



Implementation of Ocean-related Sustainable Development in China



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Outline

1 National SDG Implementation, especially **ocean-related SDGs**

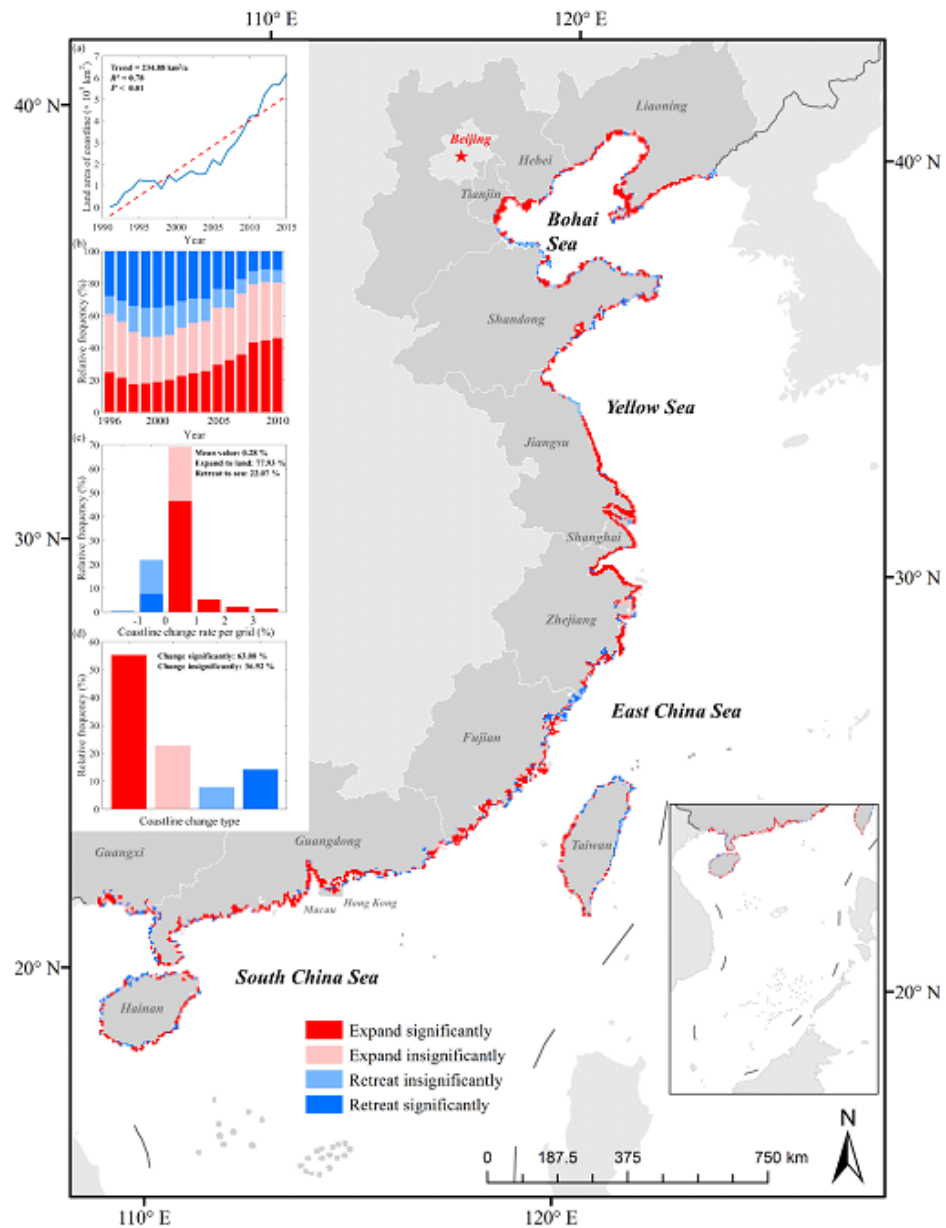
2 Comments and suggestions



1. China's Practices



1.1 China's coast and marginal seas



1.2 Legal system

1. *Constitution of China*
2. *Law of Marine Environmental Protection*
3. *Law of Sea Use Management*
4. *Law on the Exclusive Economic Zone and the Continental Shelf*
5. *Law on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone*
6. *Law of Fisheries*
7. *Law on Island Protection*
8. *Regulation on Marine Environmental Protection of Coastal Engineering*
9. *Regulation on Marine Environmental Protection of Offshore Engineering*
10. *Regulation on Ocean Dumping*



1.3 Overall Progress

Ecological civilization, national strategy

Position paper---China's support for the 2030 Agenda

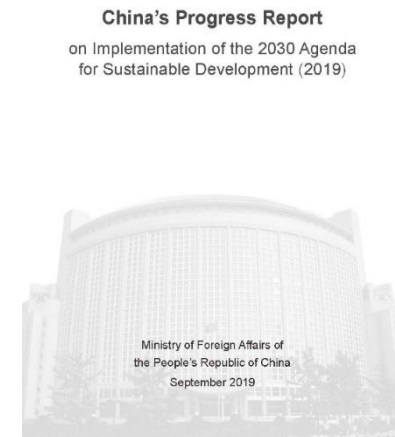
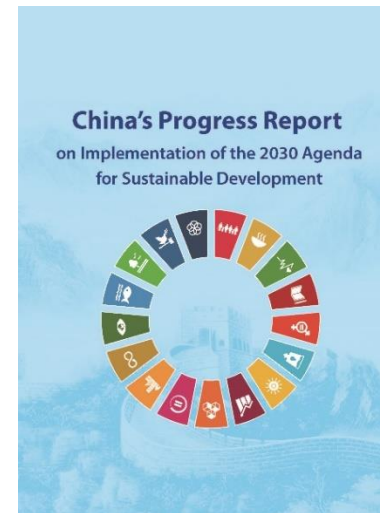
Domestic mechanism---over 40 line ministries

Internalization of the Agenda---13th Development Program, etc.

National Plan, 2016

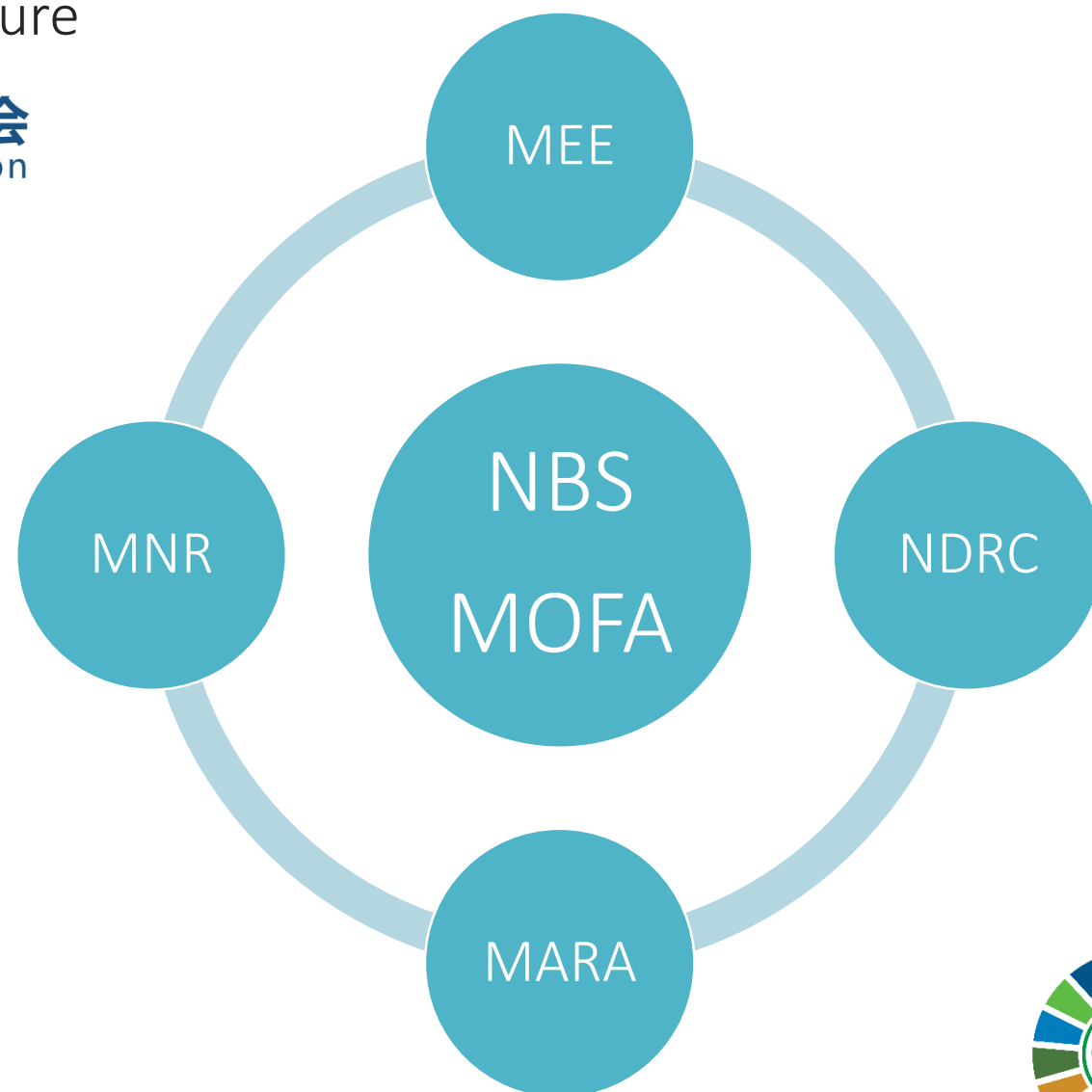
Voluntary National Report---VNR 2016, VNR 2020

Progress Report—2017, 2019



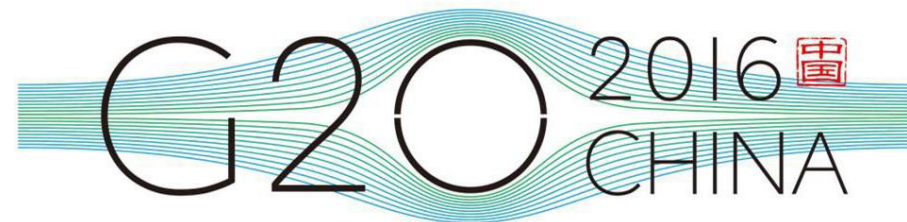
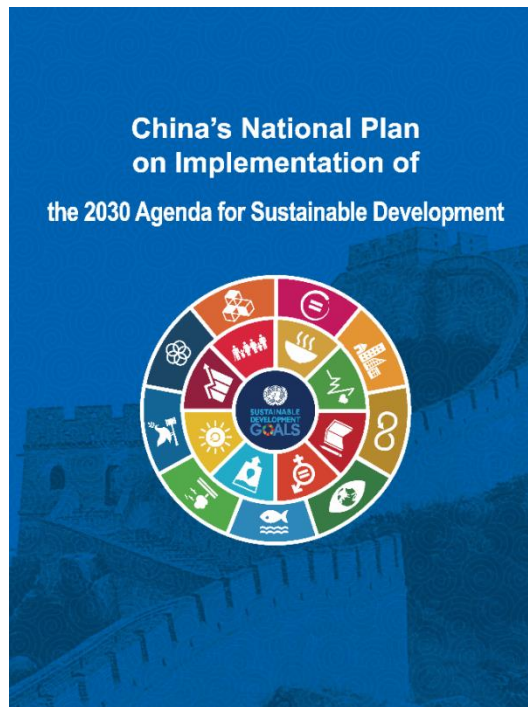
1.4 New Institutional Arrangement for Ocean Governance

Institutional reform of governmental structure



1.5 China's National Plan on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- Translates each target of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into “action plans” for China
- innovative, coordinated, green, open and shared development



1.6 China's Main Actions on SDG 14

Targets	Actions	Targets	Actions
14.1	Joint and coordinated mechanism for pollution prevention and control; to prevent and control marine debris	14.6	Control fishing efforts to promote sustainable fishing, dwindle fishing subsidies, support negotiation on fishing subsidies of WTO
14.2	Promote ecosystem-based management, to establish the marine eco-red-line mechanism, improve marine and coastal monitoring system	14.7	Provide technical support to LDCs and SIDS via South-South Cooperation
14.3	Tackle ocean acidification and climate change by an integrated and adaptive approach	14.a	Support Transfer of Marine Technology and Capacity Building
14.4	Improve fisheries conservation, implement summer fishing moratorium	14.b	Strengthen skill training for fishermen and advance fishery mutual insurance and aquacultural insurance. Reinforce market access
14.5	Further develop legal system for marine environmental protection, improve MPAs to 5% of the marine waters under China's jurisdiction, maintain natural coastline to the level no less than 35%	14.c	Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans within the framework of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.



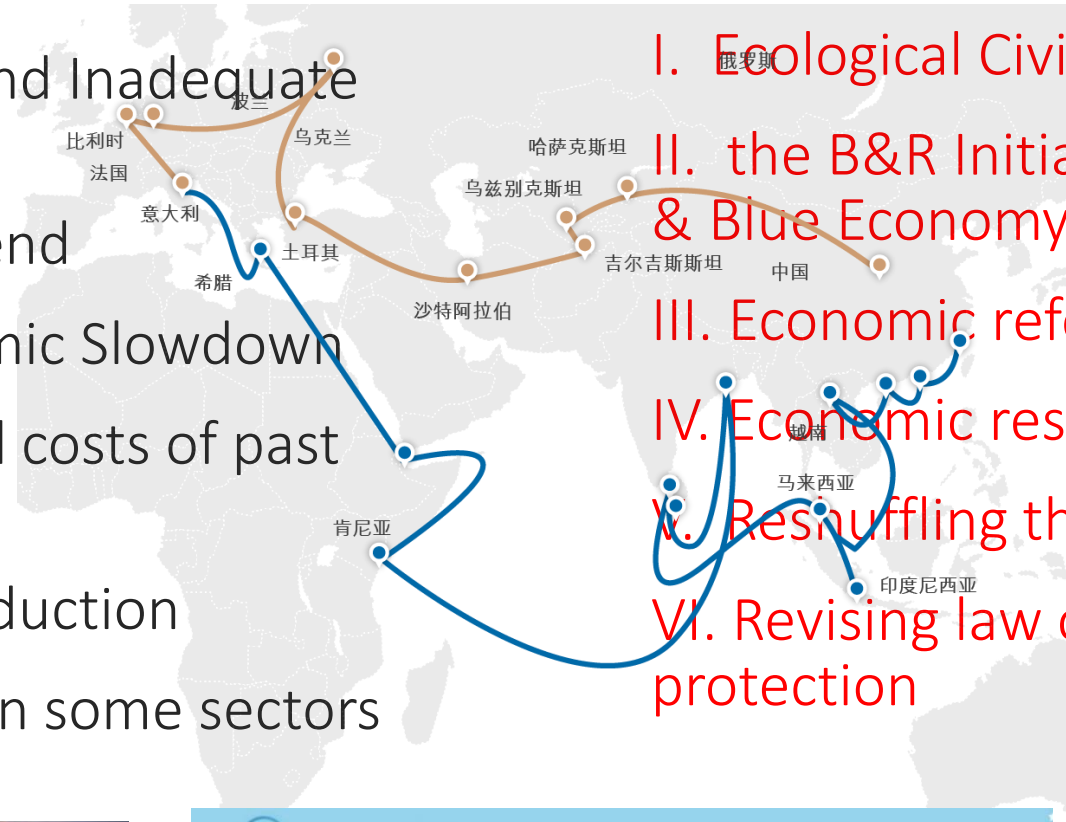
1.7 Program & Plans

1. 13th National Development Program
2. Clean Water Action Plan
3. Clean Air Action Plan
4. Clean Soil Action Plan
5. Rural Cleanup Campaign
6. Coastal Ecological Restoration Program: Blue Bay Program
7. Eco-Redline: over 30% of China's marine and coastal waters and over 37% of the continental coastlines under eco-redline management system



1.8 Key Challenges & Measures

1. Unbalanced and Inadequate Development
2. Population Trend
3. Risk of Economic Slowdown
4. Environmental costs of past development
5. Backward production
6. Overcapacity in some sectors



I. Ecological Civilization

II. the B&R Initiative, Green Development & Blue Economy

III. Economic reform and opening-up

IV. Economic reshuffle

V. Reshuffling the cabinet

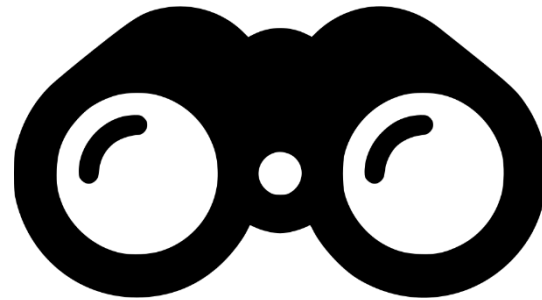
VI. Revising law of marine environmental protection



1.9 Best Practices and Lessons Learned



1. Ecological Civilization as the Top Ideological Strategy
2. Ecosystem-based management (M-W-L-O-F-AL--G), Land-ocean Continuum Approach
3. Managing spatial planning in a whole mode
4. Clean environmental campaigns and action plans
5. Integrated aquatic farming & Offshore wind farms
6. Zero-waste pilot cities and land waste management
7. Tackling climate change by promoting Paris Agreement (Emission Intensity)
8. Strengthening scientific and technological research in marine science and environmental protection



2. Comments on the Outlook



2.1 General Comments & Structure



The Draft is better prepared than the first version handed out before the IGM24. It can be sent to the focal points if it is better revised based on the comments and suggestions from this workshop. After consulting line ministries/departments by the member states, the Outlook can be submitted to the IGM25 for the final review.

The structure of the Draft is well organized and clearly illustrated.

The role of the COBSEA Secretariat should be very clear in the Outlook. It is to support the member states to fulfil their commitments to the SDGs. It should not be like a middleman between countries and the UN.



2.2 Specific comments

For the main indicators mentioned in the draft, it would be better if their formula were attached to the draft as an appendix.

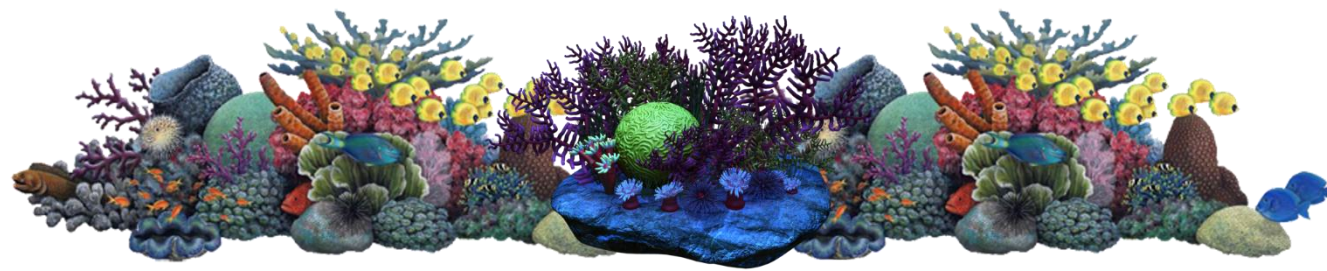
Table 6 and Table 7 can be revised based on this presentation after the workshop

There were 17 key actions listed in the Draft. Generally speaking, there would be too much and the focus is missed among the actions.

Every member state has her own situation and practice of monitoring and reporting. It will be very difficult to have a standard version and a standardized review and reporting system.

There are related regional and international mechanisms which should be respected and not be ignored.

It is appreciated and agreed to establish an expert pool or working group for the SDGs. China will appreciate the support from the Secretariat to the member states in terms of capacity building and technical assistance.



Thank you very much.

For a better Earth and sustainable oceans

