

The blue economy's contribution to establishing sustainable development

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Abstract:

This research aims to define the basic concepts and aspects related to the blue economy, in addition to identifying its characteristics and principles on which it is based. As well as determining its importance in reaching sustainable development. Accordingly, the research has reached a set of results, the most important of which are: Maximizing the potential of the blue economy requires actively involving all countries to achieve the maximum benefit from it. In addition, failure to pay attention to the sustainability of the blue economy may lead the ecosystem to suffer irreparable damage, which may hinder the ability of future generations to maintain levels of Current living. This makes the blue economy a new development approach and a strategic alternative for oil and non-oil countries, as research confirms that a third of the global reserves of oil and gas lie in the seas

Keywords : Blue economy; Sustainable development; Seas and oceans

Jel Classification Codes: Q22, Q01, O56

I- Introduction:

The blue economy concept was first proposed at the United Nations (Rio + 20) Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in June 2012. The blue economy arose from the green economy concept, in which green economy policies tend to focus on the energy and transportation sectors, with little interest in agriculture and forests. Fisheries, marine, and coastal resources are the focus of the blue economy.

The blue economy essentially means ensuring the long-term sustainable use of oceans and marine resources, and the World Bank has identified several areas of the blue economy that include fisheries, aquaculture, and associated fishing fleets and related industries. The blue economy plays a vital role in the global economy.

Since water covers more than 70% of the Earth's surface, scientists consider the oceans the true lung of the planet, as international organizations in the field of the blue economy advocate directing funding towards investments and projects compatible with international, regional and national legal frameworks, which take all possible measures to protect biodiversity and increase productivity, conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources, and create jobs essential to accelerating progress towards a sustainable blue economy.

The problem:

Since the blue economy has recently attracted more investors as a new source of opportunities, resources, and prosperity, most countries around the world will make the blue economy a priority in the coming years, creating opportunities to support blue investments such as blended financing, tax incentives, and conditional investment linked to commercial activities to achieve maximum benefit. Because the blue economy has the potential to play a critical role in bridging the food and employment gap in many countries, it may be an effective economic engine if it is managed sustainably and dangers are understood.

Based on the foregoing, the research problem will be limited to determining:

How does the blue economy contribute to creating sustainable development?

Objectives of the study: The study's Objectives are as follows:

- Defining the basic concepts of the blue economy and identifying the most important related aspects.
- Determining the most important characteristics of the blue economy, in addition to the basic principles.
- Determine the most important sectors that make up the blue economy.
- Determine the importance of the blue economy in achieving sustainable development.
- Access to a set of findings and recommendations that can help to enrich blue economy research, develop it, and raise interest in it because of its critical importance, particularly in alleviating poverty and providing global food.

Hypotheses: In order to achieve the study's main goal, the following hypotheses were developed:

- The blue economy refers to the responsible management of water resources and the long-term preservation of the seas and oceans for present and future generations.

- The blue economy contributes to long-term development by conserving and improving livelihoods while simultaneously ensuring the environmental sustainability of the oceans and seas.

Methodology: We used a descriptive approach to analyze and discuss research hypotheses and arrive at the results, describing and evaluating the research data to reach at the causes and results, and to provide suggestions and recommendations for increasing interest in the blue economy.

2-Basic concepts of the blue economy:

1.2 Definition of the blue economy:

The Economy in general is known by its seven colors; black, white, red, grey, brown and green economy. In addition to the blue economy, in recent years, voices have risen calling for replacing the brown economy, which is based on fossil fuels and is one of the primary causes of climate change in the world, as well as an increase in water and air pollution, as well as a threat to marine and wild life in all stages, which in turn poses a threat to human life on the planet, with a green economy that significantly reduces environmental risks and ecological scarcity of resources, by replacing the brown economy with a green economy that significantly reduces environmental risks and ecological scarcity of resources, However, a new economic color has lately evolved that is more environmentally friendly: the blue economy. (Mujahid, 2019).

The term "blue economy" was introduced by Belgian economist Gunter Pauli, who published his book "The Blue Economy: Ten Years, One Hundred Inventions, One Hundred Million Jobs" in 2010. The author is a reviving entrepreneur who has made a fortune from the blue economy's operations. It emphasizes water resource conservation and management, based on the idea that healthy ocean ecosystems are more productive and necessary for the long-term viability of ocean-based economies. Fishing, carrying passengers and commodities, and extracting oil and gas from the depths of the oceans and seas are all part of the blue economy (Gharbi & Mohammadi , 2019)

In The Economist, specifically the Intelligence Unit of 2015, in a report on "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" (Godfrey, 2016)

The blue economy also means good management of water resources and sustainable protection of the seas and oceans to preserve them for present and future generations (Alain, 2019).

The Ministerial Meeting of the Union for the Mediterranean on the Blue Economy 2015 defines the blue economy as a collection of human activities that rely on the sea and are supported by land-sea interactions in the context of sustainable development, particularly industrial and service sectors like aquaculture, fisheries, and technologies. Traditional and rising marine economic sectors in the Mediterranean region include blue vitality, coastal and marine tourism, shipping, shipbuilding and repair, ports, ocean energy, and renewable marine energy, including offshore wind (medblueconomyplatform, 2021). Through the implementation of sustainable practices, a sustainable blue economy allows society to benefit from the oceans and coastal areas while respecting the oceans' long-term potential to regenerate and maintain such activities. This means that human activities must be controlled in a way that maintains economic output while also ensuring that the ocean's potential is achieved and preserved over time.

The blue economy can also be defined as good water resource management, with the goal of utilizing more of the potential of the oceans, seas, and coasts in the context of sustainable development, or as a set of human activities that are dependent on the sea and may be supported by land-sea interactions in the context of sustainable development, Thus it encompasses a wide range of activities. Marine energy and clean energy from the sea, sustainable fishing, aquaculture, marine and river transportation activities, eco-tourism, climate improvement and waste management, marine protected areas, research, innovation, and business growth, beach tourism, yachting tourism, diving, and fishing are just some of the sectors involved. Obtaining oil and gas from the deep seas and oceans, reusing sewage water, logistic port activities, heavy and light maritime industries, and promoting food security with the goal of establishing food self-sufficiency, creating jobs, and reducing poverty (Alturhw A. A., 2019).

We can also define the Blue Economy procedurally as the sustainable management and good management of marine ecosystems and water resources, with the aim of promoting economic growth and social inclusion, and maintaining or improving livelihoods, while ensuring the sustainability of the environment of the seas and coastal areas.

Finally, the blue economy refers to oceanic economic development that, on the one hand, improves people's lives while also contributing to the preservation and development of the environment. increase efficiency in order to build a portfolio of projects related to it and society, the economy, and aims to protect water resources, but is one of the most important fronts of internal and foreign trade, which provides us with a tremendous amount of wealth by investing in water resources and defects gate to transport goods and commodities. As a result, it enables governments to diversify their economy away from decreasing energy sources, which represent a threat to the environment and a drain on future generations' rights (Tawfiq, 2020).

Characteristics of the blue economy:

The blue economy has the following features (Mskyn & Zarqout, 2019)

- It is a sea-based economy that provides socio-economic benefits for current and future generations, by contributing to food security, poverty eradication, livelihoods, income and employment, health and safety, equity and political stability.
- The blue economy is a strategic framework. The essence of the blue economy is to promote it according to the management model based on the ecosystem, which should be the core of the decision-making process in industry and community development.
- It is a means to boost the economy. It provides economic opportunities that arise from various activities related to water resources and coastal resources for growth and development of the economy.
- It is part of the green economy through the United Nations Environment Program and other international organizations.
- It is a sustainable marine economy by developing the marine economy while protecting the marine ecosystem well and achieving sustainable use

Components of the blue economy and related sectors:

The blue economy has enormous capabilities in terms of income generation, job opportunities, and diversification of exports, but achieving the greatest returns requires more good planning, investments, and focusing on priority sectors based on the available capabilities. The following is a brief presentation of the sectors of the blue economy (Gharbi & Mohammadi , 2019)

- Fishing
- Marine Biotechnology
- Mining in the coasts and deep seas and oceans
- Marine and Recreational Tourism
- Marine Renewable Energy
- Shipping, Ports and Logistics (Marine)
- Marine industries
- Commerce, Communication and Maritime Information Technologies
- Aquaculture
- Marine Education and Research

2.2 Blue Economy Principles:

The World Wide Fund for Nature has issued a set of blue economy principles, which include (ifegypt, 2021):

- Providing social and economic returns for current and future generations by contributing to achieving food security, eradicating poverty, improving the standard of living, improving income, providing job and safety opportunities, and achieving sustainable health, security and political development.
- Preserving the diversity, productivity, functions and value of marine ecosystems and the natural families on which their prosperity depends.

- Relying on clean technology, renewable energy and recycling of materials in order to ensure economic and social sustainability at all times.
- Controlling the management of the blue economy is achieved using management methods that are comprehensive and sustainable based on the active and effective participation of stakeholders. Where decisions must be based on sound scientific information to avoid harmful effects that undermine long-term sustainability.
- Supporting dialogue with stakeholders with the importance of developing a common definition and frame of reference for the blue economy.
- Enhance the commitment of the government and all relevant stakeholders to the vision of a sustainable blue economy. In addition, work to turn this vision into reality.
- Communicating about the blue economy with stakeholders in decision-making processes, as well as in the educational or awareness-raising framework.
- The World Bank stated: "The blue economy generates \$83 billion for the global economy annually, and this number is liable to increase annually, explaining that the potential possessed by small island developing states and coastal countries is the least developed.
- The European Union expects the global blue economy to grow faster than the general economy, and possibly double its size by 2030
- Also, more than 3 billion people around the world depend on marine life in one way or another in their daily and economic lives in particular, and that a developed country like Japan may suffer "food poverty" if it does not own its large fleet of fishing vessels

3.2 Importance of the Blue Economy

The seas and oceans cover more than three quarters of the Earth's surface, provide more than half of the world's oxygen, and host between 80%-50% of all life on Earth. Fish caught from the oceans provide nutrition, livelihoods and food security for coastal populations. It is considered as an important driver of economic development, especially in developing countries. But climate change, environmental degradation, pollution, rising levels of marine debris, and poor fisheries management practices are increasingly putting our seas and oceans at risk.

The blue economy aims primarily to reduce environmental risks and resource scarcity and reduce behaviors that lead to climate change, as well as to maintain the safety of water bodies from growing threats such as pollution and illegal fishing, based on the premise that healthy ecosystems of seas and oceans are the most productive by virtue of it covers more than two-thirds of the surface of the planet, and the World Wildlife Fund has confirmed that if the oceans were a country, its economy would be the seventh in the world, as the Fund estimated the value of all major assets in the seas and oceans at more than 24 trillion dollars, and there are more than 3 billion of People around the world depend on the biodiversity of the world's oceans and seas for their livelihood, and 80% of global trade is

transported overseas, coastal and marine tourism provide more than 6.5 million jobs, as well as blue economy industries providing livelihoods for what More than 820 million people worldwide in diverse fields (Mujahid, 2019)

The Blue Economy espouses the same desired outcome as the Rio+20 Green Economy initiative namely: “improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities” and it endorses the same principles of low carbon, resource efficiency and social inclusion, but it is grounded in a developing world context and fashioned to reflect the circumstances and needs of countries whose future resource base is marine. (Potts J. , Wilkings, Lynch, & McFatridge, 2016)

Similar to the ‘Green Economy’, the blue economy model aims for improvement of human wellbeing and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities. The blue economy is not just about market opportunities; it also provides the protection and development of more intangible ‘blue’ resources such as traditional ways of life, carbon sequestration, and coastal resilience to help vulnerable states mitigate the often devastating effects of climate change (Igbozurike, 2019):

In simplest terms, there are two elements for the Blue Economy. The first is the necessity of protecting and restoring, where needed, the existing ocean resource base that already supplies food and livelihoods to billions of people. The other element of the Blue Economy is where opportunities may exist for enhanced of new sustainable economic activity derived from the ocean. Progress and prospects for ocean-related energy, such as offshore wind and tidal energy, appear promising. Opportunities also exist to ‘monetize’ the value of highly effective coastal carbon stocks such as mangroves and sea grasses into carbon finance markets, or ‘blue carbon.’ Globally, aquaculture has been growing at a compounded rate of almost 9% since 1980, and now supplies nearly half of the world’s consumed fish protein. (Igbozurike, 2019)

3. The blue economy, the blue water economy, and the green water economy

3.1 Transition to the blue economy

Although there is no universally accepted definition of the blue economy, many agencies and organizations are working to describe how they understand the concept. An example is the principles presented by the World Wide Fund for Nature. Various sectors, governments, and organizations use the principles and other descriptions. The sustainable blue economy is a marine economy based on (The World Bank, 2017):

- Providing social and economic benefits to current and future generations by contributing to food security, poverty eradication, livelihoods, income, employment, health, safety, equity, and political stability.

- Restore, protect and preserve the diversity, productivity, resilience, essential functions and intrinsic value of marine ecosystems - the natural capital upon which their prosperity depends.
- Relying on clean technologies, renewable energy, and circular material flows to secure economic and social stability over time, while preserving the boundaries of one planet.

To create a sustainable blue economy, public and private actors must (The World Bank, 2017):

- Define clear, measurable, and internally consistent goals and objectives for a sustainable blue economy.
- Evaluate and communicate their performance on these goals and objectives.
- Creating an equal economic and legislative field that provides the blue economy with appropriate incentives and rules.
- Planning, managing, and effective governance of the use of space and marine resources, and application of holistic methods and ecosystem approaches.
- Develop and apply standards, guidelines and best practices that support a sustainable blue economy.
- Recognize that the marine and terrestrial economies are interconnected and that many threats to marine environments originate on land.
- Actively collaborate and share information, knowledge, best practices, lessons learned, viewpoints and ideas to achieve a sustainable and prosperous future for all.

2.3 Contribution of the oceans to economic growth and livelihood improvement

Trade with academic institutions, universities, scientific and research centers that can keep up with the revolution in scientific and technical knowledge, absorb and adapt it to local needs, as well as training and education, which are among the most basic requirements for productivity and competitiveness for long-term national economic development, and doubling the volume of investments in this field requires more laws from countries. Flexibility in order to contribute to the direction of the maritime industry, as well as their growth and dynamic, and it is desirable that they be financed by local banks. (Alturhw A. A., 2019)

The importance of the oceans stems from the fact that they cover about 71% of the surface of the planet and contain about 97% of the water on the planet. The same number of people depend on the oceans as a major source of protein. Increased pollution, overfishing, invasive species and unsustainable coastal development contribute to the loss of biodiversity and the deterioration of environmental health in the oceans. Therefore, the international community has proposed the blue economy approach as a means to achieve sustainable development (Alturhw A. , 2019)

- More than three billion people depend on marine and coastal biodiversity for their livelihoods. Globally, the market value of marine and coastal resources and industries is

estimated at about three trillion US dollars annually, which is equivalent to about 3.1% of global GDP (the global GDP is 96.1 trillion dollar).

- The oceans absorb about 30% of the carbon dioxide produced by humans, which reduces the effects of global warming.
- More than three billion people depend on the oceans as their main source of protein.
- Marine fisheries directly or indirectly employ more than 200 million people.

3.3 The blue economy is a path toward sustainable development:

The blue economy refers to promoting economic growth and social inclusion, and maintaining and improving livelihoods while ensuring the environmental sustainability of the oceans and seas at the same time. For this reason, the international community has proposed a blue economy approach to address the balance between the three dimensions of sustainable development. In the blue economy, seas and oceans contribute to the eradication of poverty by creating sustainable livelihoods, decent work, food and minerals, and mitigating the effects of climate change. Central to the blue economy approach is the link between social and economic development, conservation and rehabilitation of marine ecosystems. The blue economy incorporates the true value of blue natural capital into all aspects of economic activity, including visualization, planning, infrastructure development, trade, travel, exploitation of renewable resources, production and consumption of energy.

The blue economy depicts these seas and oceans as development spaces, integrating spatial planning, conservation, sustainable use, mineral extraction, bio prospecting, sustainable energy production, and shipping, thus breaking the mold of business as the usual “brown” development model where oceans are seen as a vehicle for extraction Resources and free dumping. Where the blue economy integrates ocean values and services into economic modeling and decision-making processes, the blue economy model thus constitutes a framework for sustainable development, achieving equal access to, development and benefit-sharing of marine resources; This allows allowing for re-investment in human development and alleviating the burden of the national debt. (UNEP, 2012)

According to the blue economy approach, the natural marine resources and their source are used only if low and sustainable energy options are used for the efficient and optimal use of the resources. The economic assessment of coastal habitats such as forests, coral reefs, sea grass, and other wetland types includes the direct and indirect use of their natural resources and includes ecosystem goods and services from these coastal habitats; Tourism, recreation, fisheries, coastal protection, biodiversity and carbon storage. If these ecological services are used properly and sustainably, these habitats will continue to provide ecosystem services for humans and other living organisms (Alturhw A. A., 2019)

According to the (OECD, 2019) report, "The Ocean Economy in 2030", the Blue Economy "could outperform the growth of the global economy as a whole, both in terms of value added and employment. In the coming decade, marine energy, Marine Biotechnology, Coastal Tourism, transport and food production sectors could offer unprecedented development and investment opportunities. However, there is increasing evidence that

losses in the ocean's natural capital resulting from unsustainable economic activity is eroding the resource base on which such growth depends.

4. The blue economy, creating jobs and fighting poverty

Blue Economy Challenges

The potential for developing a blue economy is limited by a series of challenges, as aquatic ecosystems are viewed as unlimited resources and largely waste-free repositories. However, these resources are far from limitless. Where increasing demand, insufficient economic incentives, technological progress, lack or insufficient capacity, lack of full implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and other legal instruments, and inadequate application of management tools have led to poorly regulated activities, these and other factors have led to the use of Excessive valuable marine resources and coastal areas. In this increasingly competitive space, the interests of the most dependent and vulnerable (such as small artisanal fishermen) are often sidelined, often in favor of other sectors (such as coastal tourism), where the actual economic benefits may in fact be ephemeral or exported to other sectors. foreign investors. The main human impacts include the following (The World Bank, 2017)

- Unsustainable extraction from marine resources, such as unsustainable fishing as a result of technological improvements coupled with poor management of access to fish stocks and increased demand.
- Physical alterations and destruction of marine and coastal habitats and landscapes due to coastal development, deforestation and mining.
- Marine pollution, in the form of excess nutrients from untreated wastewater, agricultural runoff and marine debris such as plastic.
- Effects of climate change, in the form of slow-onset events such as sea level rise. The long-term effects of climate change on ocean systems are not yet fully understood, but it is clear that changes in sea temperature, acidity, and major ocean currents, among others, are already threatening marine life and the habitats and communities that depend on them.
- Exclusive economic zones, areas in which a country has sovereign rights to explore and use marine resources, are critical to the economies of small island developing states and the corresponding land mass and administrative capacity of government often dwindle.

5. Blue growth and its sectors

Ocean-related economic activities are developing against the background of a rising world population, growing consumption, and an ever-increasing need for new sources of food, energy and minerals. For example, according to the World Bank, by 2030, two-thirds of fish destined for food consumption is expected to be farmed, mostly in the sea. Offshore wind energy is expected to rise to become the leading technology for power generation by 2030, and maritime trade is expected to quadruple by 2050. On land, the ocean-related economy will see a surge in investment in coastal infrastructure, industry and tourism as global migration to cities deepens. And coasts. At the same time, the risks to coastal

populations from rising sea levels and storm surge as a result of climate change will lead to the need to develop defense infrastructure. As previously defined, the blue economy consists of sectors whose revenues are related to the ocean's renewable living resources (such as fisheries) as well as those related to non-living and therefore non-renewable resources (including extractive industries, such as dredging, seabed mining, and offshore oil and gas). It also includes activities related to trade and commerce in and around the oceans, ocean monitoring and control, and coastal and marine area management, protection and restoration. The following table provides a summary of the types of activities in the blue economy, related industries and sectors, and drivers of growth

Table (1): Components of the Blue Economy

Type of Activity	Ocean Service	Industry	Drivers of Growth
Harvest of living resources	Seafood	Fisheries	Food Security
		Aquaculture	Demand for Protein
	Marine biotechnology	Pharmaceuticals, chemicals	R&D for healthcare and industry
Extraction of non living resources, generation of new resources	Minerals	Seabed mining	Demand for minerals
	Energy	Oil and gas	Demand for alternative energy sources
		Renewables	
Fresh water	Desalination	Demand for fresh water	
Commerce and trade in and around the oceans	Transport and trade	Shipping	Growth in seaborne trade; International regulations
		Port infrastructure and services	
		Tourism	Growth of global tourism
	Tourism and recreation	Coastal Development	Coastal urbanization Domestic regulations
Response to ocean health challenges	Ocean monitoring and surveillance	Technology and R&D	R&D in ocean technologies
	Carbon Sequestration	Blue Carbon	Growth in coastal and ocean protection and conservation activities
	Coastal Protection	Habitat protection and Restoration	
	Waste Disposal	Assimilation of nutrients and Wastes	

Source: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development 2017 /The World Bank : www.worldbank.org

The blue economy as a policy to diversify income and preserve water wealth in Algeria:

Algeria has to diversify its sources of income away from oil and develop more stable sources of income for the national economy so that it may be built on a diverse resource basis. As a foundation for economic diversity, long-term growth, and environmental stewardship. Because of its strategic location on the maritime navigation routes that overlook the international routes of ships transiting to Europe, it is qualified to efficiently develop and exploit the fields and activities of the blue economy. It overlooks the Mediterranean Sea and its coasts extend for a considerable distance. It can also develop fisheries by implementing a number of development projects in this field, such as ports,

markets, cold stores, developing the fishing fleet, as well as fish farming and stimulating exports, which will elevate the country to the forefront of fish production, allowing it to achieve economic growth while preserving fish, natural or water resources while providing job opportunities (Ben Abbas & Laour, 2019).

The blue economy also has a number of advantages that benefit the national economy, including the following:

- Provide current generations with environmental opportunities.
- Serving the concept of sustainable development in all its aspects.
- Supporting small projects to provide new resources.
- providing job opportunities by stimulating entrepreneurship and creating innovative practical programs

Vision and National strategy for the blue economy in Algeria:

Algeria's blue economy must support development opportunities for all economic sectors. It must ensure their societal and economic resilience by targeting at the same time local, national, regional and international markets, and be part of a forward-looking approach in order to anticipate changes and structural trends that could have a direct impact and / or indirect on the economy, society and the environment.

The development of the blue economy must be thought out and initiated by guaranteeing:

- The coexistence of current uses and activities related to new sectors and future uses of known or yet to be discovered resources,
- The most possible sustainable exploitation of Algeria's maritime capital and coastline.
- Maximizing the creation of value and jobs at the national and local levels.

In accordance with Algeria's vision as well as its international commitments on the social, environmental and economic aspects of the Blue economy, the following 11 challenges/strategic axis are defined by the national strategy of the blue economy: (Ministry of Fisheries and Fish Production , 2021)

- Contribute to the global governance of seas and oceans (global & regional scales);
- Improve maritime governance (national, inter-wilayas, wilaya, local levels);
- Improve the integration and resilience of coastal cities with regard to maritime and coastal issues;
- Protect and enhance the potential of marine ecosystems and sustainably maintain the services that these ecosystems provide to society;
- Contribute to the health security of the country;
- Contribute to the food security of the country;
- Contribute to the water and energy security of the country;
- Provide an appropriate response to the climate challenge in marine and coastal areas;
- Contribute to socio-economic and employment resilience, especially among young people and women
- Share and convey the principles of sustainable development and the blue economy;
- Sustainably and efficiently finance the blue economy.

In reply to each of these strategic axis, strategic orientations have been defined. Each strategic orientation is implemented by priority actions which are defined by a target and indicators. The objectives and priority actions are accompanied by indicators that make it possible to measure their performance and monitor their implementation. The contribution of actions related to each Strategic axis to the Government's action plan are adopted in February 2020. Each action is linked to a single strategic orientation but can contribute in a transversal and integrated way to other strategic orientations.

Conclusion:

It seems clear that the blue economy has begun to take its place within the global economy based on its importance in contributing to growth rates, improving living standards and preserving the environment in a sustainable manner, and considering that the oceans, seas and marine resources are among the most important and valuable natural resources, and that is why all countries should adopt this concept, The sustainable ocean economy represents a real opportunity for the countries of the world to protect their biodiversity, maintain their food and climate security, and diversify their sources of income. From the foregoing, a set of results can be drawn:

- The blue economy seeks to promote economic growth, social inclusion and maintain or improve livelihoods while ensuring environmental sustainability at the same time, by focusing on the concept of sustainability, as it is a model that constitutes a framework for the embodiment of sustainable development goals.
- Maximizing the potential of the blue economy requires the effective involvement of all countries in order to achieve the maximum benefit from it. The current stage of the blue economy is considered an exploratory stage in a long path to its development, and it is dangerous to limit the concept to the aspect of market exploitation and thus the depletion and waste of its wealth.
- Failure to pay attention to the sustainability of the blue economy, causing the ecosystem to suffer irreparable damage, which may hinder the ability of future generations to maintain current living standards

The blue economy is a new development approach and a strategic alternative to oil and non-oil countries, as research confirms that a third of the world's oil and gas reserves lie in the seas.

Recommendations:

- The blue economy should not only be about market opportunities, but should also work on developing non-blue resources, such as traditional ways of life to help weak countries mitigate the devastating effects of climate change
- Establishing an economic system as an international legislature that provides the blue economy with appropriate incentives
- Blue economy goals should be monitored on a regular basis and progress reported to all stakeholders in a transparent manner

- Strengthening the blue economy community (coastal oil states) that works on finding solutions for sustainable development in the region, as well as establishing partnerships and initiatives to harness the potential of blue growth
- Harnessing the potential of blue capital to improve the lives of communities.
- Foundations should be laid for the creation and promotion of true knowledge of marine culture. It has become urgent to spread blue awareness among citizens to improve the situation in our seas, and it has become necessary to create synergies and work hand in hand to enhance this awareness. It is important to draw a roadmap that we can put forward with the general public that will connect us to acquire marine culture and spread blue awareness (Bianco, 2020)

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