunity that will incentivize investment in that domain? ✓ Is the creation of a blue carbon credit market an effective approach for accelerating the development of blue – and deep blue – carbon?
18:25 - 18:30	<p><i>Concluding remarks: What we take home</i></p>