

The blue economy in Tianjin, People's Republic of China

Source: OECD Global Survey on Localising the Blue Economy (2022)

FACTS AND FIGURES

Fact box

- **Population:** 11.7 million [1]
- **GDP:** CNY 1 569 billion [2]
- **Area:** 11 966 km² [3]

Drivers for the blue economy



Boost economic activity



Reduce GHG emissions



National laws, regulations and initiatives

Blue economy sectors

Tianjin, an East Asian coastal city in the Bohai Sea along the Hai River, is home to all blue economy sectors. According to 2020 statistics, marine GDP accounts for 31.4% of the regional GDP, and the unit shoreline marine GDP is CNY 3.4 billion, ranking the top in the country.



Seafood



Water-based renewable energy



Shipping



Port activities



Shipbuilding and repair



Water passenger transport and related services



Water-related tourism



Blue bioeconomy, biotechnology and research and education

BLUE ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT

The main environmental impacts of blue economy sectors in Tianjin relate to biodiversity loss, water pollution, depletion of freshwater resources due to freshwater abstraction and pollution from plastics.

Top 3 climate threats to the blue economy in Tianjin



Changing precipitation patterns and/or hydrological availability



Saline intrusion



Coastal erosion

[1] [2] Bureau of National Statistics (2021), www.data.stats.gov.cn/index.htm (accessed 13 March 2023)

[3] Tianjin Municipal People's Government (n.d.), www.tj.gov.cn/sq/tjgk/zrdl/dlwz/ (accessed 13 March 2023)

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GOVERNANCE OF THE BLUE ECONOMY

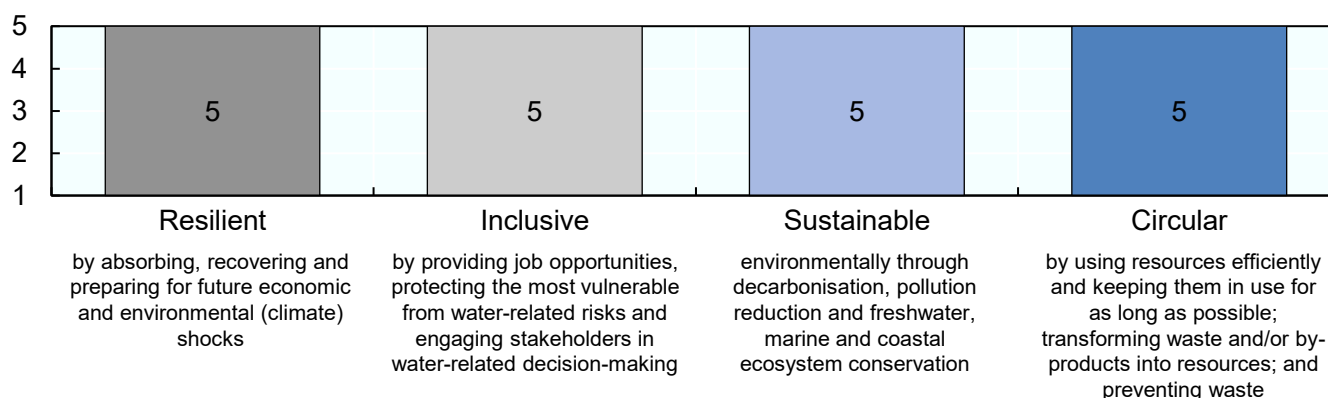
The [14th Five Year Plan \(FYP\) for Marine Economic Development](#) in Tianjin is linked to the national Chinese [14th FYP for Marine Economic Development](#) (2021-2025), as well as the 14th FYP for Marine Ecological Environment Protection and the Law on Maritime Environmental Protection. The implementation of the plan at municipal level is led by the Tianjin Municipal Bureau of Planning and Natural Resources.



Dedicated budget for the blue economy

THE RISC-PROOF BLUE ECONOMY

(*)



(*) Survey respondents were invited to define their level of agreement (with 5 "Agree" and 1 "Disagree") for statements for each of the RISC dimensions (from question 2.1.1 to 2.1.4 of the OECD Global Survey on Localising the Blue Economy (2022)).

TOP CHALLENGE

- Technological challenges

FUTURE PRIORITIES

- Set up a formal strategy
- Foster decarbonisation
- Promote material efficiency and circularity
- Enhance resilience to climate change
- Tackle pollution of water bodies
- Boost technology use and uptake
- Foster a science-policy dialogue
- Preserve local culture and traditions linked to aquatic ecosystems
- Foster collaboration between blue economy sectors and others
- Improve the regulatory environment
- Create new jobs and business opportunities
- Protect the most vulnerable from negative impacts
- Channel public and private funds towards the blue economy
- Improve data collection on the blue economy