

A potential financing facility for a sustainable blue future.

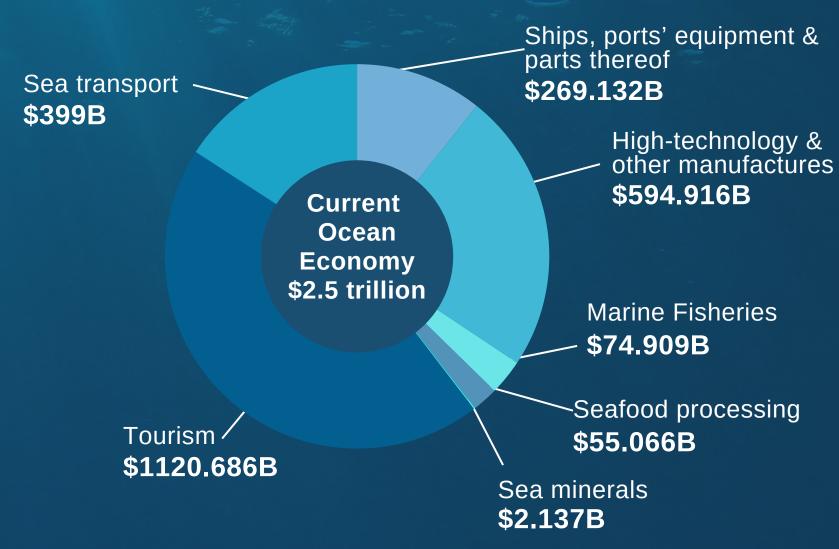
### OCEAN ECONOMY BACKGROUND

The ocean economy contributes approximately **US\$2.5 trillion**<sup>1</sup> **annually to global GDP**, with projections suggesting this could surpass US\$3 trillion by 2030. The total **economic value of global ocean assets**—encompassing both direct outputs and indirect impacts—reaches **US\$24 trillion**.<sup>3</sup>

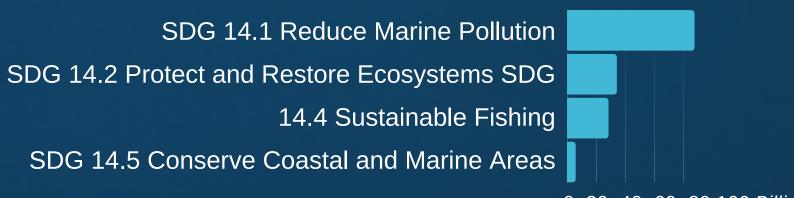
Despite this, ocean ecosystems are being rapidly depleted. SDG 14 (Life Below Water) remains the least funded of the 2030 Agenda, with an annual funding gap of US\$174.52 billion — more than 6x the current level of financial support.

While financing for positive ocean initiatives remains limited, **trillions of dollars in public funding** continue to fuel unsustainable agriculture, overfishing, fossil fuels, and other destructive activities, further damaging ocean health through **harmful subsidies**.

#### Ocean-Based Industries Export Value



#### **Costs to Achieve SDG14 Targets**



## WINDOW OF OPPORTUNITY

The global political and financial landscape is **primed to drive the launch of a transformative ocean finance facility**. With momentum building toward the third UN Ocean Conference, 2025 presents a pivotal opportunity to **turn calls for action into transformative delivery**.

Global recognition:
Ocean is fundamental
to life on Earth

1,628 pledges by states, CSOs and private sector <sup>6</sup>

1st UNOC

Agreement on fisheries subsidies (IUU) Z

Consensus on ocean action priorities 8

Billions of dollars in voluntary commitments and pledges

2nd UNOC

Adoption of the CBD Global Biodiversity Framework 9

Adoption of the
Conservation and
Sustainable use of
Marine Biodiversity in
Areas Beyond National
Jurisdiction (BBNJ)
agreement (including
High Seas Treaty,
DSI/MGR discussions)<sup>10</sup>

#### 2017 2022

IMO GHG pricing mechanism gets support from 20+ nations at new Global Financing Pact 11 cop16 agreement on multilateral mechanism for benefit-sharing from the use of **DSI on genetic resources** 12

Plastic treaty
negotiators 'chair
text' includes
potential for financial
mechanism and
polymer fees <sup>13</sup>

66

The third conference must offer transformative action... It should provide the solutions the ocean needs, to truly address and resolve key challenges we are facing.

2023

## **VISION**

Aspiration

A global financing facility able to activate the full capital stack – across multiple forms of capital & funding providers – to unlock the billions needed in sustainable ocean financing by 2040

Design Pillars

2

Diverse finance channels to to build the ocean finance market

Public/Private Development Finance model led by a 'coalition of the willing'

Win-win financing solutions for industry & ocean ecosystems

Strategic Enablers

3

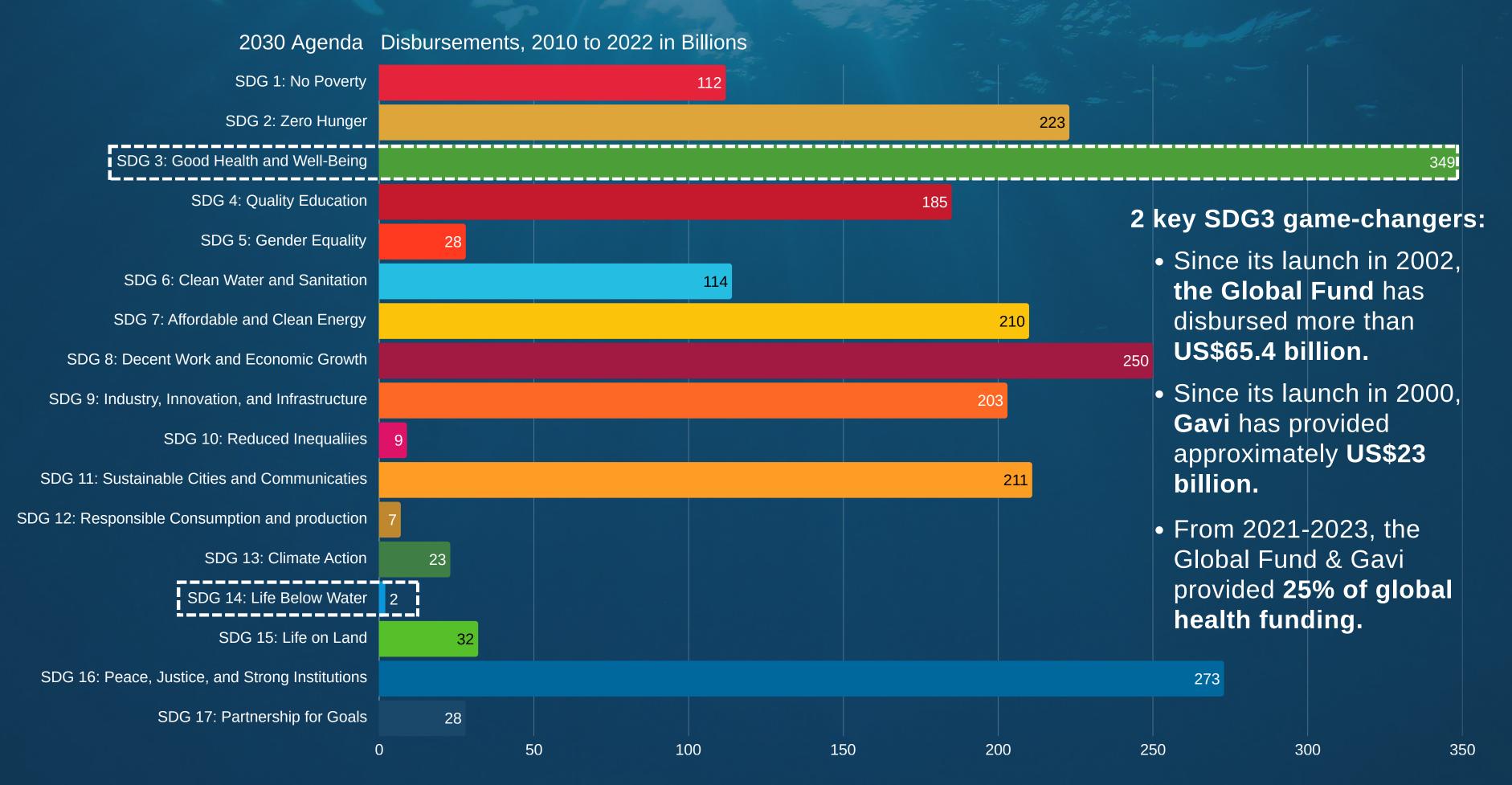
Scalable proceed models & blended finance solutions, to diversify resources

Full participation of the Global South in design & decision-making

Independent governance & timely & accessible funding Flexible financing instruments for the 'missing middle'

Aligns delivery with national and international goals and targets

## THE HEALTH SECTOR - SUCCESSFUL MODELS



## LEVELS OF ENGAGEMENT

### **Steering Committee:**

A core team leading the co-design of the Facility.

#### **Consultative Network:**

Advisory stakeholders fostering strategic collaboration and informed decision-making.

## In Dialogue:

20+ states, industry alliance representatives, financial institutions, wider conservation and IGO stakeholders consulted

20\* Entities | States within Dialogue Series

Public-private actors & UN entities















**United Nations**Global Compact







## THE WIN-WIN SOLUTION

**POSITIVE** 

Impacts on Ocean Health

# **Imposed Transition Win-Lose**

- Disrupted operations and reduced output
- Imposed regulatory burdens
- High-costs to adopt new practices/ technologies, etc.

# Business-as-usual Lose-Lose

- Collapse of marine resource stocks
- Disruptions from climate change
- Societal instability, etc.

# Collaborating Win-Win

- Scaled-up sustainable innovations
- Blue infrastructure transition
- Reduced threats to ocean ecosystems
- Improved carbon sink functioning
- Increased marine resource stocks, etc.

Solutions beneficial for industry & ocean health

# **Unsustainable Growth Lose-Win**

- Lack of sustainable innovation
- Habitat destruction & biodiversity loss
- Depleted blue carbon stocks
- Impacts on coastal livelihoods

NEGATIVE

## THE FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

**Bonds** 

#### **Proceed Streams**

Proceeds from ocean-dependent industries via pricing mechanisms, solidarity levies, and voluntary contributions

## Seed Funding

Public and philanthropic capital

#### SUSTAINABLE OCEAN ECONOMY INVESTMENT

## The Scale Engine

Blended Finance for De-risking & Scaling linvestment

Debt, guarantees, bonds (Est. 60%)

The Accelerator

**Expanding Market Opportunties** 

Patient Capital (Est.20%)

OCEAN PROTECTION

The Catalyst
Conservation

Grants (Est. 20%)

### Investment Banks & DFIs

Structuring & Placement for Bonds

Revolving & Revenue-Generating Investments

Investments for Industries & SMEs

**Conservation Action** 

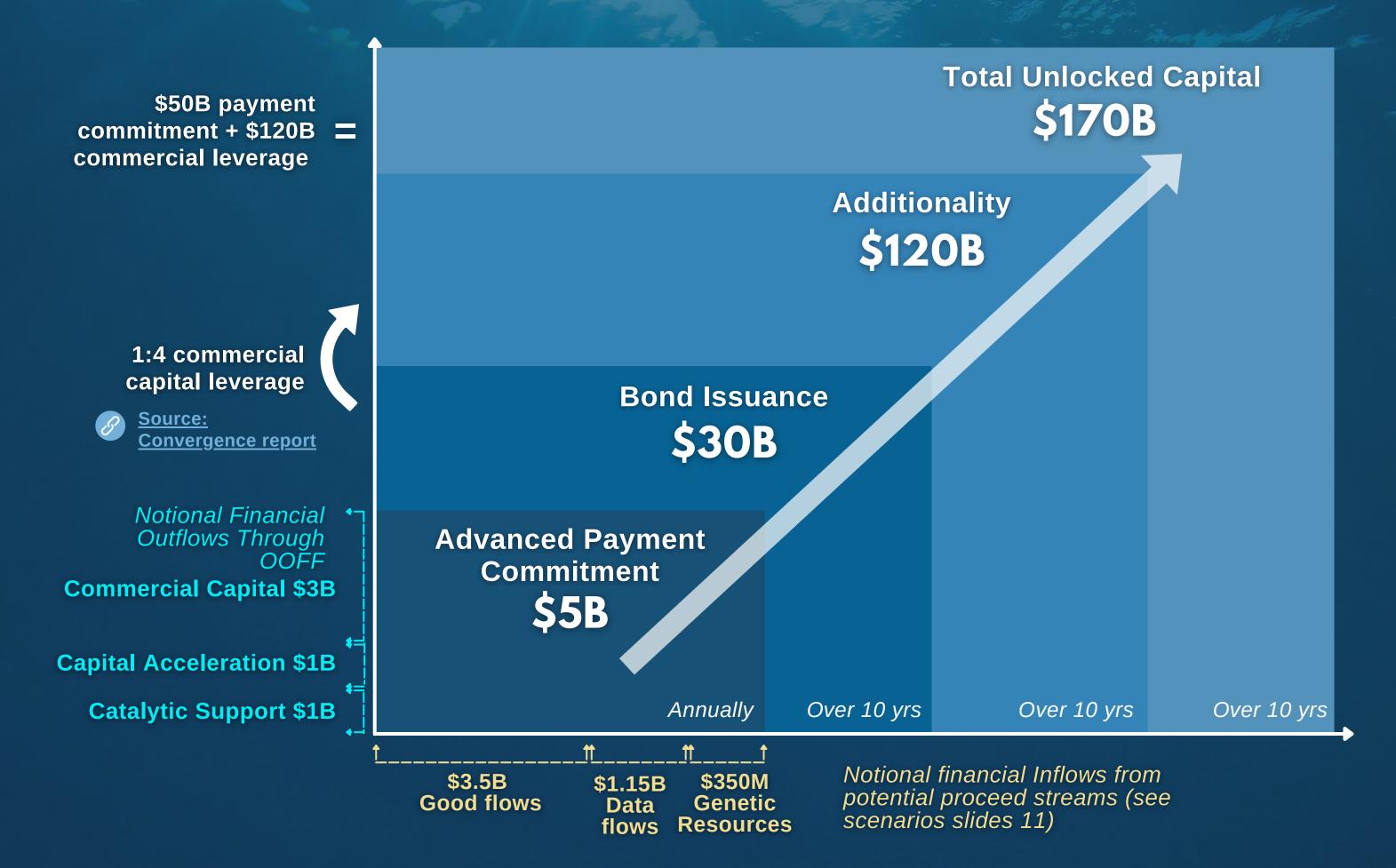
#### **Unlocked Investment**

Private Finance

#### **Aligned Finance**

International & Domestic Public Finance, Philanthropic Capital

## **FINANCING AMBITION BY 2040**



## INVESTMENT PRIORITIES

Priority	<sup>,</sup> Investment Areas

Description of Investment Opportunities (non-exhaustive)

Financial Instruments
Required for Investment

Sustainable Coastal & Ocean Economy Enabling economic systems that responsibly utilise ocean resources for growth, livelihoods, and ecosystem health.

**Supported sectors:** Shipping vessels; ports & coastal infrastructure, sustainable fisheries & aquaculture; waste management; plastic alternatives; sustainable tourism; etc.

Guarantees, concessional loans, first loss, technical assistance

Industrial Innovation Developing and implementing new technologies, processes, and practices to enhance efficiency, sustainability, and competitiveness in industrial sectors affecting coastal and marine areas.

**Supported sectors:** Energy (wind, tidal and wave); microplastic & bioplastics; maritime transport; biotechnology, marine sand mining etc.

Quasi-equity, guarantees, concessional loans, first loss, grants, technical assistance

Conservation

Protecting ocean ecosystems, enhancing resilience, and supporting the sustainability of marine resources.

**Supported priorities:** MPAs; restoration (including blue carbon projects); alternative livelihoods; community-led initiatives; etc.

Grants, reimbursable grants, capital provider

Science, Policy & Data

Enhancing knowledge of ocean health, pollution levels, ecosystem changes and blue economy needs through data & monitoring.

**Supported priorities:** data platforms/collection systems; environmental assessments; etc.

Grants

## ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES OF SHIPPING OCEAN PROCEED STREAM

**Model #1 Snapshot:** 

Marine Shipping Industry - Collaborating with IMO GHG Strategy

**Description** 

Proposed IMO GHG fuel pricing mechanism designed to ensure a simple and predictable universally mandatory payment on all bunker fuel/emissions from international shipping<sup>14</sup> - to be decided in April/October 2025.

Illustrative scenarios

in potential proceeds generated from a shipping pricing mechanism based on:

\$3.5B/year

**2.21% allocation** from the IMO GHG 158Bn USD expected revenues using medium scenario of 150\$/tonne as reference <sup>15</sup>

**Model #2 Snapshot:** 

**Marine Shipping Industry - Shipping Containers** 

**Description** 

In 2022, the world's top 50 ports generated a cumulative traffic of **600 million TEUs** (i.e., shipping containers). Proposed proceed tied to TEUs facilitated through port authorities for investment in win-win solutions.

Illustrative scenarios

Ports in
Select
Countries

157M \$7 Ocean Service
TEUs Payment

**\$1.1B**/year

Top 50 Global Ports 600M TEUs X \$7 Ocean Service

**Payment** 

= \$4.2B/year

e.g. Norway, Vanuatu, South Korea, Vietnam, Barbados, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Mauritius, Kenya, New Zealand, EU

# ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES OF POTENTIAL PROCEED STREAMS

Industries	Projected Industry Reb	Dotontial Drocood Sconarios	Estimated Potential Proceeds
Submarine Cable	\$48.91B <sup>18</sup>	Terabyte Scenario: 328M terabytes/day at 1 cent per terabyte yields a potential revenue of \$1.2B/year <sup>17</sup> SWIFT Scenario: 44.8M transactions/day at est. \$44 fees per outgoing transfer via SWIFT <sup>19</sup> = \$1.99B daily fees. A \$.07 USD lev per transaction fees yields a potential revenue: \$1.14 billion/year	<b>\$1.15B/year</b> 'y
Marine Biotechnology & Pharmaceuticals	\$11.2B & \$61.89B <sup>22</sup>	Marine Biotech Levy Scenario: % of revenue from sales and commercialization of products from "Marine Genetic Resource" as tracked & aligned with DSI discussions. <sup>21</sup> Add. options: licensing and royalty fees and levies on product sales, import, and export.	\$350M/year
Insurance	\$50.5B <sup>23</sup>	Underwater cables, containers, oil and gas tankers, offshore oil and gas installations, cruise ships and industrial fishing vessels are paying insurance.  Insurance premium fees scenario.	TBD
Tourism, off-shore wind energy, shippi plastics, etc.	ing, \$4T+	Viability of additional proceed streams being scoped through consultations with industries and stakeholders.	TBD

## PUBLIC-PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT FINANCE MODEL



Tuberculosis & MalariaProvide for classes of membership

- Self-governing Board to regulate investment & grant-making activities
- Adhere to international standards (governance, transparency, accountability, etc.)

Legal & Liability Framework

\*Inspired by GAVI

- Legally responsible within limited liability framework
- States to only assume individual international public law obligations

Risk

Management

 Insure against normal perils and unintended harms Financial & Tax
Considerations

 Tax exemption and incentivize private investors – or fair "assessment" to return some upside to the institution **Development**& Investment
Objectives

- Innovative &
   comprehensive
   financial tools
   necessary to achieve
   development
   objectives
- Segregated portfolio cells (public & private investment funds)
- Qualify with the OECD for ODA finance flows



The financing facility for a sustainable blue future.

## **ANNEX A: REFERENCES**

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