

在第一段之后，第二段之前，增加以下内容：

在发展可持续海洋经济方面，中国政府将节约资源和保护环境作为基本国策，严控海域开发规模和强度，严格限制低水平、同质化、高能耗、高污染建设项目准入，推动海岸带一体化保护和协同发展。大力加强海平面变化、极端天气和沿海城市洪涝风险预警。2021年，在面临新冠肺炎疫情严峻挑战过程中，中国印发未来五年可持续海洋经济发展规划，加大力度引导产业投资、蓝色债券、绿色信贷等蓝色金融工具，支持海洋经济发展，支持沿海地区持续深入推进海洋经济示范区区和示范城市建设发展。中国海洋生产总值达到9万亿元，占中国沿海地区的比重达15%；海洋新兴产业增势强劲，海洋生物医药业、海洋电力业、海水利用业增加值分别同比增长7%、30.5%和16.4%，显著高于主要海洋产业增速，领跑海洋经济。

In terms of developing the sustainable ocean economy, the Chinese government takes resource conservation and environmental protection as its basic national policies, controls strictly the scale and intensity of sea areas development, restricts the access to construction projects which are low-level, homogenous, high-energy-consumption, and high-pollution, and promotes the integrated protection and coordinated development of the coastal area. China is strengthening the early warning of sea level changes, extreme weather and flood risks in coastal cities. In 2021, facing of the severe challenges of the COVID-19, China has issued a planning for sustainable marine economic development in the next five years, increased efforts to guide venture capitals, blue bonds, green credits and other blue financial instruments, to support the development of the sustainable ocean economy, and to support the sustainable development of coastal areas, promoted the construction and development of more than 20 ocean economic pilot zones and cities. In 2021, China's Gross Ocean Production (GOP) reached 9 trillion RMB, which is 15% of

China's coastal areas' GDP; the marine emerging industries were growing strongly, the added value of the marine biomedicine, marine power and the seawater utilization industry increased by 18.7%, 30.5% and 16.4% respectively, significantly higher than the growth rate of major marine industries.