



**UNDP/GEF PROJECT ENTITLED “REDUCING ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS IN THE
YELLOW SEA LARGE MARINE ECOSYSTEM”**

UNDP/GEF/YS/LG.2/3
Date: 12 July 2007
English only

Second Training Workshop for Local Government Officers
Qingdao, China, 10-12 July 2007

Marine Spatial Planning: How to Manage the Sea and Coast?



Report of the Second Training Workshop for Local Government Officers Marine Spatial Planning: How to Manage the Sea and Coast?

Summary of the Workshop

As one of public awareness activities of the UNDP/GEF Project on “Reducing Environmental Stress in the Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (YSLME),” the “Second Training Workshop for Local Government Officers” was organised in Qingdao, China, from 10 to 12 July 2007 with the theme of “Marine Spatial Planning: How to Manage the Sea and Coast?”

Eighteen local government officials attended the Workshop from the Yellow Sea’s coastal provinces and cities: eight officials from China and ten officials from Republic of Korea (ROK). Professional scholars with expertise in marine functional zoning, coastal sea protection, and sea use management were invited as lecturers from prominent governmental and academic institutions in China. A list of the participants and lecturers is attached as Annex I to this report.

The Workshop, focusing on the Marine Spatial Planning approach, provided the participants with an opportunity to gain practical skills to address coastal development issues in a holistic manner, which might greatly affect the environment as well as society. Through lectures, case studies, and group discussions, the participants deepened their understanding about the process and techniques of managing marine and coastal resources in order to not only secure their valuable ecosystem, but also promote sustainable use of the resources.

The Conference was conducted in Chinese with a simultaneous interpretation service provided between Chinese and Korean.

1. Objective of the Workshop

- 1.1 The objective of this workshop was to familiarise local government officers with the concept of marine spatial planning and management, introducing various management schemes such as marine functional zoning.
- 1.2 It was expected that the participants would obtain practical skills to (i) use ocean and coastal resources based on the features of different sea areas and (ii) solve possible jurisdictional conflicts among municipalities with adjacent sea areas.

2. Contents of the Workshop

- 2.1 The workshop focused on “Marine Spatial Planning” as one of the approaches to scientifically analyse and allocate parts of a marine space for specific uses. It is expected that the Planning would help in achieving ecological, economic and social objectives that are usually specified through a political process. The Marine Spatial Planning which is place/area-based can provide a practical approach to long-term ecosystem-based management. Being comprehensive, adaptive, and participatory, the Marine Spatial Planning can also help in resolving conflicts among multiple uses of the ecosystem. An appropriate use of this approach would greatly contribute to improving the effectiveness of management actions and the co-ordination of all sectors in the society.

2.2 The workshop consisted of lectures, case studies, and group discussions. The lecture topics included:

- Marine functional zoning;
- Coastal sea protection and use planning;
- Sea use management; and
- Co-ordinating adjacent areas under different jurisdictions.

2.3 Two case studies were provided for the participants to have a better understanding of actual application of the Marine Spatial Planning. The topics of those studies were:

- Relationship between national, provincial, and city level marine functional zoning; and
- Application of marine functional zoning.

2.4 To organise the activities mentioned above, prominent scholars were invited as follows.

Dr. A Dong
Deputy Director
Department of Marine Management
State Oceanic Administration, China

Dr. LIU Baiqiao
Dean & Professor of College of Urban and Environment Science
Tianjin Normal University

2.5 The lecturers gave lectures and moderated group discussions. The lecture materials are attached to this report as Annex II.

2.6 Having appreciated the information and knowledge provided by the workshop, the participants realised the importance and effectiveness of the Marine Spatial Planning. The participants expressed their willingness to apply the concepts and techniques that they obtained to coastal management issues that the local governments actually face. The officials believed that managing coastal ecosystems according to the Marine Spatial Planning would enable them to facilitate the use of marine and coastal resources in an environmentally-sound way.

2.7 The participants hoped that there will be more training opportunities provided in the future, having pointed out the usefulness of this Training Workshop.

3. Outcomes of the Workshop

3.1 Through the Workshop, the participants obtained skills to design resource use in harmony with marine and coastal environments, and also solve conflicts among relevant municipal bodies in utilising marine resources under the local government official's jurisdiction.

3.2 It is also worth noting that the participants deepened their understanding of marine environmental problems by sharing and exchanging views and opinions with other participants from different cities, provinces, and countries.

Annex I**List of Participants****People's Republic of China****Liaoning Province:****Mr. MENG Dexin**

Director
Division of Marine Environmental Protection
Marine and Fishery Bureau of Liaoning
Province

Mr. WANG Nianbin

Marine and Fishery Sciences Institute of
Liaoning Province
50 Heishijiao Street, Dalian 116023
Tel: 86-411-84691603
Fax: 86-411-84671027
Email: wang_nb0415@yahoo.com.cn

Mr. SUN Yaquan

Marine and Fishery Bureau of Dandong
130 Siwei Road, Zhenxing District, Dandong
118000
Tel: 86-415-2163136
Fax: 86-415-2163175
Email: ddhyglk@126.com

Jiangsu Province:**Mr. ZHANG Haijian**

Deputy Director
Marine and Fishery Bureau of Jiangsu
Province

Ms. LU Jianhong

Deputy Director
Marine and Fishery Bureau of Nantong

Mr. HUAN Aihua

Programme Officer, Marine and Fishery
Bureau of Yancheng

Shandong Province**Mr. Xie Ennian**

Division of Environmental Protection
Marine and Fishery Bureau of Shandong
Province
162 Jiefang Road, Jinan
Tel: 86-13954112768
Fax: 86-513-86973934
Email: xieennian@hssd.gov.cn

Mr. SUN Zhaobo

Deputy Director
Marine and Fishery Bureau of Yantai
16 Yuhuangling Road
Zhifu Region, Yantai
Tel: 86-535-6293058
Fax: 86-535-6242894
Email: hyjszb@126.com

Republic of Korea**Mr. KIM Hun-Guen**

Marine Environment Policy Team
Ministry Of Maritime Affairs & Fisheries
140-2, Gye-dong, Jongno-gu, Seoul, 110-793,
Korea

Mr. KHO Seong – Ho

Fishers Marine Division
Marine Resources Charge
101-1003, Gonggan APT, Gu Kou-ri,
Haenam Downtown, Haenam Gun,

Tel: 82-2-3674-6542
Fax: 82-2-3674-6546
Email: khg814@momaf.go.kr

Ms. KIM Yang-Geum

Jeju Special Self-Governing Province
918 Geon ip-dong, Jeju-City, JeJu-do
Tel: 82-64-710-3243
Fax: 82-64-710-3219
Email: kyg1217@jeju.go.kr

Mr. HAN Seung-hyun

Marine Environment Division
Daesan Maritime Affairs & fisheries office
438-1 gieun-ri Daesan-up Seosan-shi Chung
Cheong Nam-Do, Korea
Tel: 82-41-660-7672
Fax: 82-41-663-0427
Email: hsh514@momaf.go.kr

Ms. NA Jung Mi

Marine Environment Division
Pyongtaek Regional Maritime
Affairs&Fisheries Office
566 Manhori, poseungmyeon, Pyongtaek
Tel: 82-31-680-7257
Fax: 82-31-680-7254
Email: namoira99@momaf.go.kr

Mr. PARK Gyu Seok

Agriculture, Fisheries Division
Forest and Fisheries Bureau
Jeollabuk-do Provincial Government
3-1, Hyoja-dong, Wansan-gu,
Jeonju, Jeollabuk-do, Korea
Tel: 82-63-280-2677
Fax: 82-63-280-2819
Email: ksp1019@hanmail.net

Lecturers

Dr. LIU Baiqiao

Dean & professor of Collage of Urban and
Environment science
Tianjin Normal University
Email: liu_baiqiao@263.net

JeollaNamdo, Korea
Tel: 82-61-530-5414
Fax: 82-61-530-5587
Email: Kosh5411@Hanmail.net

Mr. JUNG U-Jin

Division of Maritime Affairs & Fisheries
Maritime Section
888, Jochon-dong, Gunsan-city,
Chonbuk-province, Korea
Tel: 82-63-450-4415
Fax: 82-2-3674-6546
Email: rnstks@bcline.com

Mr. PARK Kwang Ho

Division of Maritime Affairs & Fisheries
Maritime Section
Sagogri 136 daewoocitybill B-402,
Seocheon-county,
Chungnam-province, Korea
Tel: 82-41-950-4416
Fax: 82-950-4456
Email: cvd fg@hanmail.net

Ms. KIM Won Soon

Marine Environment & Safety Division
Incheon Regional Marine Affairs & Fisheries
Office
Seohaero 193, Jung-gu, Incheon
Tel: 82-32-880-6227
Fax: 82-32-885-0032
Email: kws2309@hanmail.net

Mr. AHN Gun-Ho

Division of Maritime Affairs & Fisheries
Maritime Section
888, Jochon-dong, Gunsan-city,
Chonbuk-province, Korea
Tel: 82-63-450-4415
Fax: 82-63-452-8200
Email: soncho3@naver.com

Dr. A Dong

Deputy Director
Department of Marine Management
State Oceanic Administration
1 Fuxingmenwai Avenue
Beijing 100860 China
Tel: 86-10-68010665
Fax: 86-10-68047616
Email: adong@soa.gov.cn

State Oceanic Administration**Mr. LIANG Fengkui**

Director

Department of International Co-operation

State Oceanic Administration

1 Fuxingmenwai Avenue

Beijing 100860 China

Tel: 86-10-6801-9791

Fax: 86-10-6804-8051

Email: fkliang@soa.gov.cn**First Institute of Oceanography****Mr. LIU Baohua**

Deputy Director

First Institute of Oceanography, SOA

6 Xianxialing Road Hi-Tech Industrial Park

Qingdao, Shandong, 266061

Tel: 86-532-8896-6262

Fax: 86-532-8896-5544

Email: bhliu@fio.org.cn**Mr. ZHU Mingyuan**

Professor

First Institute of Oceanography, SOA

6 Xianxialing Road Hi-Tech Industrial Park

Qingdao, Shandong 266001

Tel: 86-532-8896-7447

Fax: 86-532-8896-7548

Mobile: 86-136-0898-3422

Email: myzhu@public.qd.sd.cn**Project Management Office (PMO)****Mr. JIANG Yihang**

Project Manager

UNDP/GEF Yellow Sea Project

Korea Ocean Research and Development
Institute

1270 Sa-dong, Sangnok

Ansan City, Gyeonggi Province 426-744

Republic of Korea

Tel: 82-31-400-7825

Fax: 82-31-400-7826

Email: yihang@yslme.org**Mr. ENDO Isao**

Environmental Economics Officer

UNDP/GEF Yellow Sea Project

Korea Ocean Research and Development
Institute

1270 Sa-dong, Sangnok

Ansan City, Gyeonggi Province 426-744

Republic of Korea

Tel: 82-31-400-7793

Fax: 82-31-400-7826

Email: isao@yslme.org**Mr. PARK Sung-Jun**

Finance & Administrative Officer

UNDP/GEF Yellow Sea Project

Korea Ocean Research and Development
Institute

1270 Sa-dong, Sangnok

Ansan City, Gyeonggi Province 426-744

Republic of Korea

Tel: 82-31-400-7828

Fax: 82-31-400-7826

Email: sungjun@yslme.org**Local Secretary****Ms. ZHENG Wei**

Ph.D candidate, Environmental Economics

Address: First Institute of Oceanography,

SOA

6 Xianxialing Road Hi-Tech Industrial Park

Qingdao 266061

China

Tel: 13581779340

Fax: 86-532-8896-7447-

Email: susan0537@163.com

Translator

Mr. JIN junmo

Address: First Institute of Oceanography,
SOA

6 Xianxialing Road Hi-Tech Industrial Park

Qingdao 266061

China

Tel: 86-532-8896-4987

Fax: 86-532-8896-4779

Email: jinjm@ckjorc.org

Ms. LI Zhengyu

Address: Ocean university of China
5 Yusan road

Qingdao 266003

Tel: 86-532-8896-85906160

Email: dh Huang@yahoo.com

Annex II
Lecture Materials

**Marine Spatial Planning in China/
Marine Functional Zoning/
Sea Use Management**

Dr. A Dong

Deputy Director

Department of Marine Management

State Oceanic Administration, China



Marine spatial planning in China

中国的海洋空间规划

Adong
Department of marine management, State
Ocean Administration of China
July, 2007

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Introduction of comprehensive marine spatial planning in China 中国海洋空间规划简介

1. Background of marine spatial planning
2. Guiding plan: marine functional zoning
3. Deciding plan: coastal sea protection and use planning
4. Application of plan: sea use management

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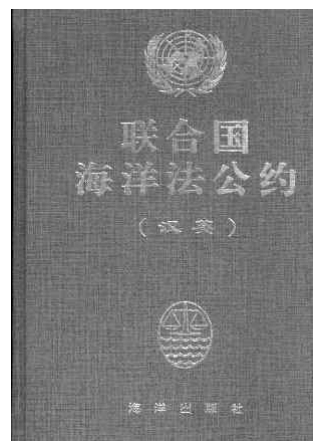
Background of marine spatial planning 海洋空间规划的背景

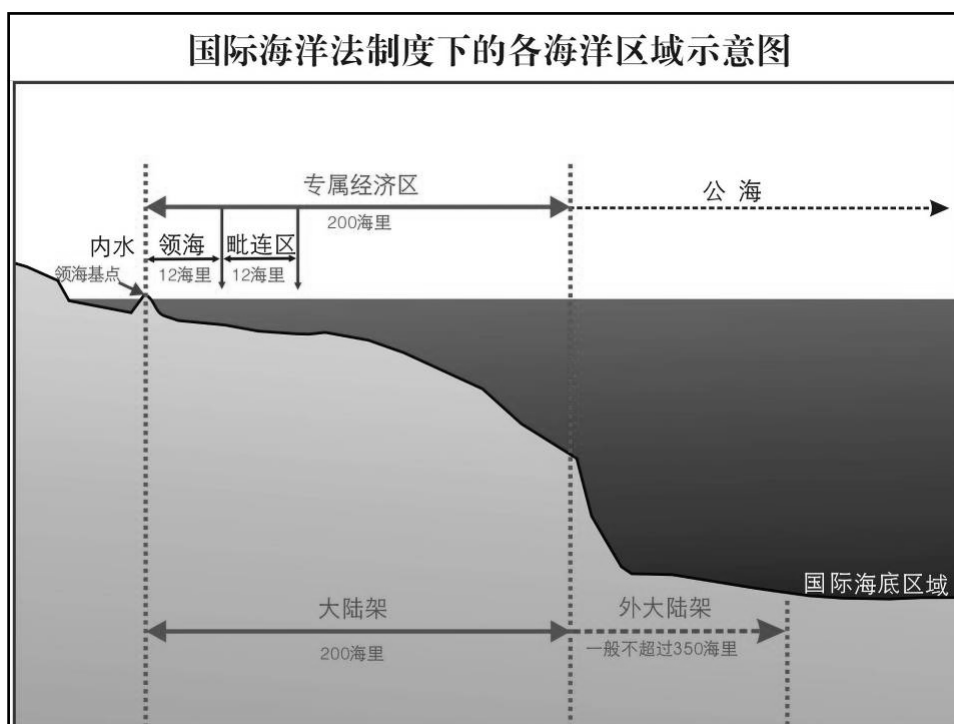
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United Nations' Convention on the Law of the Sea 《联合国海洋法公约》的制定

- ◆ It provides a scope of marine spatial plan.
- ◆ Countries have different rights on internal waters, territorial sea, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf.
- ◆ It provides a content basis to marine spatial plan.







Contradiction and conflict of sea exploitation and use

海洋开发利用的矛盾和冲突

- ◆ Traditional use patterns: fishing, transporting salt and so on.
- ◆ New use pattern: culturing, development of the port, maritime industry, oil and gas extraction, coastal tourism and so on.
- ◆ Inshore waters start to become scarce resources, and contradictions and disputes which among channel ports, aquaculture, oil exploration, salt production, coastal tourism, military facilities appear in ocean exploitation and use.

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Inshore water's pollution and ecological deterioration

近岸海域污染和生态恶化

- ◆ Inshore water's pollution is very serious, and partial area has lost the utility function.
- ◆ Coastal ecosystem has degraded and important fishery resources have failed.
- ◆ Natural landscapes of sea coastal have suffered destruction, and the disaster prevention and mitigation capacity of marine has reduced.

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海洋资源开发对环境造成的影响



私建乱搭，无序利用



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海洋资源开发对环境造成的影响



海岸垃圾不断增加



赤潮灾害不断发生

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海洋资源开发对环境造成的影响



岛上炸山采石
破坏自然景观



海砂资源开采



The conflict among sea involving managements 涉海部门之间的冲突

- China's ocean management is multisectoral management, and has many departments of sea involving, including about 10 departments such as foreign affairs, national defense, agriculture, transportation, land, environment, oil, ships and so on.
- There are some disadvantages in practical work: it lacks a unified marine development strategy, policy and plan and it creates inter-departmental working uncoordinated even constraints and the buck. As a result it brings inefficiency, waste of resources, duplication of input, and many difficulties ahead. ¹²



The needs of marine management agency's exercising regime according to the law

海洋管理部门依法行政的需要

- ◆ 《Marine Environmental Protection Law》 was amended in 1999.
- ◆ 《Sea Use Management Law》 was established in 2001.
- ◆ The two laws clearly stipulate that marine function zoning is the scientific basis of marine management.

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Guiding plan: marine functional zoning

指导性规划：海洋功能区划

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Marine function zoning 海洋功能区划的定义

means that according to the sea conditions, the natural environment, natural resources, status of development and protection ,and the needs of economic and social development, we divide the sea into different function zones with different use types and environment quality requires in order to control and guide the direction of the use of the sea , protect and improve the marine ecological environment, and promote the rational development of the sea and marine economic sustainable development.

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1. National marine function zoning 全国海洋功能区划

It is made by State Oceanic Administration, in conjunction with the departments concerned and the coastal provinces, autonomous regional and municipal governments, and must be submitted to the State Council for approval. Zoning scope are the PRC's internal waters, territorial sea, islands, continental shelf, exclusive economic zone.

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	<p>2. Provincial marine function zoning 省级海洋功能区划</p>
	<p>It is made by ocean administrative departments of provincial government in conjunction with the departments concerned in this government and must be submitted to the State Council for approval. The basis of provincial marine function zoning is national marine function zoning, zoning scope which is from coastline (high tide line of an average high tide) to the outer limits of the territorial sea and may have appropriate extension to the land according to actual situation are the sea and islands regulated by this government.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">17</p>

	<p>3. City, county marine function zoning 市县海洋功能区划</p>
	<p>It is made by marine administration departments of City and county governments in conjunction with the departments concerned in this government and must be submitted to the provincial government for approval. Zoning scope is the sea and islands regulated by this government.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">18</p>



Deciding plan: coastal sea protection and use planning

决策性规划：海岸保护与利用规划

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- ◆ The problem that marine function zoning can resolve: what are the special sea suitable for, not suitable for and what are prohibited.
- ◆ The problem that marine function zoning cannot resolve: the sea use way (reclamation, sea enclosing, not change the natural attributes)and development and utilization Plan of special sea especially the inshore waters of the sea.

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	<p>The main purpose of coastal protection and utilization plan 海岸保护与利用规划的主要目的</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Implement coastal function administration into practice and strictly control the scope of reclamation. ◆ Implement coastal protection rating and use it strictly in accordance with the provisions of the level ◆ Implement overall control of and strictly control the quantity of reclamation. <p style="text-align: right;">21</p>

	
	<p>Application of plan: sea use management 规划的应用：海域使用管理</p> <p style="text-align: right;">22</p>

Any application of a plan must have a legal basis and must have management platform. In order to guarantee the application of the sea space plan , the National People's Congress appear the 《Sea area Use Management Law》 in 2001.



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**《Sea area Use Management Law》
has established three basic systems**
海域使用管理法建立了三项基本制度

- ◆ The sea ownership management system
- ◆ Marine functional zoning system
- ◆ The sea paid use system

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The sea ownership management system 海域权属管理制度

- ◆ The sea using of unit and individual, must legally obtain the sea use right. The sea use right may be obtained not only by the way of application examination and approval, but also the tender or the auction.

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Marine functional zoning system 海洋功能区划制度

- ◆ The country implements marine functional zoning system, the sea use must conform to the marine functional zoning. The nation strictly administrates the sea using activities which will change the sea's natural attribute such as reclamation, sea enclosing and so on.

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The sea paid use system 海域有偿使用制度

The national practices the sea paid use system. The sea using of unit and individual, must pay for the use according to the State Council's regulations . The sea use money must be turned over to the finance according to the State Council' s regulations.


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Marine functional zoning 海洋功能区划


1. Laws and regulations of marine functional zoning
2. Principle of marine functional zoning
3. Classification system of marine functional zoning
4. Methods of marine functional zoning
5. Steps of marine functional zoning
6. Making and permission procedures of marine functional zoning
7. Administration of marine functional zoning
8. Further study about the issue of marine function zoning

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**Laws and regulations of
marine functional zoning**
海洋功能区划的法律法规依据

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Law basis: 全国人大通过的法律

- ◆ The People's Republic of China Sea Use Management Law
- ◆ The People's Republic of China Marine Environmental Protection Law
- ◆ The People's Republic of China Port Law

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Regulation basis 国务院条例和地方人大法规

- ◆ Prevent and govern marine construction project pollution damage marine environment management ordinance
- ◆ Sea use management ordinance of Hebei, Shandong, Jiangsu, Fujian, Guangdong and Hainan

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State Department document basis 国务院文件

- ◆ State Department reply of national marine function zoning
- ◆ State Department' s reply about marine function zoning of Liaoning, Hebei, Shandong, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangxi and Hainan.

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Principle of marine functional zoning 海洋功能区划的编制原则


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Determining the function of the sea Scientifically in accordance with the natural attributes 按照自然属性科学确权海域功能

- ◆ Area place condition: Be to refer to the places that the developing activity occupy and attributes that places have.
- ◆ Natural environment: Be to refer to geology , the general configuration of the earth's surface , the climate , hydrology , living things , chemistry environment , natural calamities and so on..
- ◆ Natural resources: Be to refer to port resources, fishery resources , mineral resources , seawater resource , regenerative energy, tourism Resources, shoal resources and so on.

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	<p>Making arrangements for sea use of various sectors in accordance with economic and social development needs 根据经济和社会发展，统筹安排各有关行业用海</p>
	<p>◆ Priority ensuring</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect public interests and national defense construction projects ; 2. Protect national key construction projects ; 3. Ensure sea use of traditional fishermen. <p style="text-align: right;">35</p>

	<p>Protecting and improving the ecological environment ,in order to keep sustainable use of the sea 保护和改善生态环境，保障海域可持续利用</p>
	<p>◆ According to marine resources' regeneration and the marine environment' s carrying capacity, scientifically establishing the sea and islands' function, keeping the marine environment healthy, achieving sustainable use of the sea and islands.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Priority division: Marine protected areas 、 Important fisheries species protected areas、 reserved areas ; 2. Strictly limited: reclamation area 、 sewage area、 Dumping area <p style="text-align: right;">36</p>



Principles of coordination and consultations 协调与协商原则

- ◆ Marine function zoning should be a reasonable reflection of the marine development and protection idea from all departments and areas, coordinate relations with other planning sea involving , solve contradictions among all sea involving sectors and prevent the function conflict of adjacent waters of the sea on the basis of full consultation.

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Optional principle 备择性原则

- ◆ In the region With a variety of functions, where there are some functional mutual incompatibility, priority should be given to setting up the projects in direct marine exploitation and utilization whose resources and environmental conditions are narrowly optional. While also paying attention to the oceans' exploitation and utilization functions both of relying on marine nature and non-maritime matching.

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Prospective principle 超前性原则

- ◆ Marine function zoning should fully reflect the prospective awareness of marine development and protection and have some flexibility for enhancing technical level of marine development and utilization and comprehensive benefits on the basis of objectively looking to the future of science and technology and the level of socio-economic development.

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Classification system of marine functional zoning 海洋功能区划的分类体系

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1. Port and shipping area 港口航运区

Harbor area, Channel area, Anchor ground area,

2. Fishery resource use and conservation area 渔业资源利用的养护区

Fishing port and Fishery facilities basic building area, Breed area, Proliferate area, Catch area, Important Fishery breed protected area

3. Mineral resources use area 矿产资源利用区

Oil gas area, Solid mineral area

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4. Tourist area 旅游区

Scenery tourist area , Travel resort area

5. Sea water use area 海水资源利用区

Salina area, Peculiar industrial water area, General industrial water area

6. Marine power use area 海洋能利用区

Tidal energy area, Tidal current energy area, Wave energy area, Temperature difference energy area

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7. Project sea use area 工程用海区

Submerged pipeline area, Petroleum platform District, Make area around the sea, Coast protected project area, Bridge area across the sea, other protective sea use area

8. Sea protection area 海洋保护区

Marine nature reserve, Special protection area of ocean,



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9. Special use area 特殊利用区

Experimental area of science and study , Military affairs area, Drain contamination area, Dump area

10. Reserved area 保留区

It refers to the sea area which is not exploited at present and should not exploit in the limit time of area's divide.



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Methods of marine functional zoning 海洋功能区划的方法

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Indicator method 指标法

- ◆ Delineating marine functional areas mainly use indicator method, and identified specific types of marine functional areas according to marine functional classification system and the indicator system and considering natural attributes, social attributes and environmental protection requirements of different zones of the marine.

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Superposition method 叠加法

- ◆ Superposition method should compile collected different types of information into a map, superpose with collected various maps (all maps should zoom into the same scale) and make analysis and comparison based on the principles of function zoning. Reserving reasonable functions, throwing out the unreasonable ones, comparing and determining the leading functions.

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Comprehensive analysis method 综合分析法


- ◆ Comprehensive analysis method is to coordinate all relations of sea involving and identify types of marine functional areas and prioritizing relations of the functions according to the principle of zoning, using the situation's analyzes results of Chapter 6 and considering the sea natural attributes, social attributes and environmental protection requirements.


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	<p style="text-align: center;">Steps of marine functional zoning 海洋功能区划的步骤</p> <p style="text-align: right;">49</p>

1.	Identify the functional type of each area based on natural attributes
2.	For multifunctional, making analysis and comparison and identifying the leading functions.
3.	Make comparison between mainly function (single function) and the status quo of development and planning, if agreed, this function area is established; If not, but having no fundamental contradiction the status quo of development may be retained and the development activities should be leaded to the direction of mainly function; if having fundamental contradiction, coordination between the status quo and plan should go along through the relevant departments, industry, government.


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	<p>Making and permission procedures of marine functional zoning 海洋功能区划的编制审批程序</p> <p>51</p>

	<p>Making procedures 编制程序</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 前期工作■ 制定方案■ 成果编制■ 征求意见■ 成果评审 <p>52</p>

	Examine and approve procedures 审批程序
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 地方政府审核■ 有批准权政府的海洋部门审查■ 上报国务院或省级政府审批■ 备案审查■ 社会公告 <p style="text-align: right;">53</p>

	Modification procedures 修改程序
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 中期评估■ 提出修改建议■ 修改方案论证，并征求社会各界意见■ 重新公布区划文本 <p style="text-align: right;">54</p>

	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Administration of marine functional zoning 海洋功能区划的实施</p> <p style="text-align: right;">55</p>

	<p>Mandatory administration 强制执行</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ All I-level and II-level marine functional zones must make certain the content that strictly enforced and mandatory <p style="text-align: right;">56</p>



Plan gist 与专业规划的关系

- ◆ Culturing, salt, transport, tourism and other sectors should be planned to meet the marine function zoning . Land, city, port planning should link up with marine function zoning.

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Sea management 海域管理

- marine sectors will not accept the project sea use applications which are not inconsistent with the zoning. Someone will be punished according to the 《Sea Law》 section 43 who use the sea without approved by zoning and also Someone will be punished according to the 《Sea Law》 section 46 who use the sea obeying the function of zoning.

58



Environmental protection 海洋环境保护

- ◆ Making plan of marine environment protection, deciding the location of outlet, setting deep-sea and offshore outlet of land-based pollutants, Examining and approving sea involved project, electing and dividing marine protected and Ocean Dumping areas and so on must be in accordance with marine functional zoning.

59



Rectify plan 海域使用调整计划

- ◆ provincial governments must focus on organizations to develop the rectify plan of major sea use and clearly identify the projects' timetable of suspension , removal, relocation or closing which do not meet the marine function zoning.

60



Further study about the issue
of marine functional zoning
海洋功能区划需要研究的问题

61

- How to improve the level of marine function zoning;
- How to prevent marine function zoning from frequently rectifying after being approved ;
- How to restrict on blind expansion of the land reclamation area
- How to administrate marine functional zoning strictly to prevent from approving and using the sea unaccording to it.
- How to coordinate the relationship between marine function zoning and professional planning?

62



Sea use management

Adong
Department of marine management,
State Ocean Administration of China


1



Outline


- Recall of sea use management
- Basic conception on management of water's usage
- The functional responsibility of sea use management
- The management system of sea area ownership
- Sea area use remunerative system.

2




**Recall of
sea use management
海域使用管理的回顾**

3




Human being's cognition to sea and their value
人类对海洋及其价值的认识

Before 15th century, human being can transport in sea and attain foods such as fish and salt advantageously.



Fishing



Make salt

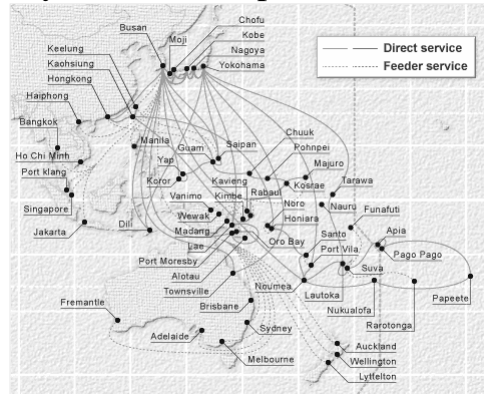
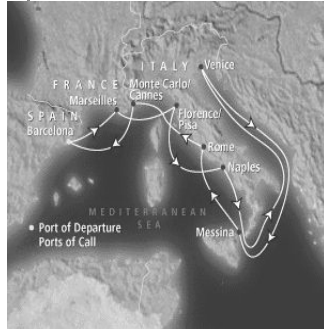
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Human being's cognition to sea and their value

人类对海洋及其价值的认识

- 15th —20th century, Ocean is important world traffic passage.



5


Human being's cognition to sea and their value


人类对海洋及其价值的认识

From World War I to the eighties of the twentieth century, Ocean is important human being survival space.



Battle of Midway

	<p>Human being's cognition to sea and their value 人类对海洋及其价值的认识</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The world environment and development conference in 1992 believes, ocean is an important component of human being life support system, and is precious wealth of sustainable development. 	 <p style="text-align: right;">7</p>

	<p>Character of the first and second stage 第一、二阶段的主要特点</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ sea use management is mainly in fishing, salt manufacturing, and transport. "Roman law" thinks: just like the sunlight and air, sea can satisfy human beings certain needs, But it can not measure with money directly, therefore sea had not been confirmed as object in private law. <p style="text-align: right;">8</p>	

Character of the third and fourth stage

第三、四阶段的主要特点

- all the countries in the world had brought the sovereignty right up, United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea have ascertained some legal system such as interior waters , territorial seas , exclusive economic zones and continental shelves; Ocean exploitation have introduced some new methods from the traditional fishing, salt manufacturing, and transport , including fishery cultivation , oil gas exploit, Sea-front industry , Coastal Tourism , implode for cultivation ,and so on; Real right system should be built because that off-shore sea area has become scarce resource, has independent economic value, and has the character of object in civil law.

9

- Since the eighties of the twentieth century, some new situation and problem have appeared in sea use and exploitation of China

- 上个世纪80以来，中国海洋开发利用中出现一些新情况和问题

10



new situation and problem in sea use

1. marine industry has developed rapidly: China is the first of the world in fishery cultivation and in port capacity, Coastal Tourism has already become the first marine industries, Chinese oil gas exploits scales expand quickly.



11



port

Coastal Tourism



Fishing

new situation and problem in sea use

2. various sea use contradiction appeared gradually , especially in cultivation and harbor channel anchor ground , cultivation and oil gas exploit , cultivation and national defense, saltpan, blow down.
3. marine resources value encarnalized prompt, some littoral government sell, transfer or letting sea area unexcused, many enterprise use sea area uncompensated, resource and environment are destroyed.

13

The Classic Example



build sea wall

Harbor channel
obstruction



14

	<p>The promulgation of National Sea use management tentative rule 国家海域使用管理暂行规定的出台</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ In 1991, State Oceanic Administration, the Ministry of Finance report to State Council "Report to foreign-investment enterprise use our country sea area problem ". ■ 1992, The State Council gives a written reply to ask for. ■ In 1993, the Ministry of Finance , State Oceanic Administration promulgated the sea use management tentative rule, sea area management system put into effect in the whole nation. <p style="text-align: right;">15</p>

	<p>The law of the People’s Republic of China on the Administration of Sea Areas 中华人民共和国海域使用管理法</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The law of the People’s Republic of China on the Administration of Sea Areas has been passed at the twenty fourth meeting of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on October 27, 2001 and is hereby promulgated for implementation as of January 1, 2002. <p style="text-align: right;">16</p>

The law of the People's Republic of China on the Administration of Sea Areas

中华人民共和国主席令

(第六十一号)

《中华人民共和国海域使用管理法》已由中华人民共和国第九届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第二十四次会议于2001年10月27日通过，现予公布，自2002年1月1日起施行。

中华人民共和国主席 江泽民
2001年10月27日



中华人民共和国 海域使用管理法

17



Basic conception on management of water's usage 海域使用管理的基本概念

18



What's sea area 什么是海域

- Since the use and management of the sea's areas are the exclusive use management, the management of scope only to our sovereign right of the water and the seas. Law of the Sea's Area No. 2, the sea's area refers to the PRC's internal waters, territorial sea surface, water, sea-bed and subsoil. Sea's area is a three-dimensional and objective entity, it not only include the surface but also the body of water below the surface, the seabed and subsoil, including the thickness and vertical structure.

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Sea area usage 海域使用

- Law of the Sea Area NO.2 provides that This law is applicable to the sustaining usage of water and territorial waters of People's Republic of China for more than three months with the exclusion. This definition includes four important elements .
 1. The use of specific sea's area: water surface (sea buoys and floating piers), water (RAFT, cage culture), Seabed (bottom sowing proliferation and artificial reefs) and the subsoil (submarine cable, submarine tunnels), occupying one of them is the usage of waters.

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Sea area usage

2. The usage is a fixed waters, rather than occasional access, such as a vessel navigating on the public channels is not the use of waters.
3. The use of waters has continuity of time, and more than three months.
4. The development and utilization of specific activities was exclusive, As long as such use is in the wake of this area, this area can not be fixed any other activities.

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Temporary use of the sea 临时海域使用

- Meet the above first and second points, the time may be less than three months, but producing significant impact on national security, maritime safety and other sea activities with exclusive use of the sea also should base "Law of the Sea Area" management, which is the so-called temporary use of the sea.

22

	<p>State ownership of the sea 海域国家所有权</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ It refers to right of possession, use, income, management of state of the sea. Property Law “ownership”, section 46 provides that “minerals, water and the sea belongs to the state. <p style="text-align: right;">23</p>

	<p>The right to use of the sea areas 海域使用权</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The rights owner enjoy the sea possession, use and benefits of the restrictions property of the countries according to law. Property Law “Usefruit" section 122 specifically provides that "Rights of the water use obtained lawfully protected by law.“ ■ "Property Law" stipulates the significance of ownership and the usufruct of maritime space. ■ This provision will turn the sea’s area from public law of the natural resources into the private estate. <p style="text-align: right;">24</p>

Significance

物权法规定海域物权的重要意义

- This provision will turn the sea's area from public law of the natural resources into the private estate.
- Building an important incentive system on exploitation of the seas

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The functional responsibility of sea use management

海域使用管理的职责

26



- Ensure economic and social development
- Realize sea area sustainable use
- Promote sea use fair assignment and market construction
- Assure and protect the right of sea use
- Maintain national interest right of sea use

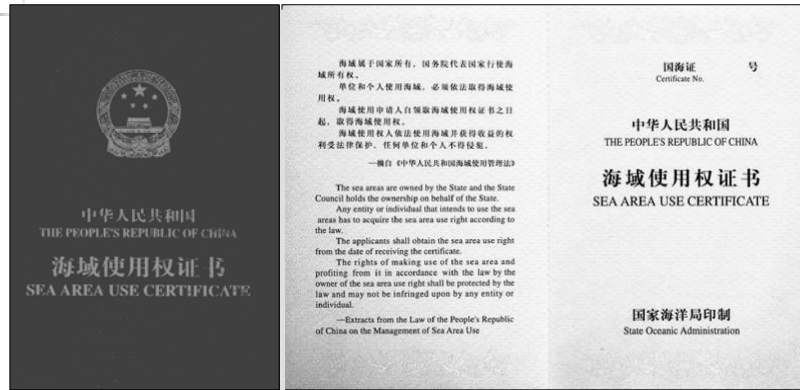
27



**The management system of sea area
ownership**
海域权属管理制度

28

Sea Area Use Certificate



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The obtain of sea use right 海域使用权的取得

- Administrative approval way: Application and Approval for the Use of Sea Areas
- 申请受理
- 海域使用论证和海洋环境影响评价
- 逐级审查
- 审核和报批
- 缴纳海域使用金
- 海域使用权登记、发证
- 海域使用权公告

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The obtain of sea use right **海域使用权的取得**

- Marketability way:
- Sea use right public tender and auction. we should propel the sea use right public tender and auction system except that the use of sea for projects of key construction, the use of sea for projects of national defense construction, the traditional fisherman sea area, the protection area, disputable area, involves the public interest area as well as other sea area provided by law or regulations.

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The registration of sea use right **海域使用权登记**

- The registration of sea use right is a lawfully registration to sea area's ownership, area, use, situation, maximum term and other derivative rights. Including:
 1. Initial registration
 2. Alter registration
 3. Cancel registration

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Initial registration

- 初始登记
- 通过申请审批或者招标投标方式确定海域使用权后，申请人应当提出初始登记。

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Alter registration

- 变更登记
- （一）海域使用权续期的；
- （二）改变海域使用位置、面积或者期限的；
- （三）地址或者法定代表人发生变化的；
- （四）依法转让、继承海域使用权的；
- （五）填（围）海造地项目已竣工验收的；
- （六）因行政机关调解而引起海域使用权转移的；
- （七）因人民法院判决而引起海域使用权转移的。

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Cancel registration

- 依法收回海域使用权的；
- 海域使用权期限届满，未申请续期的；
- 填海造地项目已竣工验收并办理相关手续的；
- 海域使用权人放弃海域使用权的；
- 海域使用权人死亡，且无人继承的。

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Sea area use remunerative system 海域有偿使用制度

36

	<p>The reason for establishment of sea area use remunerative system 为什么建立海域有偿使用制度</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Only through the Sea area use remunerative system, and introduction of market mechanisms in the right of sea use, can our country realize the sea area ownership economically. ■ Implementation of the sea area use remunerative system may oblige the Investor take the ratio of input and output in to consideration, avoid occupy the sea area eyeless, effectively restraint the chaotic situation caused by excessive exploitation and disorder using because of sea area gratuitous use. <p style="text-align: right;">37</p>

	<p>The standard of royalties imposed on sea use 海域使用金征收标准</p>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Royalties for occupation of the space resources: Any entity or individual who use and occupy the marine space resources, should pay their net revenue to the states 2. Additional Royalties for changing the marine natural attributes: The compensation collected from the sea using entity or individual, According to the extent of damages to marine natural attributes and State's industrial policy. <p style="text-align: right;">38</p>

	<p>The standard of royalties imposed on sea use 海域使用金征收标准</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Classification of sea area using: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The use of sea for filling up the sea 2. The use of sea for elevated structures 3. The use of sea for encircling the sea 4. The use of the sea for opening 5. The use of the sea for other projects. <p style="text-align: right;">39</p>

	<p>The standard of royalties imposed on sea use 海域使用金征收标准</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The results of sea use gradation: According to marine economic development levels, regional economic development levels, adjacent land properties, geographic conditions, resources scarcity and marine environmental quality and the like, the Chinese 223 coastal counties' (cities, Zone) contiguous sea area were classified into six grades. And the standard of royalties imposed on sea use was set in terms of the sea area grade and using type. <p style="text-align: right;">40</p>

Collection and management of royalties for using sea areas **海域使用金征收管理**

- Payment way of royalties for using sea areas:
 1. Pay once for all: Marine reclamation land, slack structures, cross-sea Bridge, tunnel, and so on;
 2. Pay on the yearly: water-passable structures, the use of sea for encircling the sea, the use of the sea for opening, the use of the sea for other projects.

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■ Tenders or Auctions :

The sea use project which obtained sea use right by public tenders or auctions, the number of royalties for using sea areas would be determined by the tenders or auctions price.

■ Late Fees:

As for those who will not pay the use timely and fully according to the regulation, they must pay 1‰ daily penalty for late payments in accordance with their dates and late fees.

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	<p>The treasury way of sea using's payment 海域使用金的缴库方式</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The sea using project which is beyond the Local government's management, or inter-provincial (inter-autonomous regions, inter-municipalities) management, the royalties for using sea areas shall be turned over to the state treasury in full; ■ All of Culturing sea using's payment will be contributed to local treasury of the same level; ■ In addition to the above two categories ,other sea using projects' payment contributed 30% of the central treasury. 70% of the provincial treasury where, the sea using projects locate. <p style="text-align: right;">43</p>

	<p>The management of the sea area using fee's relief 海域使用金减免管理</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>The scope of the statutory remission:法定免缴</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Military Sea Use; 2. The sea use of official Shipping's dedicated terminal with the purpose of the government administration, including public security's frontier defense, customs, public security PMB traffic, marine, Ocean monitoring, entry-exit inspection and quarantine, environmental monitoring, fishery, VMS, and so on <p style="text-align: right;">44</p>

	<p>The management of the sea area using fee's relief 海域使用金减免管理</p>
	<p>■ <u>The scope of the statutory remission:法定免缴</u></p> <p>3. Sea use of Fairway, sheltered (asylum) Anchorage, the Buoy (beacon) , Cross-sea bridge repaid by the government and Harbor Tunnel, and other non-operating transport infrastructure ;</p> <p>4. Sea use of Teaching, research, disaster prevention and reduction, sea rescue salvage fishing port, and other non-operating public welfare undertakings .</p> <p style="text-align: right;">45</p>

	<p>The management of the sea area using fee's relief 海域使用金减免管理</p>
	<p>■ The scope of the statutory remission: 批准减免</p> <p>1. public facilities sea use of other anchorage, the channel that get into and out of the sea ;</p> <p>2. project sea use Included in the key construction projects list published by National Development and Reform Commission</p> <p>3. the culturing sea that has suffered natural disasters or accidents and be verified economic losses amounting to more than 60% of normal income .</p> <p style="text-align: right;">46</p>

Thanks

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**Coastal Sea Protection and Use Planning/
Coordinating Marine Spatial Planning of Adjacent Areas**

Dr. LIU Baiqiao

Dean & Professor of College of Urban and Environment Science

Tianjin Normal University

Marine Spatial Planning	
	<hr/>
	<h1>Coastal sea protection and use planning</h1>
	<p>Dr. Liu Baiqiao Tianjin Normal University</p>
	<p>1</p>
	<hr/> <p>Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	
	<h2>Main topics</h2> <hr/>
	<p>1.The background of coastal sea protection and use planning</p>
	<p>2.The basic ideas of coastal sea protection and use planning</p>
	<p>3.The methods and rules of planning work</p>
	<p>2</p>
	<hr/> <p>Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	
	<p>1.The background of coastal sea protection and use planning</p>
	<p>3</p> <p>Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	
	<p>1.1Situation of filling and encircling sea</p>
<p>1.The background of coastal sea protection and use planning</p>	<p>(1)海洋渔业、临海工业、旅游、港口经济的发展等都产生了强大的围填海需求 The development of marine fishery, coastal industry, tourism, and the harbor economy produced formidable demands in encircling the sea.</p> <p>(2)一些填海项目缓解了经济发展和建设用地不足的矛盾,但给海洋环境带来多方面的负面效应 Some sea use projects of filling sea smoothed the contradiction of economical development and the shortage of the construction land, but brought various negative affect on marine environment.</p>
	<p>4</p> <p>Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	1.2 Main problems brought with filling and encircling sea
1.The background of coastal sea protection and use planning	<p>(1) 海岸生态系统退化 Coastal ecological system degrades.</p> <p>(2) 海洋环境污染加剧 Marine environmental pollution accelerates.</p> <p>(3) 宜港资源衰退 Port suitable resource shrinks</p> <p>(4) 近岸海岛消失 Shoreside islands disappear</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">5</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	1.2 Main problems brought with filling and encircling sea
1.The background of coastal sea protection and use planning	<p>(5) 重要渔业资源破坏 Important piscatorial resource destroys</p> <p>(6) 海岸线急剧缩短 Coastal line shortens sharp</p> <p>(7) 海岸自然景观破坏 Coastal natural scenery destroys</p> <p>(8) 海岸防灾减灾能力降低 The coastal ability of disaster prevention and relief decreases</p> <p>(9) 引发社会问题 Introduce to social problem</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">6</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	1.3 Passive position of management
1.The background of coastal sea protection and use planning	<p data-bbox="523 389 1241 517">(1)围填海工程由于具有单体影响小、多个工程累计效应大的特点，各级政府在实际审批围填海工程项目时，往往很难通过论证来限制围填海工程，造成政府在依法审批围填海项目中的被动。</p> <p data-bbox="523 528 1241 714">Because the project of filling up and encircling sea have the characters of single project's less affect and several projects' lot cumulative affect. When all levels of governments approve for the projects of filling up and encircling the sea, it is difficult for them to restrict the projects through assessment, which lead to the passive position in approval administration.</p> <p data-bbox="788 931 798 945" style="text-align: center;">7</p> <p data-bbox="1007 949 1222 965" style="text-align: right;">Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	1.3 Passive position of management
1.The background of coastal sea protection and use planning	<p data-bbox="523 1361 1241 1489">(2)各级政府在审批围填海工程项目时，难以放在整个海域大背景下考虑，往往造成单个项目可行，审批程序合法，但多个围填海工程集成结果就使海洋生态环境和海域资源造成严重破坏，致使整体不可行。</p> <p data-bbox="523 1500 1241 1718">When all levels of governments approve for the projects of filling up and encircling the sea, it is difficult for them to place the projects into the whole background, which introduce to the situation that the single project is feasible and has legal approval procedure, but the integration of several projects will cause the serious destruction to marine ecological environment and marine resource, is unfeasible.</p> <p data-bbox="788 1906 798 1919" style="text-align: center;">8</p> <p data-bbox="1007 1924 1222 1939" style="text-align: right;">Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	1.3 Passive position of management
<p>1.The background of coastal sea protection and use planning</p>	<p>(3) “海洋功能区划”管理对象是针对用海功能而不是用海方式，“工程用海区”、“渔业资源利用和养护区”、“旅游区”等都可以进行围填海，因而对围填海也缺乏足够的监管力度。</p> <p>The management objects of “marine functional zoning” is not the sea use plan but the sea use function, “engineering area”, “fishery resource use and protection area”, and “tourism area” can be filled up and encircled.</p> <p>It is not enough in supervise and management on filling up and encircling the sea.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">9</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	1.4 Aims of the planning
<p>1.The background of coastal sea protection and use planning</p>	<p>(1) 落实科学发展观的需要 to carry out the viewpoint of scientific development</p> <p>(2) 保护海洋生态环境的需要 to protect marine ecological environment</p> <p>(3) 推动海洋经济发展的需要 to accelerate marine economic development</p> <p>(4) 强化海洋科学决策的需要 to enforce marine scientific development decision</p> <p style="text-align: center;">10</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	
<p>1. The background of coastal sea protection and use planning</p> <p>2. The basic ideas of planning</p>	<p>2. The basic ideas of planning</p>
	<p>11</p>
	<p>Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	
	<p>2.1 Planning Scope and deadline</p>
<p>1. The background of coastal sea protection and use planning</p> <p>2. The basic ideas of planning</p>	<p>(1) 规划范围</p> <p>Planning Scope</p> <p>自海岸线向海至-5m以下水深、向海宽度不少于2km的近岸海域。</p> <p>Area from coastline to -5m water depth, at least with the width of inshore water more than 2km</p> <p>(2) 期限</p> <p>Deadline</p> <p>2007-1010</p> <p>.</p>
	<p>12</p>
	<p>Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	2.2 Planning principle
<p>1. The background of coastal sea protection and use planning</p> <p>2. The basic ideas of planning</p>	<p>(1)开发与保护并重原则 Development and the protection pays equal attentions.</p> <p>(2)因地制宜和最佳利用原则 Planning as circumstances permit and best uses</p> <p>(3)统一和协调原则 Unification and coordination</p> <p>(4)科学性和前瞻性原则 Scientific and forward-looking</p> <p style="text-align: center;">13</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	2.3 Planning duty
<p>1. The background of coastal sea protection and use planning</p> <p>2. The basic ideas of planning</p>	<p>2.3.1 专题研究 Special study</p> <p>(1)海岸自然条件评价 The assessment about natural conditions of seacoast</p> <p>(2)海岸利用现状及海洋功能区划实施评价 The assessment about the present situation of coastal using and the application of the marine function zoning</p> <p>(3)建设用海和重点项目用海需求分析 The analysis about the sea demand of construction using and the key project.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">14</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	2.3 Planning duty
<p>1.The background of coastal sea protection and use planning</p> <p>2. The basic ideas of planning</p>	<p>2.3.2规划</p> <p>Planning</p> <p>(1)海岸功能划分</p> <p>Coastal functional division</p> <p>(2)岸线保护级别划分</p> <p>The waterfront protection rank divides</p> <p>(3)建设用海总量控制与重点用海项目安排</p> <p>Total quantity controlling of constructional coastal using and arranging the key projects</p> <p>(4)海岸利用措施制定</p> <p>Making measures for coastal protection and using</p>
	<p>15</p> <p>Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	2.3 Planning duty
<p>1.The background of coastal sea protection and use planning</p> <p>2. The basic ideas of planning</p>	<p>2.3.3成果编制</p> <p>Result establishing</p> <p>(1)规划文本</p> <p>Planning text</p> <p>(2)规划说明</p> <p>Planning note</p> <p>(3)规划图件</p> <p>Planning maps</p> <p>(4)规划研究报告</p> <p>Planning Report</p> <p>(5)规划管理信息系统</p> <p>Planning Management Information System</p>
	<p>16</p> <p>Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	
<p>1.The background of coastal sea protection and use planning</p> <p>2. The basic ideas of planning</p> <p>3.The methods and rules of planning work</p>	<p>3.The methods and rules of planning work</p>
	<p>17</p> <p>Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	
	<p>3.1 Evaluation about marine natural conditions</p>
<p>1.The background of coastal sea protection and use planning</p> <p>2. The basic ideas of planning</p> <p>3.The methods and rules of planning work</p>	<p>(1)评价内容</p> <p>(1) The content of evaluation</p> <p>1)海岸类型、海岸形态与动态</p> <p>1) Coast types, coastal morphology and dynamics</p> <p>2)海岸稳定性</p> <p>2) Coastal Stability</p> <p>3)海岸环境质量</p> <p>3) Coastal Environmental Quality</p> <p>4)水动力条件</p> <p>4) hydrodynamic conditions</p> <p>5)滨海湿地</p> <p>5) coastal wetlands</p> <p>6)海岸重要生态系</p> <p>6) Important marine ecosystem</p> <p>7)海岸自然与人文景观价值、科学研究价值</p> <p>7) Marine natural and cultural landscape value, scientific value</p>
	<p>Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	3.1 Evaluation about marine natural conditions
<p>1.The background of coastal sea protection and use planning</p> <p>2. The basic ideas of planning</p> <p>3.The methods and rules of planning work</p>	<p>(2)Methods of evaluation</p> <p>1)采取资料收集与现场调查的方法，获得海岸开发与保护规划必需的反映海岸自然条件的基础资料；</p> <p>1) Accessing the basic information reflecting the natural conditions about the coast planning Developing and protections through data collection and scene investigation.</p> <p>2)依据海岸类型及各要素特征单元对海岸进行分段、分区；</p> <p>2) Making divisions and sections according to the types of elements of the marine unit.</p> <p>3)对每个海岸区段进行客观的特征描述；</p> <p>3) Describing the attribution of each Coast Section objectively</p>
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Marine Spatial Planning	3.1 Evaluation about marine natural conditions
<p>1.The background of coastal sea protection and use planning</p> <p>2. The basic ideas of planning</p> <p>3.The methods and rules of planning work</p>	<p>4)对每个海岸区段的特征、价值、现状或动态等的水平进行定性或定量评价。定性评价一般要给出类似“高”、“较高”、“一般”、“较低”和“低”的5个层次，或类似“高”、“中”、“低”的3个层次，并说明参照对象。</p> <p>4) Assessing the each section of coastline features, value, the present situation or the dynamic etc.levels qualitatively or quantitatively for. Qualitative evaluation gives the "high" and "high", "general", "low" and "lower" five levels generally, or "high", " Medium ", and"low" three levels similarly, and notes Object reference</p>
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Marine Spatial Planning	3.2 evaluation of coast Utilization and marine function zoning implementation
<p>1.The background of coastal sea protection and use planning</p> <p>2. The basic ideas of planning</p> <p>3.The methods and rules of planning work</p>	<p>(1)评价内容</p> <p>(1) Content of evaluation</p> <p>1)海岸利用现状分布；</p> <p>1) Distribution of the present coast utilization ;</p> <p>2)海岸利用对海洋环境、资源及周边开发活动的影响；</p> <p>2) The Impact that activities have on coastal marine environment, resources and the surrounding development activities;</p> <p>3)海岸利用现状与功能区划的相符性；</p> <p>3) Consistency of utilization and marine function zoning;</p> <p>4)现有海洋功能区划的适宜性。</p> <p>4) suitability of present marine function zoning. .</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">21</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	3.2 evaluation of coast Utilization and marine function zoning implementation
<p>1.The background of coastal sea protection and use planning</p> <p>2. The basic ideas of planning</p> <p>3.The methods and rules of planning work</p>	<p>(2)评价方法</p> <p>(2) Evaluation methods</p> <p>1)通过收集资料和开展海岸利用现状调查，掌握海岸利用的方向、方式，以及占用范围、面积、岸段长度等。</p> <p>1) Through the collecting the information and the Coastal using Survey, mastering the the trend of coastal using the way and the occupied scope area, length of the shorelines.</p> <p>2)结合海岸利用现状调查，考察海岸利用对海洋环境、资源及周边开发活动的影响，整理出具有较大负面影响的海岸利用项目清单。</p> <p>2) combining the Survey of, inspecting the impact that the activities of Coastal using have on the marine environment, resources and development surroundings,and sorting out lists of Projects that have a larger negative impact on the sea.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">22</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	3.2 evaluation of coast Utilization and marine function zoning implementation
<p>1.The background of coastal sea protection and use planning</p> <p>2. The basic ideas of planning</p> <p>3.The methods and rules of planning work</p>	<p>3)对照海岸利用现状与功能区划，分析两者之间的一致性、兼容性和排斥性，整理出利用方向与海洋功能区主导功能相符、不相符但兼容、不相符也不兼容的海岸利用项目清单。</p> <p>3) Contrast present utilization of coast and marine function zoning, analyzing of the consistency between the two, compatibility and exclusion, sort out project lists that the using direction and the marine lead functional areas are the consistent ,inconsistent but compatible ,inconsistent and incompatible</p> <p>4)根据海岸的自然特征、海岸利用现状及新形势下的社会经济发展需求，评价海洋功能区划的适宜性，整理出下一阶段有必要进行调整的海洋功能区清单。</p> <p>4) According to the natural coastal features, the present coastal using and the socio-economic developing demands under the new situations, evaluat of the appropriateness of the marine function zoning and sort out the list of marine functional zoning that it is necessary to adjust the next stage</p>
	<p>23</p> <p>Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	3.3 Assessment of the sea use demand of construction uses and the key project
<p>1.The background of coastal sea protection and use planning</p> <p>2. The basic ideas of planning</p> <p>3.The methods and rules of planning work</p>	<p>(1)分析内容</p> <p>Contents of Assessment</p> <p>1)建设用海和重点项目用海需求分布；</p> <p>The division about the sea demand of construction uses and the key project.</p> <p>2)项目用海需求的优先保证次序。</p> <p>Ensure Projects according to needs of coastal using Prioritily</p>
	<p>24</p> <p>Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	3.3 Assessment of the sea use demand of construction uses and the key project
<p>1.The background of coastal sea protection and use planning</p> <p>2. The basic ideas of planning</p> <p>3.The methods and rules of planning work</p>	<p>(2)分析方法</p> <p>Analysis methods</p> <p>1)通过收集材料和到相关部门调研，掌握建设用海和重点项目用海需求情况。</p> <p>Through the collecting materials and study from relevant departments , master the demand about the coastal using and the key marine projects.</p> <p>2)对已批准、待批和意向性海岸利用项目的立项层次、重要性进行分析。</p> <p>Analy project level and the importance of the projects that have been approved, are pending or have the intent to use.</p> <p>3)对已批准、待批和意向性海岸利用项目的合理性、必要性和可行性进行分析，主要包括：</p> <p>Analyze the reasonableness , necessity and feasibility of projects that have been approved, are pending or have the intentionality of use in the ways of :</p>
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Marine Spatial Planning	3.3 Assessment of the sea use demand of construction uses and the key project
<p>1.The background of coastal sea protection and use planning</p> <p>2. The basic ideas of planning</p> <p>3.The methods and rules of planning work</p>	<p>①分析项目与国家产业政策及其它相关管理规定的符合性；对照沿海区域适宜布局的产业类型，结合沿海地区宏观社会经济背景，分析项目占用海岸资源的必要性和布局的合理性。</p> <p>Analy the consistent between the project and the state's industrial policy or other related regulations; contrasting the types of coastal industry that are suitable to regulations and combining coastal macro socio-economic background, Analy the need of the project occupied coastal resources and the reasonableness.</p> <p>②分析项目的经济效益、社会效益和资源效益，从总体效益上判断项目实施的可行性。</p> <p>Analy the economic, social and resource efficiency and judge the feasibility of the project from overall efficiency.</p>
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Marine Spatial Planning	3.3 Assessment of the sea use demand of construction uses and the key project
<p>1.The background of coastal sea protection and use planning</p> <p>2. The basic ideas of planning</p> <p>3.The methods and rules of planning work</p>	<p>③分析项目是否符合海洋功能区划，是否与城市总体规划、陆域土地利用规划等相关规划相衔接，定性分析海岸利用项目与原有基础的和谐程度。</p> <p>Analy that projects are consistent with the marine function zoning or so, or with the overall urban planning, Land and other related to land-use planning, and analy the degree of harmony between the use of existing marine projects and infrastructure qualitatively.</p> <p>4)根据对已批准、待批和意向性海岸利用项目的立项层次、重要性、合理性、必要性和可行性分析结果，借助逻辑判别和指标加权等方法，综合确定项目的优先保证次序，并据此划分出“重点保证”、“优先安排”和“一般考虑”等3个需求层次。</p> <p>According to the results from analysis of the project level, the importance, reasonableness, necessity and feasibility of projects that are approved, are pending or have intention to use, with the help of logical judgment and indicators weighted method, Comprehensively set priority projects and accordingly divided into "key guarantee," "priorities" and "general considerations" three levels of demand.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">27</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	3.4 Coastal functional zoning
<p>1.The background of coastal sea protection and use planning</p> <p>2. The basic ideas of planning</p> <p>3.The methods and rules of planning work</p>	<p>(1)工作内容</p> <p>Contents of the work</p> <p>根据毗邻海域的海洋功能区划、海岸利用现状、海洋功能区划执行情况及重点用海需求，划分功能岸段。</p> <p>According to the marine function zoning adjacently, present marine utilization, the implementation of marine function zoning and the great demand of sea using, divide the functional sections.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">28</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	Planning
<p>1.The background of coastal sea protection and use planning</p> <p>2. The basic ideas of planning</p> <p>3.The methods and rules of planning work</p>	<p>3.4 Coastal functional zoning</p> <hr/> <p>(2)划分方法</p> <p>Dividing methods</p> <p>1)按照功能岸段定义及与毗邻海洋功能区类型的对应关系，初步划分海岸的功能类型。</p> <p>According to correspondence of the definition of the functional sections and types of function zoning adjacently, divide marine functional zoning initially.</p> <p>2) 对照海岸利用现状和重点用海需求，按照功能岸段调整的条件要求，适当调整局部岸段的功能定位</p> <p>Comparing the present situation of sea using seacoast to the demand of the key projects ,according to requirements of adjustments about functional coastal sections, adjust functional localization of partial coastal sections appropriately.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">29</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	Planning
<p>1.The background of coastal sea protection and use planning</p> <p>2. The basic ideas of planning</p> <p>3.The methods and rules of planning work</p>	<p>3.5. Classification of coastal protection level</p> <hr/> <p>(1)工作内容</p> <p>contents of the work</p> <p>根据各功能岸段的自然条件、利用现状与需求，划分海岸保护级别。</p> <p>According to natural conditions, the present sea using and demands of coastal functional zoning, divide the coastal protection level.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">30</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	
	3.5 Classification of coastal protection level
1.The background of coastal sea protection and use planning 2. The basic ideas of planning 3.The methods and rules of planning work	<p>(2)海岸保护级别划分方法</p> <p>Methods of Coastal Protection level Classification</p> <p>1)按照海岸利用对海岸自然属性影响程度的控制要求，把岸段保护级别分为三级，分别为 I、II 和 III 级，其中：</p> <p>1) according to the requirements controled to the degree of natural attribute affection in use, divide the protection of the shore into three classes, named I, II and III class,:</p> <p>I 级保护，指该岸段不允许有改变海域自然属性的海岸利用行为</p> <p>I -class protection : the Coast is not allowed to change the natural attributes;</p> <p>II 级保护，指该岸段允许小范围改变海域自然属性、不影响海岸功能定位的海岸利用行为；</p> <p>II-class protection : the Coast allows small changes in the scope of the physical nature, does not affect the function;</p> <p>III 级保护，指该岸段允许有规划的区域性改变海域自然属性的海岸利用行为。</p> <p>III-class protection : the Coast allows the change of planning and regional using in the natural attributes.</p>
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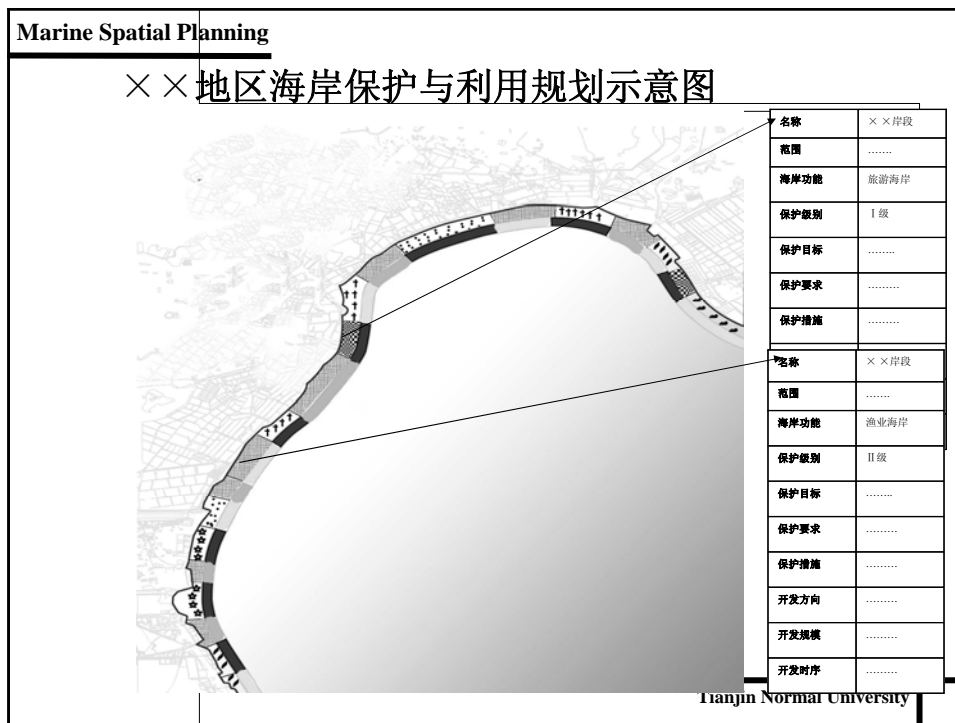
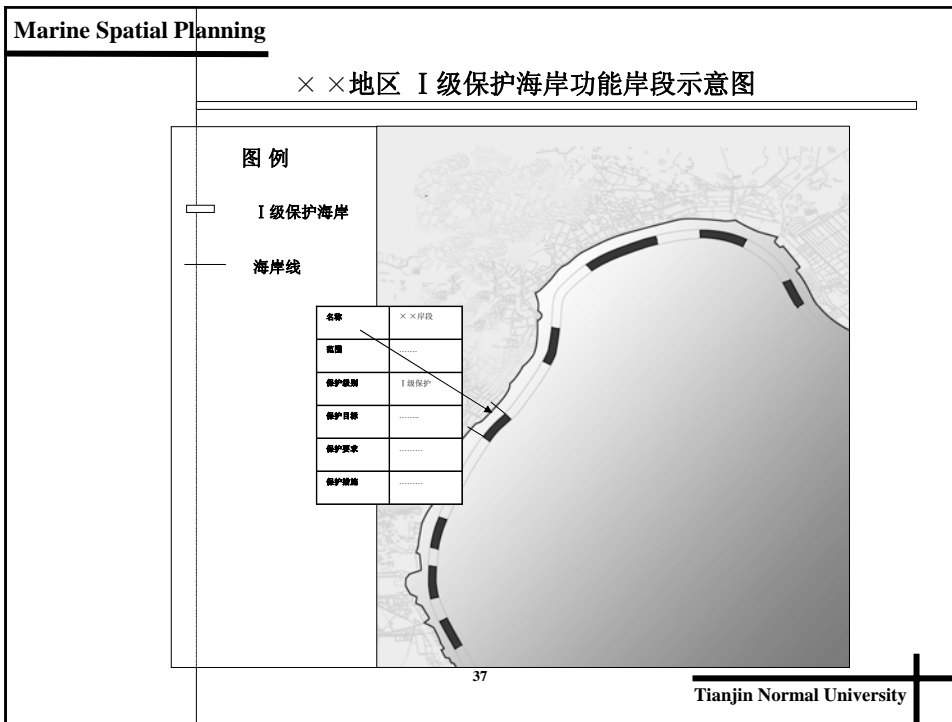
Marine Spatial Planning	
	3.5 Classification of coastal protection level
1.The background of coastal sea protection and use planning 2. The basic ideas of planning 3.The methods and rules of planning work	<p>2)根据各功能岸段的保护级别范围和各保护级别的资源环境条件，初步划分各岸段的保护级别。</p> <p>According to the scope of the protection level and level of resources and environmental conditions of the section of the Coast function, divide of the section of the Coast of the protection level initially.</p> <p>3) 根据海岸利用现状和重点用海需求，对照海岸保护级别调整条件，在 I 级—II 级和 II 级—III 级之间适当调整局部岸段的保护级别。</p> <p>According to the status using of marine and key demands of the sea, comparison to control adjustment of coastal protection level, between I-II and II-III level appropriate adjustments the sides of the local-level protection.</p>
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Marine Spatial Planning	Planning
<p>1.The background of coastal sea protection and use planning</p> <p>2. The basic ideas of planning</p> <p>3.The methods and rules of planning work</p>	<p>3.6 measures for coast protection and using</p> <hr/> <p>(1)工作内容</p> <p>The work content</p> <p>对每个功能岸段具体落实海岸分级保护目标和措施的原则要求，制订相应的开发与保护措施。</p> <p>For each specific-function coastal implementing the request and principle of Marine grade protection objectives and measures, formulating measures of development and protection.</p>
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Marine Spatial Planning	Planning
<p>1.The background of coastal sea protection and use planning</p> <p>2. The basic ideas of planning</p> <p>3.The methods and rules of planning work</p>	<p>3.6 measures for coast protection and using</p> <hr/> <p>(2)制定方法</p> <p>measures</p> <p>根据海岸分级保护目标和措施的原则要求，对照海岸资源条件、利用现状和用海需求，具体制订：</p> <p>According to the request and principle of Marine grade protection objectives, contrasting to the condition of coastal resources 、 situation of utilization、 needs of sea use ,specificly formulate:</p> <p>1)保护措施。列出鼓励和限制的用途与方式，提出不适宜用海项目的清理与调整要求等；</p> <p>Protection measures . list the uses and forms of restrictions and encouragement ,set out the sea clean-up or adjustment requirements to the projects with inappropriate use of sea.</p> <p>2)开发规模和强度的调控措施。明确项目用海数量、面积、密度的调控指标；</p> <p>Adjustment measures of the scale and intensity of development . Identify controlled indicators of sea use projects' quantity, sizeand density.</p>
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Marine Spatial Planning	
1.The background of coastal sea protection and use planning 2. The basic ideas of planning 3.The methods and rules of planning work	3.6 measures for coast protection and using
	3)海岸保护措施。明确连续性自然岸线的保留指标、潮间带面积保留指标、围填海面积及纵深控制指标等。 Coast protection measures.identify reserved indicators of continuity natural coastline , reserved indicators of intertidal zone area and controlled indicators of reclamation area and depth. 4)针对各岸段特点的其它措施。 Other measures against features of the coasts.
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Marine Spatial Planning	
1.The background of coastal sea protection and use planning 2. The basic ideas of planning 3.The methods and rules of planning work	3.6 measures for coast protection and using
	(3) Request 列表说明各岸段的利用措施，具体列出： Explain the coasts' use measures with charts, specifically list 1)鼓励和限制的用途与方式； the uses and forms of restrictions and encouragement 2)不适宜用海项目的清理与调整要求； the sea clean-up or adjustment requirements to the projects with inappropriate use of sea 3)项目用海数量、面积、密度的调控指标； controlled indicators of sea use projects' quantity, size and density 4)连续性自然岸线的保留指标； reserved indicators of continuity natural coastline 5)潮间带面积保留指标； reserved indicators of intertidal zone area
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THANKS!

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Marine Spatial Planning	
	<hr/>
	<h1>Coordinating marine spatial planning of adjacent areas</h1>
	<p>Dr. Liu Baiqiao Tianjin Normal University</p>
	<p>1</p>
	<hr/> <p>Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	
	<h2>Main topics</h2> <hr/>
	<p>Introduction</p>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Coordination of marine functional zoning2. Coordination of coastal sea protection and use planning3. Coordination of sea use approving
	<p>2</p>
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Marine Spatial Planning	
<h2>Introduction</h2>	
Introduction	(1) Problem sources----administration spatial division
	<p>1)Regional management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Province — City — County , District of City <p>2)Departmental management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Sea culturing — Salt — Transport — Seashore tourism —
	<p>3</p> <p>Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	
<h2>Introduction</h2>	
(2) Marine administration departments	
	<p>4</p> <p>Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	Introduction
Introduction	<p data-bbox="523 394 868 427">SOA's duty and law basis</p> <p data-bbox="523 430 1201 539">国家海洋局负责监督管理海域使用管理、海洋环境保护、海洋权益维护、海洋科技发展等工作。</p> <p data-bbox="523 584 1201 768">法律法规包括：《海域使用管理法》、《海洋环境保护法》、《领海及毗连区法》、《大陆架和专属经济法》、《防治海洋工程项目污染损害海洋环境管理条例》、《海洋倾废管理条例》等。</p> <p data-bbox="794 931 804 947">5</p> <p data-bbox="1007 949 1222 969">Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	Introduction
Introduction	<p data-bbox="531 1359 943 1393">(3) Marine-related Departments</p> <p data-bbox="531 1433 1139 1467">1) Agriculture Department's duty and law basis</p> <p data-bbox="531 1469 1209 1653">农业部 ——负责监督保护渔业资源和权益、渔业水域生态环境、监督渔港安全、维护秩序等工作。法律法规包括：《渔业法》、《海洋环境保护法》、《水生野生动物保护实施条例》等。</p> <p data-bbox="531 1697 1139 1731">2) Transport Department's duty and law basis</p> <p data-bbox="531 1733 1209 1957">交通部 ——主要负责海上交通安全监督管理，防止船舶污染，组织海上应急救援等工作。法律法规包括：《海上交通安全法》、《港口法》、《海洋环境保护法》、《防止拆船污染环境管理条例》等。</p> <p data-bbox="1007 1921 1222 1942">Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	Introduction
Introduction	<p>(3) Marine-related Departments</p> <p>3)Land Resources Department’s duty and law basis 国土资源部 ——主要负责矿产等海洋资源的行政管理工作。 法律法规包括：《矿产资源法》。</p> <p>4)National Environment Protection Bureau ’s duty and law basis 环保总局 ——主要负责指导、协调和监督海洋环境保护工作。法律法规包括：《环境保护法》、《海洋环境保护法》、《防治海岸工程建设项目污染损害海洋环境管理条例》等。</p>
	<p>7</p> <p>Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	Introduction
Introduction	<p>(3) Marine-related Departments</p> <p>5)Others ——公安部主要负责维护海上安全稳定，管护海上边界，防范打击海上偷渡、走私、贩毒等违法犯罪活动； ——海关总署主要负责查缉各类走私违法犯罪案件。法律法规包括：《海关法》。 ——中国海洋石油总公司负责海洋石油对外合作开采。法律法规包括：《对外合作开采海洋石油资源条例》。</p>
	<p>8</p> <p>Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	Introduction
Introduction	<p data-bbox="531 376 1121 439">(4) Relationship between central government and local governments</p> <p data-bbox="531 454 791 488">中央和地方的关系</p> <p data-bbox="531 495 699 528">1)Consistent</p> <p data-bbox="531 535 1209 678">中央和地方在发展海洋经济的趋同性。在加速海洋经济发展、促进沿海地区经济繁荣、建设海洋经济强国等方面，中央与沿海各级政府是完全一致的。</p> <p data-bbox="794 927 804 943">9</p> <p data-bbox="1007 947 1222 969">Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	Introduction
Introduction	<p data-bbox="531 1361 699 1395">2)Difference</p> <p data-bbox="531 1402 1209 1514">由于中央和地方政府看问题的角度和高度不同，在对待发展海洋经济的问题上必然存在差异，主要体现在以下几个方面：</p> <p data-bbox="531 1520 1230 1632">a.沿海地方政府对发展海洋经济的积极性和重视程度更高。Local governments attach more importance to economic development.</p> <p data-bbox="531 1639 1209 1783">原因：在整个国民经济体系中海洋经济所占的比重仅为4%左右（按照新的统计指标达到10%）。而在具体的沿海省区经济发展过程中，海洋经济占区域经济的比重较大。</p> <p data-bbox="794 1906 804 1921">10</p> <p data-bbox="1007 1921 1222 1944">Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	Introduction
Introduction	<p>表现appearance：“海陆联动” Sea-Land coherence “海陆一体化”已经成为沿海省区经济发展的重要战略。而国家层次上的“海陆统筹”还没有实质性推进。</p> <p>——如广东、山东、上海、浙江等沿海省区都各自召开几次海洋经济工作会议，而国家的海洋经济工作还没有提到这样的高度。</p> <p>——辽宁：沿海“五点一线”沿海经济地带；</p> <p>——天津：建设滨海新区的目标；</p> <p>——上海：一个上海海洋战略，海洋科技和海洋信息两个服务平台，重点推进三大领域的发展，瞄准了八大海洋产业；</p> <p>——浙江省：战略调整、推进海洋工作会议制度，并确立了“海陆联动”的海洋经济发展模式；</p> <p>——福建省：特区优势，细化发展海洋规划；</p> <p>——山东省实施“海上山东”四大工程战略等等。</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	Introduction
Introduction	<p>b.在发展海洋经济与保护海洋环境的定位上存在差异。 Different attitude to economic development and environment protection</p> <p>中央对海洋经济发展和海洋环境保护都十分重视，但对海洋环境的保护更重视，已经实施渤海“碧海计划”等。地方政府则更重视区域海洋经济的发展和海洋资源的开发，而对区域海洋环境保护的重视程度显然不够。</p> <p>①入海排污口的管理方面</p> <p>②土地严格管制制度</p> <p>原因:流动性，地方保护海洋环境和资源的效果并不明显，渤海的海洋环境不会因为某个城市海洋环境保护力度加大而得到改善。因此，必须从国家层面加强海洋资源的保护。</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	Introduction
Introduction	<p>c.地方更注重局部利益。 Local government attach more importance to local benefit</p> <p>从我国海洋经济发展实际看，地方更注重局部经济的发展，而区域性问题的协调必须依靠中央来协调。如沿海港口布局问题，重复建设、港口分工不明确、恶性竞争等问题。</p> <p>原因：从局部利益考虑可能是合理的也是可以理解的，但从更高的区域港口布局角度分析可能是不合理的。</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	
	<p>趋势tendency :</p> <p>海洋空间规划的任务之一:是协调我国海洋经济发展过程中局部与整体利益、短期目标与长远目标关系的关键。</p> <p>Marine space planning should Coordinating the national,provincial,city and county level benefits.</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	
	<p>趋势tendency : 海洋空间规划的任务之二:实施“海陆统筹” Marine space planning should realize the integrated sea-land planning</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) 海陆资源统筹利用研究。 (2) 海陆产业统筹发展研究。 (3) 海域与陆域统筹布局研究。 (4) 海陆生态环境统筹调控 <p style="text-align: center;">15</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	
Introduction	<p>1 Coordination of marine functional zoning</p> <p style="text-align: center;">16</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	Planning
<p>Introduction</p> <p>1 Coordination of marine functional zoning</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1.1 Continuity of marine natural properties</p> <hr/> <p>(1)海洋除了海陆界限以外，没有明显的自然分割，许多所谓的自然单元只有一个模糊的界限。导致：</p> <p>Apart from the land-sea boundaries, the ocean has no obvious natural segmentations, many of the so-called natural units only have indistinct boundaries. Leading to:</p> <p>1) 某一种海洋功能适宜性存在空间上的渐变性和 Suitability of one kind marine function changes gradually in space.</p> <p>2) 规划单元的划分在细节上具有不确定性 The division of planning unit has uncertainty on the details.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">17</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	Planning
<p>Introduction</p> <p>1 Coordination of marine functional zoning</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1.1 Continuity of marine natural properties</p> <hr/> <p>(2)行政区划和部门管理界限是对海洋自然系统的分割。不同地区、不同种类的规划体现不同的意志。导致：</p> <p>The boundary of administration division and departmental management is the division of marine natural systems. The plan of different regions and different types will reflect different ideas. Leading to:</p> <p>1)同种规划在不同行政区之间不协调 The same type plan may be lack of coordination between administration districts.</p> <p>2)同一地区不同部门的规划不协调 The plans from the same region but different departments may be lack of coordination</p> <p style="text-align: center;">18</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	
Introduction 1 Coordination of marine functional zoning	<h2 style="text-align: center;">1.1 Continuity of marine natural properties</h2> <hr/> <p>(3)海洋具有多种功能适宜性。但这些功能之间可能存在冲突。导致：</p> <p>The ocean has various functional suitability, however there may be conflicts among these functions. Leading to:</p> <p>1) 选择一种功能的同时可能损毁了另一种功能 Choosing one function may damage the another one at the same time.</p> <p>2) 某一海域的功能调整具有局限性 There are limitations in a sea water's functional adjustment</p> <p style="text-align: center;">19</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	
Introduction 1 Coordination of marine functional zoning	<h2 style="text-align: center;">1.2 Coordinating with relevant plans</h2> <hr/> <p>(1)符合海洋功能区划 Fit the marine functional zoning 养殖、盐业、交通、旅游等行业规划涉及海域使用的，应当符合海洋功能区划。 “Micro” plans of sea culture, salt, transport, seashore tourism and other sectors should fit the marine functional zoning.</p> <p>(2)与海洋功能区划相衔接 Linking up with marine functional zoning 沿海土地利用总体规划、城市规划、港口规划涉及海域使用的，应当与海洋功能区划相衔接。 “Macro” plans of land, city, and port should link up with marine functional zoning</p> <p style="text-align: center;">20</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	1.3 Roles of up-level governments in plan approving
Introduction 1 Coordination of marine functional zoning	<hr/> <p>(1) 协调 Coordinating</p> <p>编制、审批、修订海洋功能区划工作中，跨区界的问题由共同上一级海洋行政主管部门负责协调。</p> <p>When work out, examine and approve, and modify marine functional zoning, the Trans-regional problems should be coordinated by the next high authorities</p> <p style="text-align: center;">21</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Tianjin Normal University</p>

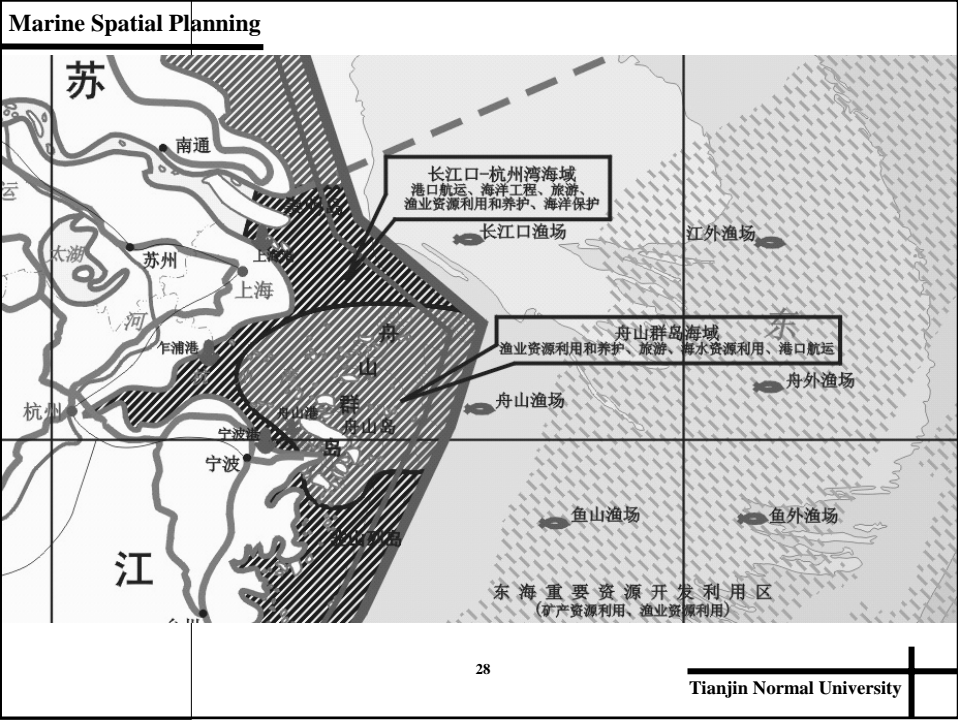
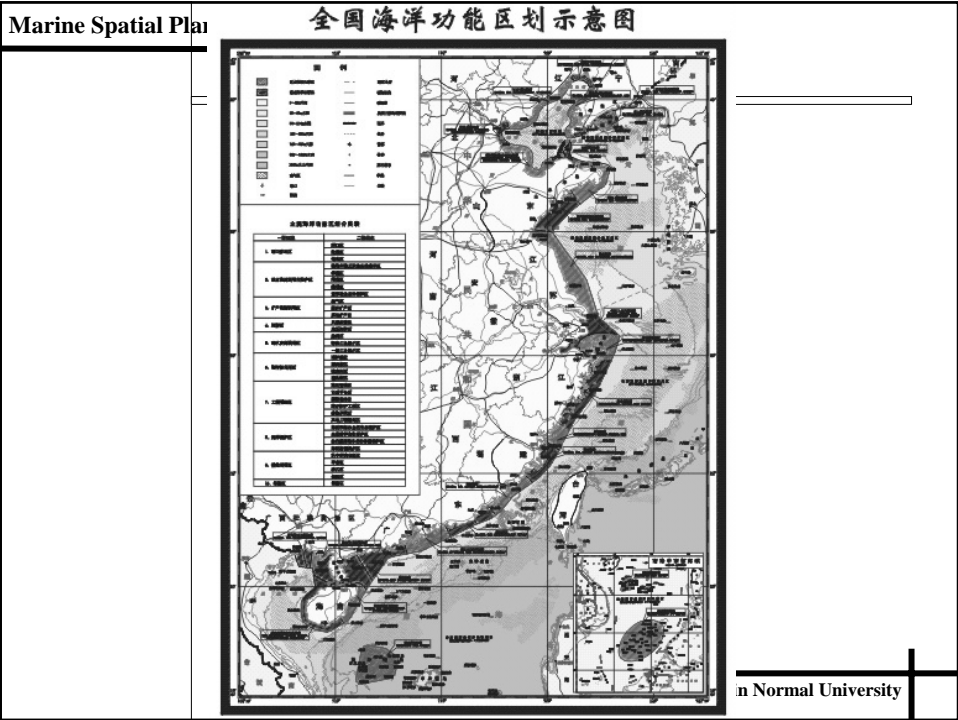
Marine Spatial Planning	1.3 Roles of up-level governments in plan approving
Introduction 1 Coordination of marine functional zoning	<hr/> <p>(2) 限定功能范围 Restraining the marine function scope</p> <p>1) 沿海县级以上地方人民政府海洋行政主管部门会同本级人民政府有关部门，依据上一级海洋功能区划，编制地方海洋功能区划。</p> <p>1) The maritime administration department of the local people's governments on the county level and above within the coastal regions shall, jointly with other relevant departments of the people's governments on the same level, work out the local marine functional zoning basing on the up-level marine functional zoning .</p> <p style="text-align: center;">22</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Tianjin Normal University</p>

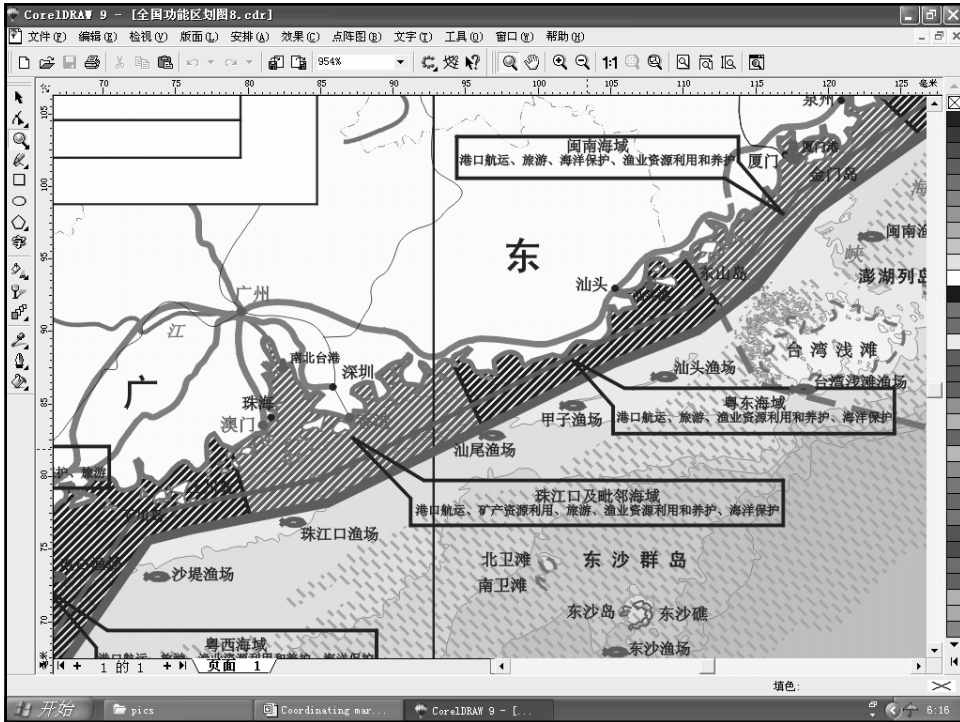
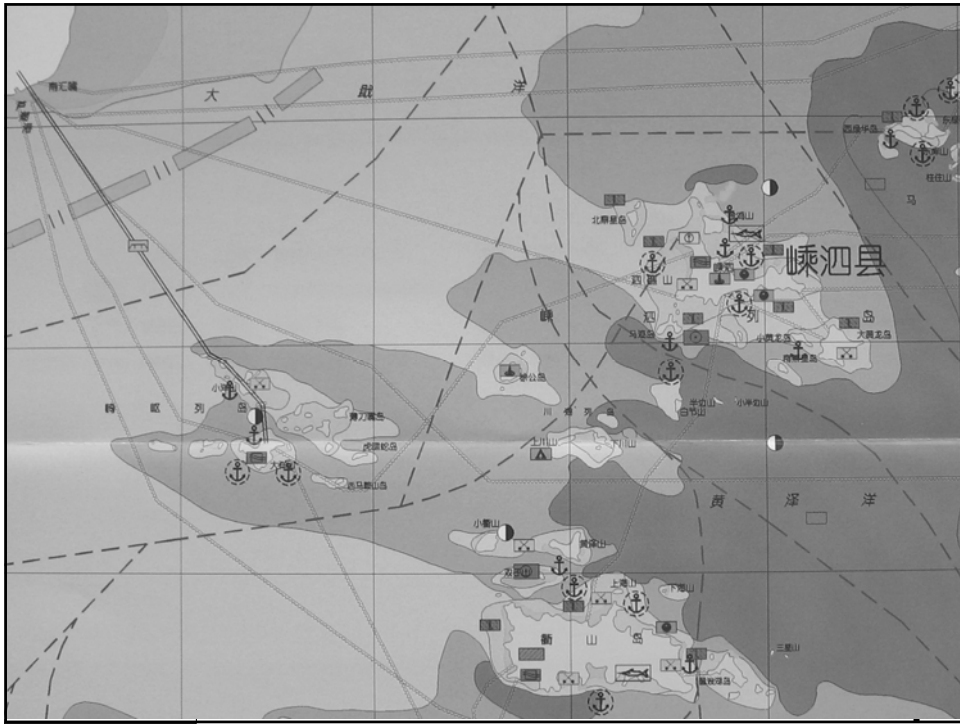
Marine Spatial Planning	1.3 Roles of up-level governments in plan approving
Introduction 1 Coordination of marine functional zoning	<hr/> <p>2) 下级海洋功能区划在上级海洋行政主管部门的指导下进行编制。</p> <p>2) Lower marine functional zoning should be worked out under the guidance of higher marine administration departments.</p> <p>3) 各级海洋功能区划按统一的技术标准进行编制。</p> <p>3) All levels of marine functional zoning should be worked out under the uniformed technical standards.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">23</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Tianjin Normal University</p>

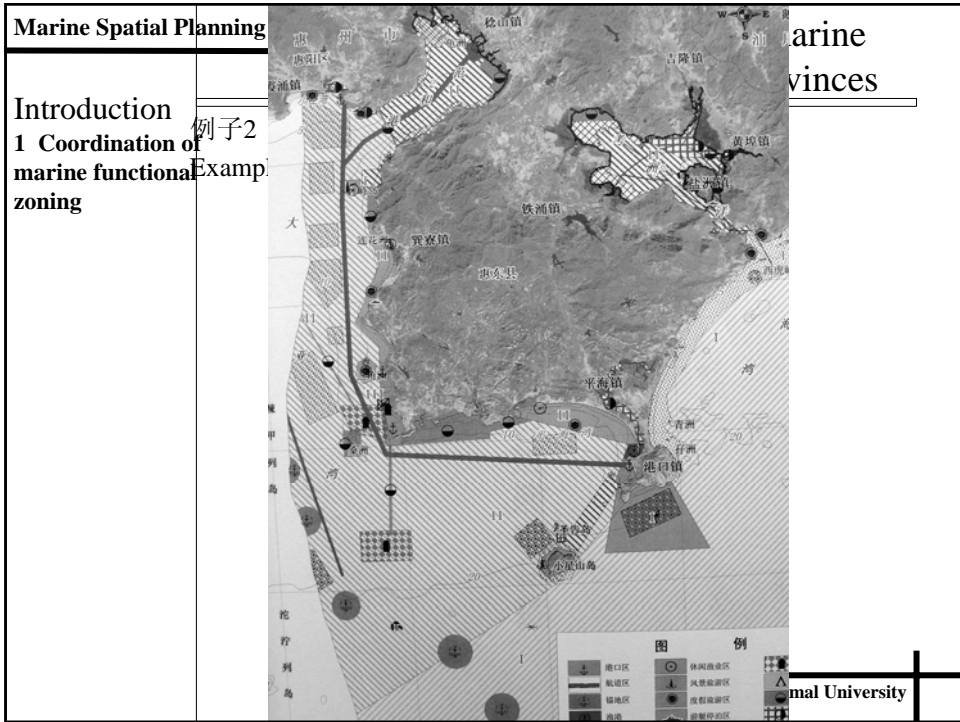
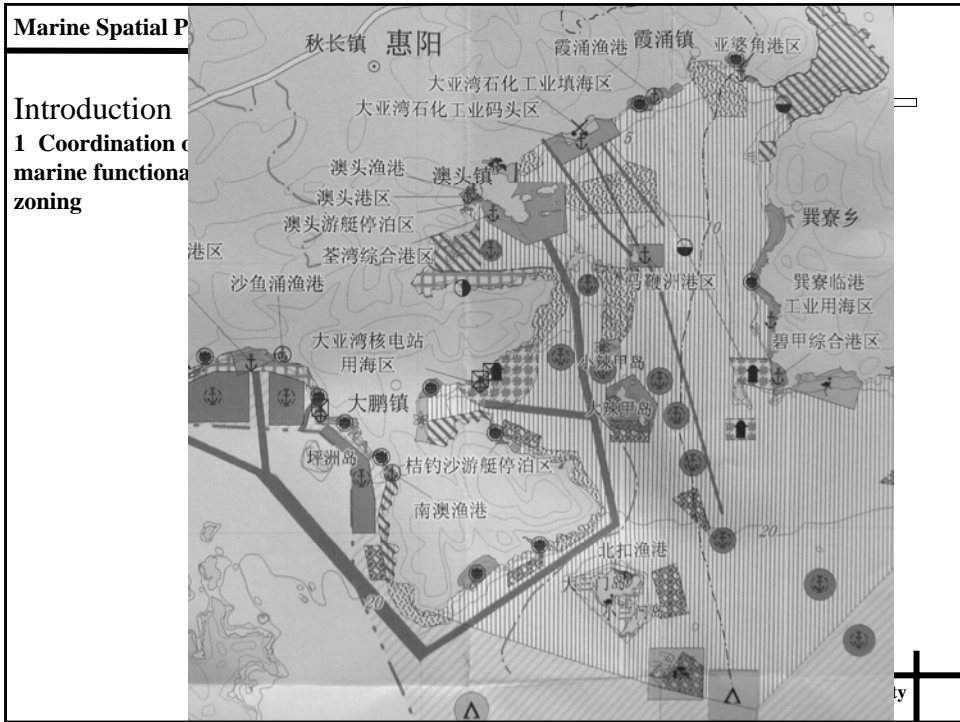
Marine Spatial Planning	1.3 Roles of up-level governments in plan approving
Introduction 1 Coordination of marine functional zoning	<hr/> <p>(2) 审批过程中解决矛盾 Solving Contradictions during approve</p> <p>1) 沿海省、自治区、直辖市海洋功能区划，经该省、自治区、直辖市人民政府审核同意后，报国务院批准；</p> <p>1) Marine functional zonings of the coastal provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities shall be subject to the approval of the State Council after obtaining the consent of the people's government of the respective province, autonomous region or municipality.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">24</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	1.3 Roles of up-level governments in plan approving
Introduction 1 Coordination of marine functional zoning	<p>(2) 审批过程中解决矛盾 Solving Contradictions during approve</p> <p>2) 沿海市、县海洋功能区划，经该市、县人民政府审核同意后，报所在的省、自治区、直辖市人民政府批准，报国务院海洋行政主管部门备案。</p> <p>2) Marine functional zonings of the coastal counties and cities shall be subject to the approval of the people's government of their respective province, autonomous region or municipality after obtaining the consent of the same level people's government, and be submitted to the SOA for archivist purposes.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">25</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	1.3 Roles of up-level governments in plan approving
Introduction 1 Coordination of marine functional zoning	<p>(2) 审批过程中解决矛盾 Solving Contradictions during approve</p> <p>3) 审核的作用： The role of auditing and consenting:</p> <p>① 政府各部门对海洋功能区划的检查，进行部门间协调 ① Relevant government departments inspect and coordinate marine functional zoning to cancel contradictions between departments</p> <p>② 协调下属行政区邻接地带的海洋功能区划 ② Coordinate marine functional zoning of subordinate districts' adjacent zone</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">26</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Tianjin Normal University</p>







Marine Spatial Planning	
Introduction 1 Coordination of marine functional zoning 2 Coordination of coastal sea protection and use planning	<hr/> <h2 style="text-align: center;">2 Coordination of coastal sea protection and use planning</h2> <p style="text-align: center;">33</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	
Introduction 1 Coordination of marine functional zoning 2 Coordination of coastal sea protection and use planning	<h3 style="text-align: center;">2.1 Natural planning unit——technical</h3> <hr/> <p>(1)海岸自然单元比较明显 The natural coast units are relatively obvious</p> <p>1)海岸类型 1)The coast types</p> <p>2)地理单元 2)Coastal geography units</p> <p>3)重要生态系 3)The key ecosystem</p> <p style="text-align: center;">34</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Tianjin Normal University</p>

Marine Spatial Planning	2.1 Natural planning unit ——technical
Introduction	
1 Coordination of marine functional zoning	(2)规划单元基本按照海岸自然单元
2 Coordination of coastal sea protection and use planning	<p>The planning units are basicly in accordance with the natural coast units</p> <p>1)规划主要依据海岸自然条件</p> <p>1) The planning is based primarily on coastal natural conditions</p> <p>2)规划单元与海岸利用现状单元一致，而长期形成的海岸利用充分考虑了海岸自然特征</p> <p>2)The planning units are in accordance with coast use units, while the long-term coast use fully considered the natural coast features.</p>
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Marine Spatial Planning	2.1 Natural planning unit ——technical
Introduction	
1 Coordination of marine functional zoning	(3)以省为单位编制，能保证海岸自然单元完整性
2 Coordination of coastal sea protection and use planning	<p>Worked out by provinces, The planning can ensure the integrity of natural coast units.</p> <p>1)避免了市县行政界线对海岸自然单元的分割</p> <p>1) Avoiding segmentation cut by city and county boundaries.</p> <p>2)有利于制订针对海岸自然单元的保护与利用措施</p> <p>2) helping to formulate the protection and utilization measures of each coast unit.</p> <p>——功能有可能不同，但保护级别应该一致</p> <p>——one natural unit may be cut to several functional coast areas, but should at same protecting level.</p>
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Marine Spatial Planning	2.2 Basing on marine functional zoning ——regulated
Introduction	
1 Coordination of marine functional zoning	(1)依据海洋功能区划划分海岸功能 Divide the coast functions based on marine functional zoning
2 Coordination of coastal sea protection and use planning	1)海岸功能确定的最基本依据是海洋功能区划 1) Marine functional zoning is the fundamental base of determining the coast functions 2)海岸功能的归并突出海洋主导功能 2)The combination of coast functions shall promote the marine leading function. 3)海岸功能的调整遵循海洋功能区划 3)The adjustment of coast functions conforms to marine functional zoning
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Marine Spatial Planning	2.2 Basing on marine functional zoning ——regulated
Introduction	
1 Coordination of marine functional zoning	(2)海岸保护规划是对近岸海洋功能区管理要求的细化 Coast protection planning is the further details of managing requirements of inshore marine functional zones
2 Coordination of coastal sea protection and use planning	1) 《全国海洋功能区划》提出了每种海洋功能区的开发保护重点和管理要求。 1) 《National marine functional zoning 》 determines majors of development and protection, and put forward managing requirements of every marine functional zone. 2)海岸保护级别根据近岸海洋功能区管理要求制定 2)The levels of coast protection are established by managing requirements of inshore marine functional zones 3)围填海总量控制体现海洋功能区管理要求 3)Total quantity controlling of filling up and encircling the sea will embody managing requirements of marine functional zoning 4)海岸保护措施具体落实海洋功能区管理要求 4)The measures of coast protection will implement managing requirements of marine functional zoning
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Marine Spatial Planning	2.2 Basing on marine functional zoning ——regulated
Introduction	
1 Coordination of marine functional zoning	(3)海岸利用规划是对近岸海洋功能区利用要求的细化
2 Coordination of coastal sea protection and use planning	The coast utilization planning is the further details of using requirements of inshore marine functional zones. 海洋功能区明确海域适合干什么，而海岸利用规划明确： Marine functional zoning definite what the sea waters are suitable for, while the coast utilization planning definite: 1) 利用方式 Using pattern 2) 利用规模 Using scope 3) 时序安排 Arrangement of time sequence
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Marine Spatial Planning	2.3 Role of State Oceanic Administration
Introduction	
1 Coordination of marine functional zoning	(1)会同省级政府编制规划
2 Coordination of coastal sea protection and use planning	Drawing up the plan together with provincial government 1)避免了市县之间的脱节 Avoiding the gap between cities and counties 2)有利于对用海需求和海岸功能进行评估与协调 Helping to assessing and coordinating sea use demands and coast function 3)有利于实施围填海总量控制 Helping to put total quantity controlling of filling up and encircling the sea into practice
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Marine Spatial Planning	2.3 Role of State Oceanic Administration
Introduction	
1 Coordination of marine functional zoning	(2) 优选技术力量编制规划 Selecting the technical force to make plan
2 Coordination of coastal sea protection and use planning	1) 保证规划质量 Ensuring the planning quality 2) 减少行政干扰，保持规划科学性 Reducing administration disturbance, maintain scientific plan 3) 协调省际间规划 Coordinating the inter-provincial planning 4) 保持规划工作在全国范围内的总体平衡 Keeping plan's overall balance in whole country
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Marine Spatial Planning	2.3 Role of State Oceanic Administration
Introduction	
1 Coordination of marine functional zoning	(3) 规划审查和审批 Plan examining and approving
2 Coordination of coastal sea protection and use planning	1) 形式审查 Examining the form examines 2) 规范性和科学性审查 Examining standardized and scientific level 3) 区域协调性审查 Examining regional coordination 4) 与省政府联合审批，确保规划的效力 Approving the plan jointly with the provincial government to ensure the plan effectiveness
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Marine Spatial Planning	2.3 Role of State Oceanic Administration
Introduction	
1 Coordination of marine functional zoning	(4) 围填海宏观调控
2 Coordination of coastal sea protection and use planning	Macro-control of filling up and encircling sea
	1) 围填海总量配给 Total quantity ration of filling up and encircling sea
	2) 围填海年度指标 Annual controlling targets of of filling up and encircling sea
	3) 围填海项目的产业引导 Industry guide of filling up and encircling sea
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Marine Spatial Planning	
Introduction	
1 Coordination of marine functional zoning	
2 Coordination of coastal sea protection and use planning	
3 Coordination of sea use approving	3 Coordination of sea use approving
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Marine Spatial Planning	3.1 Assessment of sea use feasibility
Introduction	
1 Coordination of marine functional zoning	(1)空间规划符合性评估——区域协调的法规保证
2 Coordination of coastal sea protection and use planning	Assessment of Special planning conformity --- legal assurance of regional coordination 海洋功能区划符合性评估
3 Coordination of sea use approving	Assessment of marine functional zoning conformity 海岸保护与利用规划符合性评估 Assessment of coastal sea protection and use plan conformity 与相关规划符合性评估 Assessment of relevant plan conformity
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Marine Spatial Planning	3.1 Assessment of sea use feasibility
Introduction	
1 Coordination of marine functional zoning	(2)自然与社会经济条件适宜性评估——区域协调的科学性保证
2 Coordination of coastal sea protection and use planning	Assessment of natural and socio-economic conditions' suitability -- scientific assurance of regional coordination 区域资源适宜性
3 Coordination of sea use approving	Regional resource suitability 区域环境适宜性 Regional environment suitability 产业发展政策符合性 Industry development policy conformity 区域发展需求符合性 Industry development demand conformity
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Marine Spatial Planning	3.1 Assessment of sea use feasibility
Introduction	
1 Coordination of marine functional zoning	(3)利益相关者协调分析——人文协调
2 Coordination of coastal sea protection and use planning	Benefit relative analysis 海域使用现状分析 Sea use situation analysis
3 Coordination of sea use approving	利益相关者界定 Determining the benefit relative 利益相关者关系处理 Dealing with the benefit relationship
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Marine Spatial Planning	3.2 Roles of up-level governments in Sea use approving
Introduction	
1 Coordination of marine functional zoning	3.2.1 Normal sea use approving (1)分级申请
2 Coordination of coastal sea protection and use planning	Graded application 国家海洋行政主管部门受理： Shall be accepted by SOA :
3 Coordination of sea use approving	1)国务院或国务院投资主管部门审批、核准的建设项目； The construction projects that examined and approved by the State Council or the State Council's department in charge 2)省、自治区、直辖市管理海域以外或跨省、自治区、直辖市管理海域的项目； The projects that outside or intersect the sea management scope of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities
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Marine Spatial Planning	3.2 Roles of up-level governments in Sea use approving
Introduction	
1 Coordination of marine functional zoning	3)国防建设项目; National defense construction projects.
2 Coordination of coastal sea protection and use planning	4)油气及其他海洋矿产资源勘查开采项目; Projects of prospecting and mining oil, gas and other marine mineral resources
3 Coordination of sea use approving	5)国家直接管理的海底电缆管道项目; The submarine cable and pipeline projects managed directly by the state.
	6)国家级保护区内的开发项目及核心区用海。 The development projects in National conservation areas and sea use in the core area.
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Marine Spatial Planning	3.2.1 Normal sea use approving
Introduction	
1 Coordination of marine functional zoning	7)上述规定以外的，由县级海洋行政主管部门受理。
2 Coordination of coastal sea protection and use planning	Beside the above, the application shall be accepted by the county-level ocean administration departments.
3 Coordination of sea use approving	8)跨行政区域的，由共同的上一级海洋行政主管部门受理。 The application of inter-region project shall be accepted by the common upper level ocean administration departments.
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Marine Spatial Planning	3.2.1 Normal sea use approving
<p>Introduction</p> <p>1 Coordination of marine functional zoning</p> <p>2 Coordination of coastal sea protection and use planning</p> <p>3 Coordination of sea use approving</p>	<p>(2)分级审批</p> <p>Graded examining and approving</p> <p>1)应当报国务院审批:</p> <p>Below shall be subject to the approval of the State Council:</p> <p>①填海五十公顷以上的项目用海</p> <p>Filling up the sea up to 50 hectares or more ;</p> <p>② 围海一百公顷以上的项目用海</p> <p>Encircling the sea up to 100 hectares or more;</p> <p>③ 不改变海域自然属性的用海七百公顷以上的项目用海</p> <p>Up to 700 hectares or more without changing the natural qualities of the sea areas;</p> <p>④ 国家重大建设项目用海</p> <p>State key construction projects ;</p> <p>⑤ 国务院规定的其他项目用海</p> <p>Other projects as provided by the State Council.</p>

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Marine Spatial Planning	3.2.1 Normal sea use approving
<p>Introduction</p> <p>1 Coordination of marine functional zoning</p> <p>2 Coordination of coastal sea protection and use planning</p> <p>3 Coordination of sea use approving</p>	<p>2)填海（围海造地）50公顷以下（不含本数）的项目用海，由省、自治区、直辖市人民政府审批。</p> <p>Filling up sea less than 50 hectares will be approved by governments of province, autonomous regions and municipalities.</p> <p>3)围海100公顷以下（不含本数）的项目用海，由省、自治区、直辖市、设区的市、县（市）人民政府分级审批</p> <p>Encircling sea less than 100 hectares will be approved by governments of province, autonomous regions, municipalities ,city and county by gradation.</p> <p>4)700公顷以下不改变海域自然属性的项目用海，主要由设区的市、县（市）人民政府审批。</p> <p>Sea use not changing the sea natural attributes and less than 700 hectares should be primarily approved by city and county.</p>

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Marine Spatial Planning	3.2.1 Normal sea use approving
Introduction	
1 Coordination of marine functional zoning	(3)上下级沟通 Communicating with up or low level government
2 Coordination of coastal sea protection and use planning	国家海洋行政主管部门受理的项目用海，由其征求项目所在地省级人民政府的意见。 As for the project accepted by the SOA, it should solicits opinions from provincial level people's government where the projects are located.
3 Coordination of sea use approving	县级以上海洋行政主管部门受理并报国务院审批的项目用海，经审核报省级人民政府同意后，报至国家海洋行政主管部门。 The project accepted by the county and above ocean administration department to be approved by the State Council should be reported to the SOA after verification and agreement of provincial government.
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Marine Spatial Planning	3.2.1 Normal sea use approving
Introduction	
1 Coordination of marine functional zoning	(4)海域使用权按照审批权限实行分级登记 Graded registering
2 Coordination of coastal sea protection and use planning	1)国务院批准的项目用海，由国家海洋行政主管部门登记造册。 SOA responsible for registering the sea use project approved by the State Council.
3 Coordination of sea use approving	2)县级以上地方人民政府批准的项目用海，由批准用海的地方人民政府登记造册。 County and above ocean administration department responsible for registering the sea use project approved by the local government. 3)上级国家海洋行政主管部门应向项目所在地国家海洋行政主管部门提供登记材料副本。 Up-level ocean administration department shall provide copies of register material to local government of where the sea use project located .
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Marine Spatial Planning	3.2.2 approving for submarine cables and pipelines laying
Introduction	
1 Coordination of marine functional zoning	国家对铺设海底电缆、管道及其他有关活动的管理，实行统一领导，分级管理。
2 Coordination of coastal sea protection and use planning	Uniformly and gradedly managing the laying of submarine cables and pipelines and other related activities. (1)下列海底电缆、管道由国家海洋局负责审批： The following are examined and approved by SOA:
3 Coordination of sea use approving	1)路经中国管辖海域和大陆架的外国海底电缆、管道。 Which pass through the waters and the continental shelf that are dominated by China. 2)由中国铺向其他国家和地区的国际海底电缆、管道 International submarine cables and pipelines that are paved from China to other countries and regions. 3)国内长距离（二百公里以上）的海底管道和污水排放量为二十万顿/日以上的海底排污管道。 Domestic long-distance (over 200 km) submarine pipeline and submarine emission-pipe with polluted water emotion ability of 200,000 ton/day.
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Marine Spatial Planning	3.2.2 approving for submarine cables and pipelines laying
Introduction	
1 Coordination of marine functional zoning	(2)跨省、自治区、直辖市管理海域和超出省、自治区、直辖市管理海域的海底电缆、管道，由分局商有关地方海洋管理机构审批。
2 Coordination of coastal sea protection and use planning	SOA branches, co-operating with local ocean administration department, examine and approve the submarine cables and pipelines
3 Coordination of sea use approving	(3)分局负责地方海洋管理机构管理海域之外的海底电缆、管道的审批。 SOA branches examine and approve the submarine cables and pipelines laying outside the management scope of local ocean administration department. (4)地方海洋管理机构负责其管理海域内海底电缆、管道的审批。 Local ocean administration department examine and approve the submarine cables and pipelines laying in their management scope
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Marine Spatial Planning	3.2.3 Approving for reduction and exemption of sea area using fee
Introduction	
1 Coordination of marine functional zoning	(1) 申请人申请减免海域使用金，县级以上(含县级,下同)人民政府财政部门 and 海洋行政主管部门审查批准减免海域使用金。
2 Coordination of coastal sea protection and use planning	Finance department and ocean administration department of county and above government examine and approve the applicant of reducing and exempting the sea area using fee.
3 Coordination of sea use approving	
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Marine Spatial Planning	3.2.3 Approving for reduction and exemption of sea area using fee
Introduction	
1 Coordination of marine functional zoning	(2) 减免国务院审批的项目用海应缴的海域使用金，由财政部和国家海洋局审查批准
2 Coordination of coastal sea protection and use planning	Ministry of finance and SOA are responsible for approving Reducing and exempting the sea area using fee of the project approved by the State Council.
3 Coordination of sea use approving	(3) 减免县级以上地方人民政府审批的项目用海应缴中央国库的海域使用金，由财政部和国家海洋局审查批准。
	For the project approved by county and above government , its part of sea area using fee to the central treasury can be reduced and exempted only with approval from ministry of finance and SOA
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Marine Spatial Planning	3.2.3 Approving for reduction and exemption of sea area using fee
Introduction	
1 Coordination of marine functional zoning	(3)减免县级以上地方人民政府审批的项目用海应缴地方国库的海域使用金，由省、自治区、直辖市人民政府财政部门和海洋行政主管部门审查批准。
2 Coordination of coastal sea protection and use planning	For the project approved by county and above government , its part of sea area using fee to the local treasury can be reduced and exempted only with approval from provincial finance department and ocean administration department.
3 Coordination of sea use approving	
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Marine Spatial Planning	
	<p style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">Thanks !</p> <p style="text-align: center;">60</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Tianjin Normal University</p>