

*UN open-ended Informal Consultative
Process on Oceans & the Law of the Sea
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**China's Capacity-building Activities in Ocean
Affairs And the Law of the Sea,
Including Marine Science and
Transfer of Technology
--with an emphasis on South-South Cooperation**

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Content

- **China's Capacity-building Activities in Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea**
 - Administrative framework of marine management
 - Activities in international conventions/agreements and domestic legislations related to marine affairs
 - Marine economy and industries development
 - Marine scientific research and technological development
- **International cooperation**
 - Marine scientific research cooperation
 - Bilateral agreements
 - Training program
 - Regional training centers

Background

- ✓ From northeast to southeast, mainland China faces four semi-closed seas: Bohai Sea, Yellow Sea, East China Sea and South China Sea
- ✓ The length of coastal line of mainland is 18,000 km
- ✓ The coastal areas of China:•
 - 11 provinces/cities /autonomous regions (hereafter as coastal province)
 - 2 special administrative regions: Hong Kong and Macao
 - The biggest island of China: Taiwan Province

The first characteristic of China's marine management systems:

Three levels

Central government

Coastal Provinces' Governments

Coastal Counties' Governments

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The second characteristic of China's marine management systems:

decentralization – national level



Local level- Coastal Provinces and Counties

The governmental agencies of fishery and marine affairs are combined into one department as **the Department of Fishery and Marine Affairs** in majority of coastal provinces while other marine affairs relevant governmental agencies such as **the Department of Traffic and Transportation, of Customs and of Public Security** are established as the same as of that at national level.

Information from SOA for publics: Communiqué

http://www.soa.gov.cn/hyjww/hygb/A0207index_1.htm

- Marine Dumping Bulletin
- Marine Environmental Quality Bulletin
- Marine Natural Disaster Bulletin
- Sea-Level Bulletin
- The Management of Sea Area Using Bulletin
- The Bulletin of Administrative Enforcement of Marine Affairs Related Laws
- China Marine Economic Statistic Bulletin
- Report of China Ocean Satellite Implementation
- Monthly Report of Management and Protection of Environment from Constructing Marine Project and Dumping
- Marine Environmental Quality Bulletin of Coastal Provinces

Management of the Marine Environment: Marine Protection Zone

More than 160 Marine Natural Protection Zones which cover a total area of 60,000 km² have been established at the relevant levels, national, provincial and county's in Mainland China

Up to August 2009, 15 national marine special protection zones have been established, total area of 3000 km²

Member of the majority international conventions/agreements related marine affairs

- ✓ Joined and ratified more than 30 international conventions/agreements

1982 UNCLOS

- Maritime: 17
- Fishery: 5
- Marine living resources : 4
- Climates change : 2
- Others:
 - Antarctic Convention(s)
 - 1920 Convention on the Spitsbergen Archipelago

Domestic legislation on marine affairs

- ✓ **More than 40 laws and regulations**
 - **Basic laws : 2**
 - **Management of Sea Area Using: 1**
 - **Management and Protection of Islands: 1**
 - **Navigation safety : 15**
 - **Marine natural resources: 8**
 - **Marine environment and ecology protection: 8**
 - **Others :**
 - **cultural relic: 1**
 - **Surveying and mapping: 3**

Domestic legislation on marine affairs

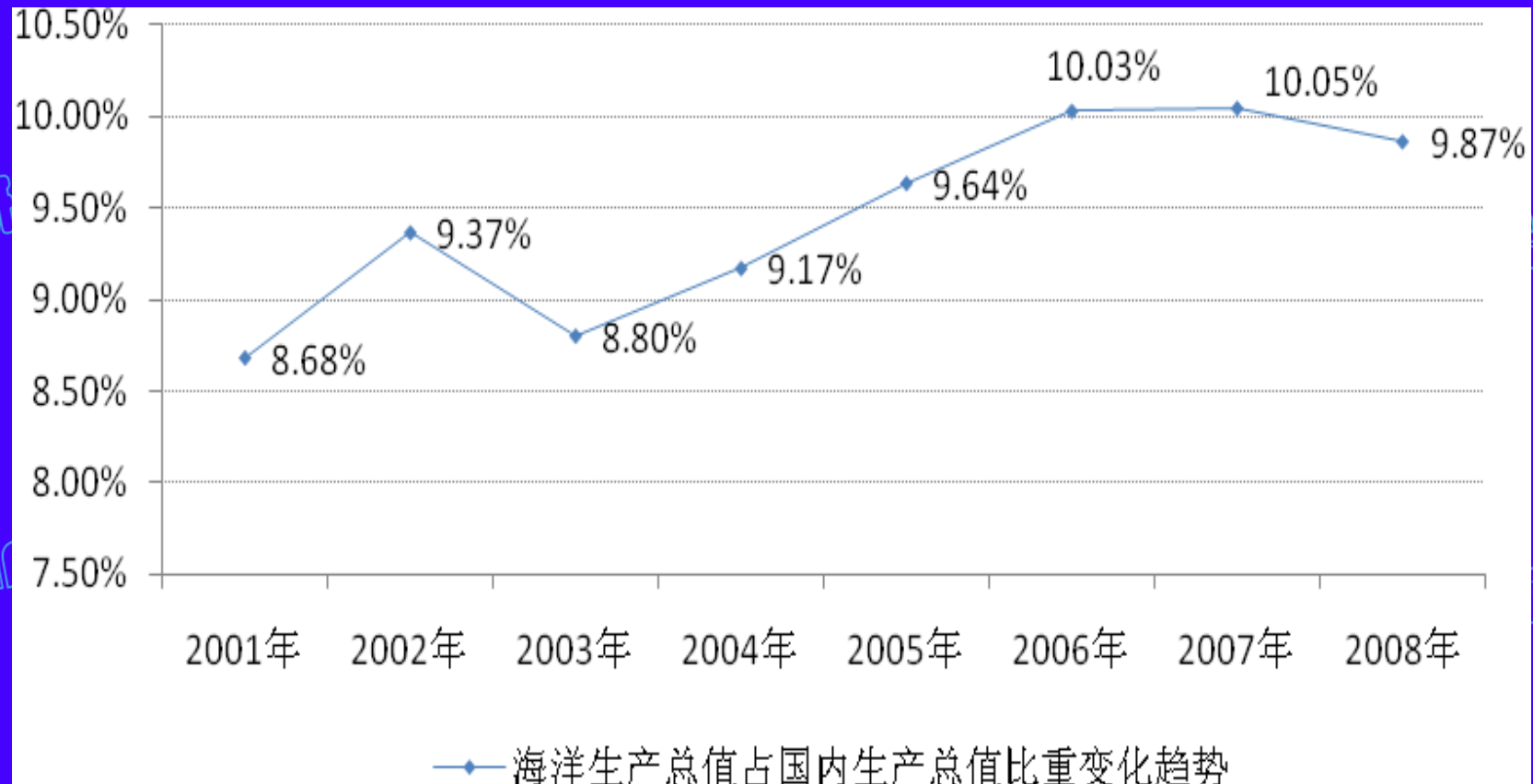
A number of regulations issued by relevant governmental agencies according to their authorities, such as Regulation on Protection of Submarine Cable and Pipelines issued by SOA, or for implementing the related laws or regulations issued by the State Council,

The coastal provinces issued more than hundreds of local laws and regulations related to marine management and protection of marine environment

Management of Sea Areas Using

- The Law of the Management of Sea Areas Using, published on 27 Oct. 2001 and entered into force on 1 Jan. 2002
- Management of activities which need occupy a certain sea area for longer than 3 months in the territorial seas of China

The trend of marine gross product sector accounted for of that GDP from 2001 to 2008



resources : Annual Book of China Marine Statistic (2008) , Statistic Bulletin of China Marine Economy (2008)

The strategy and plans of development of marine technology-1

In 1996 SOA and other government departments: **National Plan for Implementing the "Program for Marine Development by Reliance on Science and Technology"** in the Ninth Five-Year Period (1996-2000) and to the Year 2010

the Medium-and Long-Term Program for the Development of Oceanographic Science and Technology, the Oceanographic Technology Policy (Blue Paper)

a number of concrete development plans of oceanographic science and technology

The strategy and plans of development of marine technology-2

- In 2007, State Committee of Development and Reformation issued “**Development Program of High-Tech Industry**” in the period of 11th plan (2005 to 2010), among others, the emphasis is on the development of marine biological industry, deep sea natural resources industry and comprehensive utilization of seawater resources
- In 2008 , the State Council approved **the Outline of Development Program of State Marine Affairs**
- In 2008, SOA and Ministry of Science and Technology issued **the Outline of National Program of Marine Development by Reliance on Science and Technology** during the period of 2008 to 2015

Marine science research and technology development

- Recent years, several important research projects have been carried out such as **the special project of comprehensive oceanographic survey along the offshore zones of the mainland China.**
- China signed the Antarctic Treaty in 1983 and began to make surveys of the Antarctic and the surrounding sea areas in 1984. By 2009 China had completed 25 programs of scientific investigation in the Antarctic region and 3 in the Arctic region. In 2009, the Kunlun Station, the third Antarctic Scientific Research Station of China, has been constructed
- **<http://www.chinare.gov.cn/en/>**

The outcomes of marine scientific research and education

- By December 2007, the sum of maritime related institutes and schools was **136** with **14825** employees in the mainland of China. **47** universities have set up the **17** marine specialties

Financial supports

- Financial input into marine scientific and technological activities keeping increased in recently years. In 2007, the sum of 5.01 billion RMB fund input into marine scientific research and technological development both from central and local governments. It was up 61.3 percent over the previous year. The 44.69% of the totality fund was from the central government

International Cooperation: jointly marine survey

As a developing state, China has conducted many cooperation with some developed states, such as the United States, Germany, Russian and Japan. Meanwhile, China has made great effort for south to south cooperation as well. For example, **two scientists from National Institute of Oceanography, Pakistan joined the 8th segment of the 21th marine survey of Da Yang Yi Hao during 18 April to 28 May 2010**

Bilateral Cooperation-1

- China has conducted cooperation with some developing coastal states, for example, **Peru, Chile and Argentina**, on the Antarctic research and logistical support capability for research
- In Sept. 2007, **SOA and the Ministry of Fishery and Marine Affairs, Indonesia** signed an agreement for the purpose of undertaking several kinds of cooperation, including **establishment of jointly research center of oceans and climates**, academic exchanging and visiting. According to the agreement, **13 young scientists** are planning to study their master's and doctoral degrees in China during 2009 to 2010

Bilateral Cooperation-2

- **China and Malaysia** signed a marine technology cooperation agreement in June 2009, Beijing. In the first meeting which took place in Beijing according to the Agreement in March 2010, **6 priority projects** has been defined.
- In 2009, the 14th meeting of marine technology cooperation between **China and D.P.R.KOREA** was hold in Pyongyang.

Training programs

- Sending young research fellows to IOI , Rhodes Academy of Oceans Law and Policy and other institutes and universities for short-term and long-term studies
- Tongji University will receive 3 to 5 students from developing states to attend a marine science training program, especially on the deep seas research, supported by a postgraduate scholarship of China Government

International Training Centers-1

- **IOI China Center** was established in 1994: many training courses for young scientists from developing coastal states
- With the cooperation with IOI, holding two times of International Deep Seas Mining Management Training Programs in 1993 and 1995 respectively in Hangzhou
- **The Second Oceanography Institute, SOA:** training course on the determination of the outer limits beyond 200 nm continental shelf in Hangzhou

International Training Centers-2

- **The First Oceanography Institute, SOA:**
 - **several training programs** on dynamics of intertemperate climate from 2005 to now
 - IAEA/RCA Regional Training Course on Combining Contaminant Transport and Ecological Risk Assessment Models for Response to Environmental Emergencies, 20 students from many developing countries such as **Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Burma, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam** etc. in Dec. 2006
 - IOC/WESTPAC International Training Workshop on Monitoring Technique and Emergency Response of Marine Oil Spills in April 2009 in Qingdao, **22 students from more than 12 countries**

Regional Training Center

Third Oceanography Institute, SOA:

- PEMSEA Xiamen Training Center, 1997
- Typical China tropical Marine Biodiversity Protecting Practice Base



Xiamen Training Center: 2006-2009 courses

序号	培训时间、地点	培训主题及内容	培训人员	学员人数	备注
1	2006年10月10-17日, 厦门	海岸带综合管理及海洋保护区建设管理	SIU、MPA及子合同承担单位管理人员、技术人员	26	教员16人
2	2007年5月28日 - 6月1日, 厦门	海洋保护区管理能力建设	SIU、MPA及子合同承担单位管理人员、技术人员	50	1、教员26人(其中NOAA专家16人) 2、培训学员中,其中25人来自SCCBD项目示范区之外的MPA
3	2007年5月28日 - 6月1日, 厦门	GIS技术应用培训	SIU及MPA、子合同承担单位技术人员	15	教员6人(其中ESRI公司1人、NOAA专家2人)
4	2007年11月19日, 北京	年度工作计划编制及财务管理培训	SIU管理人员、技术人员	15	教员6人
5	2008年2月25-28日, 海口	GIS能力建设与系统建设	MPA、子合同承担单位技术人员	17	教员6人(其中ESRI公司1人)
6	2008年4月10-23日, 厦门	项目成果报告编制培训	MPA、子合同承担单位技术人员	20	教员8人(其中NOAA专家4人)
7	2008年10月26日 - 10月31日, 江西鹰潭	项目管理培训(如何编写建议书、如何评估以及如何总结报告)	SIU及MPA、子合同承担单位技术人员	25	教员6人(其中NOAA专家1人)
8	2009年3月23日 - 24日, 北京	2009年项目管理培训班	SCCBD项目4个示范区的保护区管理人员	25	教员8人(其中UNDP专家2人)
9	2009年7月19日, 福建漳州	海洋生物多样性保护培训班	漳州市沿海县市海洋渔业管理部门的管理人员	25	教员4人
10	2009年9月12日 - 9月16日, 内蒙古呼和浩特	海洋保护区管理计划编制	SCCBD项目SIU及MPA、子合同承担单位技术人员	25	教员8人(其中NOAA专家3人)
11	2009年10月14日至16日, 浙江平阳	南麂列岛海洋保护区管理能力建设培训班	浙江省平阳县南麂保护区(南麂镇)中层以上的管理人员	25	教员6人

Needs and Challenges

- ✓ More knowledge of oceans and marine management: national marine strategy, comprehensive marine policies, legislation on coastal zone
- ✓ Difficult to acquire relevant technologies, equipment & instrumentation. Lack of human and financial resources
- ✓ Within our capacity, committed to conduct more south-south cooperation and learn from each other

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Thank you!

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