



State of Oceans and Coasts CHINA



China's National SOC Report (publication pending) provides information on the status of seas and coasts of People's Republic of China, including the national ocean economy; quantity and quality of resources the coastal areas; and the existing and potential uses of such resources. The report also aims to

contribute to the blue economy assessment and monitoring progress on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA), the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), other international agreements subscribed to by PR China, and related national laws and policies on oceans and coasts.

PR China's Ocean Economy in Context

Indicator	Available Information (as of 2017)
Land area ¹ (square kilometres or km ²)	9,600,000 km ²
Coastline ¹	18,000 km
Sea area ¹	4,700,000 km ²
Population ²	1,386,395,000 (excluding Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao)
Coastal population ²	595 million (as of 2015) = 43.3% of the national population
Ocean economy ²	US\$1,041.9 billion (in 2015)
Employment in ocean economy ²	35.9 million people (in 2015)
Estimated value of coastal and marine ecosystems ²	US\$150 billion
Percentage of coastline with ICM ²	29%
Marine protected area ³ (percentage of territorial waters)	5.4%
Ocean health index (OHI) ⁴	62 (China is ranked 160 out of 221 countries and territories)
Gross domestic product ³ (GDP, in constant 2010 US\$ prices)	US\$10.2 trillion
Human development index (HDI) ⁵	0.752 – high human development category—positioning China at 86 out of 189 countries and territories.
Gross national income (GNI) per capita ⁵ (at 2011 PPP prices)	US\$15,270
Access to safely managed water supply ³	no data
Access to safely managed sanitation ³	59.69% (urban: 73.43%; rural: 41.97%)

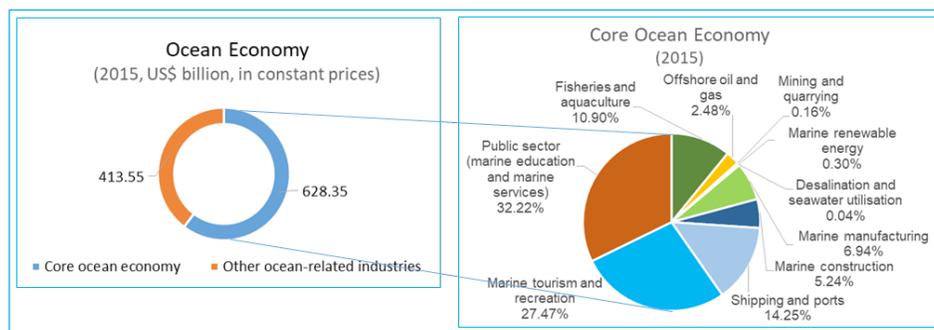
¹ China Marine Statistical Yearbook 2016

² NSOC Report 2018

³ <https://data.worldbank.org/country/china>

⁴ <http://www.oceanhealthindex.org/region-scores/scores/china>

⁵ UNDP (2018). *Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical Update*. (Accessed from http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/CHN.pdf)



Transitioning to Blue Economy

Ocean economy	Blue Economy Initiatives
<p>Fisheries and aquaculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fisheries and aquaculture production contributed US\$68.5 billion in value added in 2015. Around 6 million people are employed in this sector. 	<p>Ecological Pond Aquaculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In May 2009, Dongying adopted an ICM Strategy, which included actions to achieve the dual objectives of developing the aquaculture industry and improving marine environment. The city then began transforming away from Traditional Pond Aquaculture – with the setting of objectives of reducing aquaculture pollution, strengthening safety control and seafood quality, enhancing seafood production sustainability, consolidating management and tracking, applying new technologies, building reputation and local brand, and increasing job opportunity and incomes. <p>Marine ranching</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marine ranching is in a new form of production for maintenance and utilisation of marine resources, based on marine ecology principles and modern marine engineering to make full use of natural productivity. Benefits: Marine ranching in Shandong Province resulted in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> improved the marine ecosystem supply increased marine fishery production recovery of the function of marine ecosystem increased income of fishermen stable annual production of aquatic products reduce greenhouse gas emissions develop circular economy create green, environment- friendly enterprises
<p>Coastal and marine tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2015, the coastal tourism had a value of US\$172.63 billion. By 2015, employment in the coastal tourism industry reached 1,306,000, accounting for 3.7% of the employment in marine-related industries in China. 	<p>Green tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> China has actively promoted the development of green tourism. The State Council's <i>Opinions on Accelerating Development of Tourism Industry</i> puts forward a series of measures for energy saving and environmental protection. Hotels, rural tourism operators, and other tourism entities are given support to actively: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use new energy sources and new materials apply energy-saving emission reduction technology implement energy management contracts shift to efficient lighting
<p>Ports and shipping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ports and shipping sector contributed US\$89.54 billion to China's GDP in 2015. Approximately 865,000 people were employed in this sector. 	<p>Green ports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2013, the Ministry of Transport released the <i>Green Port Rating Evaluation Standard</i>, providing the quantitative criteria in the four major aspects of port enterprises, i.e., energy saving and emission reduction, management concepts related to green development, actions and measures, and effects. Shanghai Port. As the largest cargo port in China, Shanghai Port implemented innovative measures and technologies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "oil-to-electric power" renovation of some rubber tired gantry(RTG) cranes mobile shore-based variable-voltage/variable-frequency (VVVF) power supply systems Benefits: Compared with the RTG of diesel power, the energy consumption decreased by more than 47%, and the costs of energy consumption were reduced by more than 72%. The port would reduce CO₂ emissions by 910,000 tonnes, which is equivalent to 370,000 tonnes of coal.
<p>Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> China is committed to reducing, by 2030, carbon emissions intensity--the amount of energy used per unit of GDP-- by as much as 60%-65% over the 2005 levels. 	<p>Marine renewable energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> China has built dozens of tidal power plants in Shunde and Dongwan of Guangdong, Rushan of Shandong, Chongming of Shanghai, etc, with total installed capacity of 6 megawatts (MW). The Jiangxia power plant is the largest Chinese tidal power plant in operation, with capacity of 3.2 MW. In April 2010, China built its first wave power project on the Gezhou Island, Guangdong Province, which was designed to generate 300 million kilowatt-hour (kWh) per year. China's offshore wind power generation has entered the commercialized operation stage. In 2015, 100 new offshore wind power sets were installed in China, with a capacity reaching 360.5 MW.
<p>Water</p>	<p>Desalination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the end of 2014, China's capacity of seawater desalination projects reached 926,900 tonnes/day, of which 70% is used for industrial cooling To reduce the environmental impact, the high-concentration brine goes to salt fields after being processed using appropriate technologies. This has reduced the evaporating time of salt fields, increasing output of crude salt, and creating benefits with less human resource cost. <p>Wastewater treatment and water reclamation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> China is scaling up the construction of sewage treatment facilities to achieve 70% coverage of key cities and coastal provinces in China by 2020. New, modern technologies are being applied. <p>Habitat restoration and management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> China is identifying the ecological red line, establishing networks of marine reserves and MPAs, restricting sea reclamation, and conducting ecological remediation projects, including the "Southern Mangrove Planting", "Northern Chinese Tamarisk Planting", and "Blue Bay" as part of promoting the blue carbon.