



**1st NOWPAP Workshop
on Marine litter**

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**China's Policy on Management of Marine
Litter from Ships**

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1 General


- Damage Caused by Marine Litter (Garbage) Pollution from Ships
- China's Management Process for Prevention of Garbage Pollution from Ships



General

(1) Damage Caused by Marine Garbage Pollution from Ships

- As one of the physical forms of pollution damage to the marine environment, a great increase in number of ships and intensity of traffic have caused more and more serious pollution to the marine environment.




General

(1) Damage Caused by Pollution from Marine Garbage

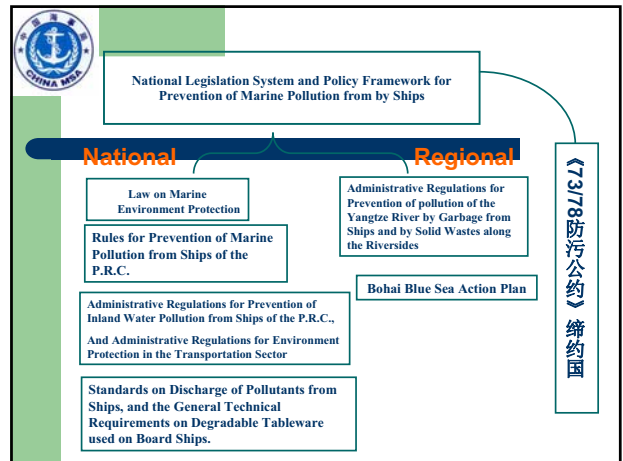
- Particularly, since the opening and reform policy and with a rapid growth of the economy of China, ships entering China's sea areas are increasing day by day and the pollution from marine garbage is becoming more serious. In the sea areas of Bohai and Jiaozhou Bay of Qingdao City, marine pollution caused by garbage is becoming even severe.

General




(2) China's Management Process for Prevention of Pollution by Garbage from Ships

- To pay great attention to marine environment protection;
- To have gradually established its marine environment protection institutions and corresponding legal systems.




2 Organization and Personnel

- Along the coastline and Yangtze River, Pearl River and Heilongjiang River, China Maritime Safety Administration (China MSA) has established 20 Regional MSAs, under which 113 local branches have been established. China MSA boasts of a working team consisted of 28,000 qualified officials and other working staff and a patrol force of 1,300 vessels and crafts of various types.




2 Organization and Personnel

One division set up within each Regional MSA mentioned above, dealing with prevention of pollution from ships, main functions, such as:


- Organizing, coordinating the responses to oil spills;
- Preventing pollution from ships;
- Checking the pollution prevention equipment and the availability and validity of relevant documents, and
- Investigating and dealing with pollution accidents.






3 Counter Measures Adopted by the Chinese Government

- 1) Basic Requirements
- 2) Bohai Blue Sea Action Plan
- 3) Remediation of “ White Pollution”



3 Counter Measures Adopted by the Chinese Government

- 4) Availability of Adequate Reception Facilities for Garbage from Ships
- 5) Enforcement of State Control and Prevention of Illegal Discharge from Ships
- 6) Promotion of Environment Protection and Enhancement of Awareness in Environment Protection




Counter Measures Adopted by the Chinese Government

1) Basic Requirements

Through its national legislation and in accordance with the regulations of Annex V to the MARPOL 73/78 Convention,


- To control and reduce garbage volume introduced into the sea is the major means to prevent marine environment pollution
- To give effect to her management by 4 different steps, which are the collection, treatment, storage and discharge of garbage from ship



Counter Measures Adopted by the Chinese Government

1) Basic Requirements

- To require ships to install pollution prevention equipment and instruments in order to have adequate waste treatment capability




Basic Requirements

1) Basic Requirements




Basic Requirements

Ship delivering Garbage



Basic Requirements

Standards on Discharge of Garbage from Ships

Substance to be Discharged	Inland Waterways	Coastal Areas
Plastics	Prohibited from dumping into water	Prohibited from dumping into water
Floating objects	Prohibited from dumping into water	Prohibited from dumping into water within 25 nautical miles from the nearest land
Food waste and other garbage	Prohibited from dumping into water	Uncomminuted food wastes are prohibited from dumping into the water within 12 nautical miles from the nearest land. Comminuted waste with a particle size of less than 25mm is allowed to be dumped into the sea outside 3 nautical miles from the nearest land.

Basic Requirements

Ship Garbage Management Plan



Basic Requirements

On compliance with requirements contained in the Ship Garbage Management Plan and Garbage Record Book

- All ships of 400 gross tons or above and all ships which are certified to carry 15 passengers or more should carry a Garbage Management Plan to be observed by seafarers and carry a Garbage Record Book.
- On board all ships of less than 400 gross tons and all ships carrying fewer than 15 passengers, the garbage treatment information should be accurately recorded in the Ship's Log.

Basic Requirements

Ship's Garbage Record Book



Basic Requirements

Garbage Record Book

垃圾排放记录

RECORD OF GARBAGE DISCHARGES

船名: _____ 船舶编号或呼号: _____ 海事证书编号: _____

Ship's name: _____ Distinctive No. or letters: _____ IMO No.: _____

垃圾种类:

Garbage categories:

- 塑料
- 漂浮的垃圾物、衬网或包装材料
- 破碎的纸制品、破布、玻璃、金属、瓶子、陶器等
- 纸质产品、纸、玻璃、金属、瓶子、陶器等
- 货物残余物、纸制品、破布、玻璃、金属、瓶子、陶器等
- 食品废弃物
- 焚烧炉残渣 (可能含有有毒或重金属残余物的塑料产品的焚烧除外)

备注: 在特殊区域禁止排放除食品废弃物以外的任何垃圾。只有特准入海的垃圾必须分类, 排入接收设施的岸上。其他垃圾只应列在总的估计量, 将垃圾残余物留在船上并禁止排放。

NOTE: THE DISCHARGE OF ANY GARBAGE OTHER THAN FOOD WASTE IS PROHIBITED IN SPECIAL AREAS. ONLY GARBAGE DISCHARGED INTO THE SEA MUST BE CATEGORIZED. GARBAGE OTHER THAN CATEGORY 1 DISCHARGED TO RECEPTION FACILITIES NEED ONLY BE LISTED AS A TOTAL ESTIMATED AMOUNT. DISCHARGES OF CARGO RESIDUES REQUIRES START AND STOP POSITIONS TO BE RECORDED.

Basic Requirements

On Compliance with Garbage Disposal Placard

- All ships of 12 meters or above in length should put up Garbage Disposal Placard and promulgate discharge requirements to crew and passengers.


Basic Requirements



Ship's Garbage Disposal Plan



Basic Requirements




Garbage Disposal Placard

垃圾公告牌
GARBAGE DISPOSAL PLACARD

(1)一切塑料制品, 包括但不限于合成缆绳、合成渔网、塑料垃圾袋以及可能含有毒或重金属残余物的塑料制品的焚烧炉灰渣, 均不得处理入海;
(2)渔船物料、材料和包装材料在距最近陆地25海里内不得处理入海;
(3)食品废弃物和一切其它的垃圾, 包括货物残余物、纸制品、破布、玻璃、金属、瓶子、陶器及类似的废物, 在距最近陆地12海里内不得处理入海;
(4)上述垃圾不得在下列区域处理入海: 地中海、波罗地海、黑海、红海、海湾水域、北海、南极和泛加和北海区域;

(A)The disposal into the sea of all plastics INCLUDE BUT NOT LIMITED TO SYNTHETIC ROPES, SYNTHETIC FISHING NETS AND PLASTIC GARBAGE BAGS AND INCINERATOR ASHES FROM PLASTIC PRODUCTS WHICH MAY CONTAIN TOXIC OR HEAVY METAL RESIDUES, is prohibited.
(B)The disposal into the sea of dunnage, lining and packing materials is prohibited if the distance from the nearest land is less than 25 nautical miles.
(C)The disposal into the sea of food wastes and all other garbage including CARGO RESIDUES, paper products, rags, glass, metal, bottles, crockery, and similar refuse is prohibited if the distance from the nearest land is less than 12 nautical miles.
(D)The disposal of garbage mentioned above is prohibited in the following areas: the Mediterranean sea, the Baltic sea, the Black sea, the Red sea, the Gulf area, the North sea, the Antarctic area and the wider Caribbean region.


Basic Requirements



On Compliance with Provisions Relating to Garbage Pollution Accidents

- Pollution accidents caused or identified by ships should be reported to the Administration, which has the right to investigate into and deals with ships causing pollution accidents.

Basic Requirements




2) Bohai Blue Sea Action Plan

One of Main Chapters in Action Plan- Measures for Prevention of Marine Litter Pollution from Ships

- For the domestic voyage, all ships of 150 gross tons or above and all ships which are certified to carry 15 passengers or more, sailing within the Bohai Blue Sea area, should carry a Garbage Management Plan to be observed by crew, and strictly treat the garbage according to the plan.
- All ships of 12 meters or above in length should put up Garbage Disposal Placard and promulgate discharge requirements to crew and passengers.
- The disposal of all kinds of garbage is prohibited from dumping into the sea.

Basic Requirements



2) Bohai Blue Sea Action Plan (cont.)

In order to have adequate waste treatment capability :

- To require ports and harbours to install pollution prevention equipment and instruments for garbage from ships
- To purchase and build up some boats for reception of garbage from ships
- To collect and transfer garbage to the city garbage reception facilities for treatment

Basic Requirements



Shandong MSA's





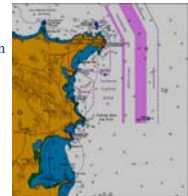
3) Remediation of “White Pollution”

- In 1996, the Chinese government decided to comprehensively remediate the “white pollution”.
- To decided that the “white pollution” problem along the Yangtze River, in the Taihu Lake and along railways should be solved within one year, by terminating the use of one-off foam tableware. Thereafter, the Chinese Ministry of Communications enforced the regulations on total prohibition of non-degradable polystyrene foam tableware (foam plastics) on passenger ships and cruise ships which sail along the Yangtze River and the coast. In addition, all one-off tableware must be made of degradable materials.



4) Availability of Adequate Reception Facilities for Garbage from Ships

- To build up ship garbage reception facilities at the early stage of the construction
- To have adequate and appropriate reception facilities in ports handling ship garbage reception
- To effectively implement a system to assess impact of the projects on the environment and another system of “three simultaneities” to protect the environment around engineering projects
- To receive more than 10,000 tons of garbage from ships in 2005, in the ports under the jurisdiction of Shandong MSA alone



5) Enforcement of State Control and Prevention of Illegal Discharge from Ships

- China MSA and its subsidiaries have set up specialised administrative units for prevention of pollution from ships, which are carrying out surveillance and inspection on ship garbage management strictly in accordance with relevant international and national rules and regulations.



5) Enforcement of State Control and Prevention of Illegal Discharge from Ships (cont.)

According to the statistics:

- China MSAs carry out up to 20,000 inspections on pollution prevention certificates and pollution prevention equipment on board ships each year,
- To detect and deal with violations of more than 1000 cases each year. Currently China is one of a few countries that have the best performance in such enforcement.

(6) Promotion of Environment Protection and Enhancement of Awareness in Environment Protection

- Chinese Government has taken every opportunity, such as the “Fifth of June” World Environment Day, and to promote environment protection by way of different activities.
- To gradually realize the importance of marine pollution prevention,
- To have greater understanding about laws and regulations concerning garbage pollution prevention,
- To have truly recognised the significance of garbage pollution prevention..

4 Issues and Suggestions

- (1) Further Enhancement of the Awareness of the Society and Crew in Environment Protection
- (2) Improvement of Means of Control
- (3) Protection of Particularly Sensitive Sea Area
- (4) Strengthening Regional Cooperation
- (5) Implementation of a Mandatory levy System for Discharge of Pollutants from Ships

(1) Further Enhancement of the Awareness of the Society and Crew in Environment Protection

- To achieve this goal, the government, social groups, enterprises and individuals need to be mobilised, starting from themselves, to reduce the volume of garbage and to refrain from littering, thus preventing marine pollution by garbage.
- Particularly, to further enhance crew's awareness in environment protection through promotion activities and heavier administrative penalties, in order to reduce garbage pollution from ships at sea.

(2) Improvement of Means of Control

Unlike the case with surveillance of oil waste discharge from ships, currently there is a lack of effective surveillance and monitoring means from garbage discharge from ships.

(2) Improvement of Means of Control (cont.)

This is a regional and global issue. Therefore,

- To suggest that further study should be carried out in this area by Contracting Parties to the MARPOL Convention, IMO and other international organizations, especially NOWPAP members
- To further improve means for surveillance and monitoring of illegal discharge of garbage from ships



(3) Protection of Particularly Sensitive Sea Area

In the heavily pollution Bohai Sea Area, any discharge of garbage from ships should be prohibited under national legislation, such as: Regulations for Bohai Environment Protection or by application for PSSA status through IMO in the future, so as to designate the Bohai Sea Area as an PSSA.




(4) Strengthening Regional Cooperation

- Regarding the issue of marine litter pollution in the North West Pacific, we propose that all the NOWPAP members should avail the opportunity of this Workshop to further strengthen regional cooperation in technical research, management practices and joint efforts on MARINE LITTER.



(5) Implementation of a Mandatory Levy System for Discharge of Pollutants from Ships


- At present, China has no mandatory systems in place to levy charges on pollutant discharge from ships.
- This type of levy system is to charge certain amount of fees from polluters in accordance with relevant national regulations, taking into account the categories, quantities and concentrations of discharged pollutants.
- The feature of this type of fees is to apply the law of value to put financial pressure on polluters in order to reduce or eliminate pollutant discharge.



Issues and Suggestions

(5) Implementation of a Mandatory Levy System for Discharge of Pollutants from Ships (cont.)

- Mandatory requirement on ships to pay fees for pollutant discharge will help to strengthen the ability at national ports to receive and treat pollutants and to protect the environment around ports and at sea.



Issues and Suggestions

(5) Implementation of a Mandatory Levy System for Discharge of Pollutants from Ships (cont.)

- It is a necessary measure to benefit our posterity.
- It is proposed that concrete and feasible methods be properly worked out, so as to establish a levy system to be imposed upon discharge of pollutants from ships which is commensurate to the circumstances of our country.

Thanks for your attention !

