Extend the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting to Oceans: a Chinese Perspective

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Background

United Nations

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)



China

Ecological Civilization

lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets



Background

United Nations

The System of Environmental-Economic Accounting 2012 (SEEA 2012)

China

Natural Resources Assets Accounting

Ministry of

Natural Resources



Central Framework



FFA

Ministry of Land Resources

State Oceanic Administration

State Bureau of Surveying and Mapping

National Forestry and Grassland Administration

National Development and Reform Commission (Main Functional Zoning)

Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development (Urban-Rural Planning)

Extending SEEA to the Oceans (not a easy task)



- Dimensions variation
- ► Fluidity
- Data Availability
- Economic Activities between the land and the ocean

Data Availability

Sources 数据源

Space-time scales 时空尺度

Availability 可获得性

Land 陆地

Satellite, Aircrafts, Social & Economical Data

***卫星、航空、经济社会数

Optic and Acoustic Survey & Field Research

***光学、声学、调查和野外 研究

Submeters, meters Yearly, 5 years

亚米、米级 年度或5年

Meters to kilometers Infrequent

Easier to acquire 容易获取

Ocean 海洋

米到千米,不频繁

Many data are classified 很多数据涉密

Open-access statistics data

China Marine Economic Statistical Bulletin

China Marine Statistical Yearbook

China Ocean Development Index

China Ocean Economic Development Index

Marine Economic Climate Index Report

Report on China's marine Economy Development

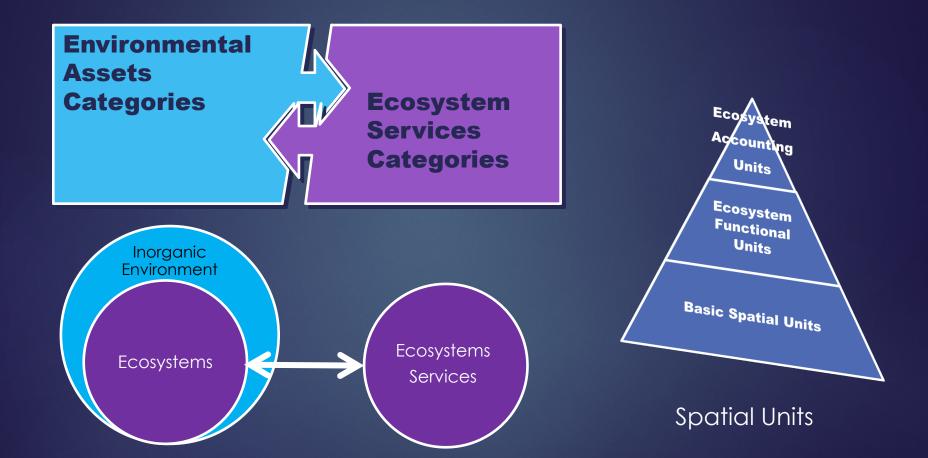
Bulletin of marine ecological environment status

Statistical communique of national economic and social development

Fisheries statistical yearbook



Key Issues 关键问题



Oceanic Environmental Assets

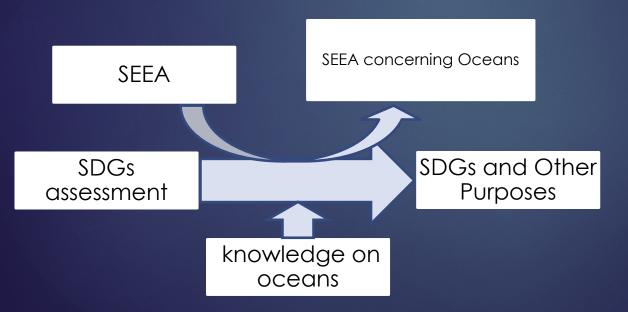
	SEEA-2012Environmental Assets	Oceanic Environmental Assets		
1	Mineral and energy resources	Marine minerals and energy resources		
1.1	Oil resources	Offshore oil resources		
1.2	Natural gas resources	Marine natural gas resources		
1.3	Coal and peat resources	Submarine coal mine		
1.4	Non-metallic mineral resources	Marine non-metallic mineral resources		
1.5	Metallic mineral resources	Marine metal mineral resources		
2	Land	Sea area		
3	Soil resources	Sediment and seawater nutrients		
4	Timber resources	Marine higher plants		
4.1	Cultivated timber resources	Cultivated marine higher plants		
4.2	Natural timber resources	Natural marine higher plants		
5	Aquatic resources	Marine living resources		
5.1	Cultivated aquatic resources	Cultivate marine living resources		
5.2	Natural aquatic resources	Natural marine living resources		
6	Other biological resources			
7	Water resources	Marine freshwater resources		
7.1	Surface water	Sea ice		
7.2	Groundwater	Input freshwater		
7.3	Soil water			
8		Other		

Oceanic Ecosystem Services

Section	Division	Group		
	Water	水		
		捕捞的食用海洋植物、藻类和动物		
		养殖生物营养和饲料		
Provisioning	Materials	动植物纤维和结构		
		动植物天然产物		
		基因		
	Energy	生物质能		
	Other	其他		
	biophysical environment	生物调节		
		污染物的稀释过滤和沉降		
		气流调节		
	Flow	水流调节		
Regulating		物质流动调节		
Regulating	physicochemical environment	大 气 调节		
		水循环调节		
		土壤循环		
		噪声 调节		
	biotic environment	生活史维护、生境和基因库的保护		
		病虫害防控		
	Physical or experiential use	不获取资源的娱乐		
Cultural		信息和知识		
	Intellectual representations	精神和象征		
	menectaar representations	不利用		

the Effort to Account the Oceans

Strengthening data partnerships for Oceans in Asia and the Pacific by United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).





Progress of China's Pilot Study

Aug 2018, Bangkok Asia and the Pacific Regional Expert Workshop on Ocean Accounts





May 2019, Beijing
First Workshop for the Pilot Study of
ESCAP Ocean Accounting in China

Sep 2019, Beihai Second Workshop for the Pilot Study of ESCAP Ocean Accounting in China



Stakeholders Identification

Laws

No	Laws and Regulations	Years				
1	Law of the People's Republic of China on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone	1992				
2	Law on the Exclusive Economic Zone and the Continental Shelf of the People's Republic of China					
3	Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China	2014 *				
4	Marine Environment Protection Law of the People's Republic of China	2017 *				
5	Law of the People's Republic of China on Environmental Impact Assessment	2018 *				
6	Island Protection Law of the People's Republic of China	2009				
7	Law of the People's Republic of China on the Administration of Sea Areas	2001				
8	Fisheries Law of the People's Republic of China	2013 *				
9	Wild Animal Conservation Law of the People's Republic of China	2018 *				
10	Mineral Resources Law of the People's Republic of China	2009 *				
11	Law of the People's Republic of China on the Exploration and Development of Resources in Deep Seabed Areas	2016				
12	Waterway Law of the People's Republic of China	2016				
13	Law of the People's Republic of China on Ports	2018 *				
14	Statistics Law of the People's Republic of China	2010 *				
15	Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Nature Reserves	2017 *				

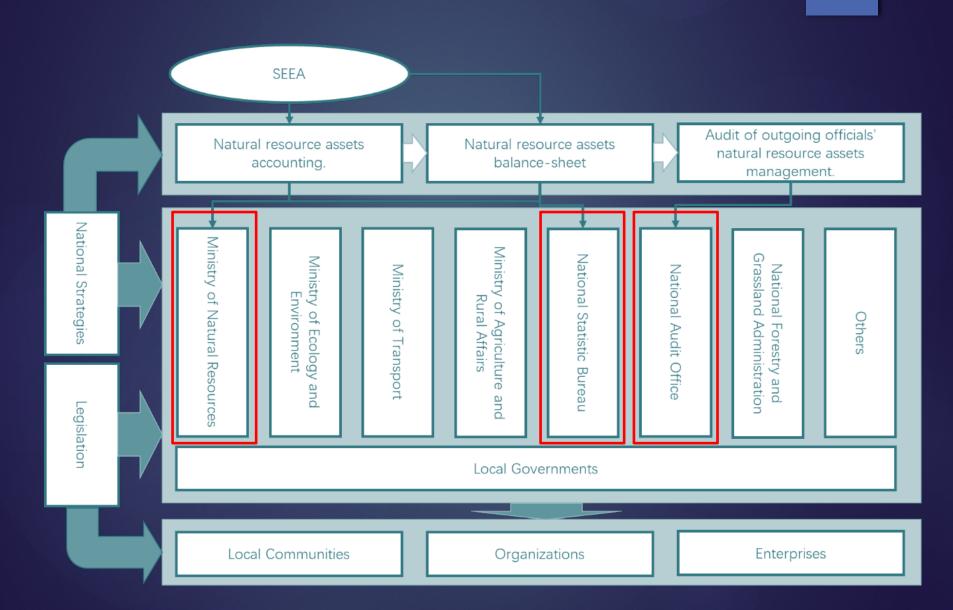
National Strategies

- Ecological civilization
- Building China into a maritime power

Policy Tools

- •Natural resource assets accounting
- •Natural resource assets balance-sheet
- Audit of outgoing officials' natural resource assets management

Stakeholders Identification



Recommendations for China

- ► (1)Adding oceanic resources into NRAA for urgent needs and directions of natural resources management, e.g., the spatial resources, aquatic resources, and coastal ecosystems and aquatic wildlife.
- (2) Establishing oceanic resource assets accounts basing on the SEEA.
- (3) Establishing a 3-D data framework
- (4) Establishing practical data acquisition methods for the ocean, and the methods for scaling up and down archive data.
- (5) Initiating pilot studies and periodic accounting in a relatively small scales such as a habitat, a city or a county.
- (6) Promoting regional and international cooperation under UN, the Belt and Road, South-South cooperation, Sino-Asian Maritime Cooperation Fund.

Pilot study

- Principles: easy to start, local support, multiple targets, wide application
- Site: Beihai, Guangxi
- Content: mangroves assets and ecosystem services





Apr. 19, 2017, President Xi Jinping visited in Beihai Golden Bay Mangrove Reserve, and asked to study and conserve rare plants, and enhance the biodiversity of coastal wetland reserve.

Distribution of Mangrove in Beihai



Pilot study: Environmental/Natural Assets of

Mangrove

Water Purification and Primary Production

National Green House Gases Inventory (Blue Carbon)

Eco products and Restoration

Biodiversity Conservation and Fishery Enhancement

Key factor for Mangroves

A 4- 196						
2	Sea area					
2.1	Mangrove area	Remote Sensing and Ground Truthing				
Telephone and the second	Sediment and seawater nutrients					
3.1	Sediment	On-site sampling×areas				
3.1.1	Carbon					
	Nutrients	On-site sampling×areas				
3.2.1	Nitrogen					
3.2.2	Phosphorus					
4	4 Marine higher plants					
	Cultivated Manarove Pemote Sensing and Expe					
4.2	Natural Mangroves Biomass Remote Sensing and Experiment Formula Estimation					
<u>5</u>	Marine living resources					
5.1	Cultivate marine biomass	On-site sampling×areas				
5.1.1	Crab					
-	Natural marine living resources	On-site sampling×areas				
5.2.1	Crab					
5.2.2	Fish					
5.2.3	Bird					
6	Marine freshwater resources					
6.1	Input freshwater Flux	Monitoring Data				
6.1.1	River Flux					
6.1.2	Rain Flux					
/ 1 2	Underground Water Flux					

Pilot study: Ecosystem Services of Mangrove

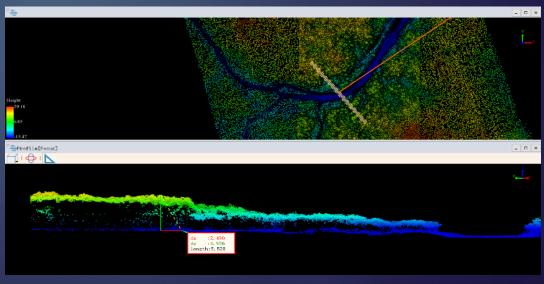
Section	Division	Group		
		Captured edible plants and animals		
Provisioning	Materials	Plants and animals' fiber and structure		
		Natural product		
		Gene		
	Energy	Bio-energy (right but not recommended)		
	Other			
	hisahyysisal sayyinaansaat	Bio regulation		
	biophysical environment	Pollutant filter and carbon sequestration		
	Flow	Air regulation (disaster reduction)		
		Water regulation(disaster reduction)		
		Material regulation(erosion reduction)		
Regulating	physicochemical environment	Atmosphere regulation (Oxygen production)		
		Water cycle regulation		
	physicoenemical environment	Soil cycle regulation		
		Life history habitet and come med conservation		
	biotic environment	Life history, habitat and gene pool conservation Disease and pest control		
		tourism		
Cultural	Physical or experiential use	Knowledge and Sciences		
- CUNUM	Intellectual representations	Spirit and Religion		

Data Acquisition

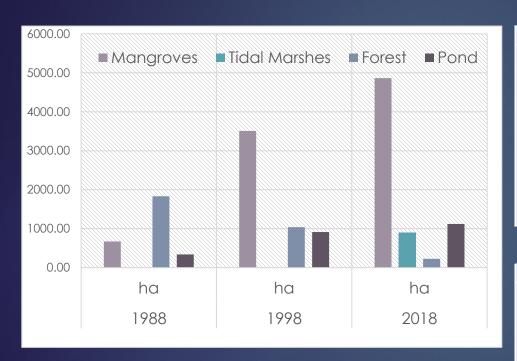








Areas



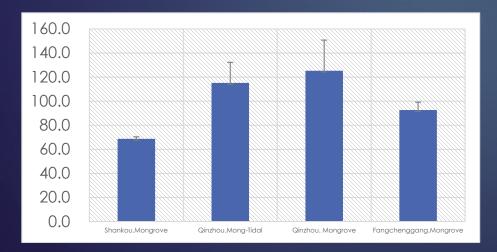
- Mangroves are increasing
- Invaded tidal marshes are increasing
- Ponds is increasing slowly

	1988					
		Mangr oves	Tidal Marshes	Forests	Ponds	Total
	Mangro ves	499.56		225.38		737.51
1998	Tidal Marshe s	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Forests	11.76	0.00	618.57	7.33	637.65
	Ponds	82.49	0.00	203.98	48.90	335.37
	total	593.81	0.00	1047.93	68.79	

	1998					
		Mangr oves	Tidal Marshes	Forests	Ponds	Total
	Mangro ves	2340.24		209.77	99.08	2649.08
2018	Tidal Marshe s	105.91	0.00	5.02	14.29	125.21
	Forests	31.12	0.00	78.18	7.78	117.08
	Ponds	152.32	0.00	61.55	166.37	380.24
	total	2629.58	0.00	354.52	287.52	

In-situ sampling

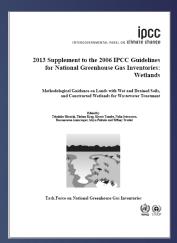
- Soil: Average 100t C/ha
- ▶ 0.3 million t Soil C in Beihai
- ▶ 0.6 million t C in mangrove in Beihai





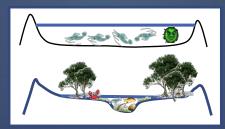
More than accounting

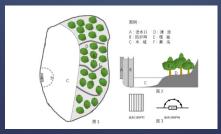
- Blue Carbon Inventory and investigation
- China
- A part of ocean accounting
- Climate mitigation and adaptation





- Abandoned shrimp pond restoration
- Beihai China
- Increase natural assets and enhance eco services
- Climate mitigation and adaptation









Thank you for your attention

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Focusing on Ocean Accounting, Blue Carbon
Coastal habitat Restoration