The republic of China (PRC) is the China’s widely known name and it is the world’s most populous country with over 1.4 billion people. It is located in East Asia, it has a rich history stretching back thousands of years and is home to one of the world’s oldest continuous civilizations. China is a major global power, with significant influence in politics, economics, and culture and has experienced rapid economic growth over the past few decades.It is the second-largest economy in the world, after the United States. Its major industries include manufacturing, technology, agriculture, and services.

Plastic pollution in the oceans has been a growing issue globally, and China has played a significant role in this concern. China, as the world’s largest manufacturer of plastic goods, became a major contributor to plastic waste in 1980s and 1990s. As the country’s population grew and consumerism expanded, the amount of plastic waste, including single-use plastics, grew significantly.China became a major player in global recycling, importing large amounts of plastic waste from other countries, particularly from Western nations in the early 2000s. Despite all of these eforts , plastic pollution problem increased year by year.China’s major rivers, such as the Yangtze, Yellow, and Pearl rivers, became known as significant contributors to oceanic plastic pollution. By the 2010s, China began to take steps to address its plastic pollution issue. In 2018, China implemented a policy known as the “Green Fence” and later the “National Sword” policy, which restricted the import of contaminated recyclable plastics from other countries. This move significantly impacted global plastic recycling markets, as China had been the world’s largest importer of plastic waste. The policy was designed to reduce environmental damage from poorly sorted and contaminated plastics.Domestically, China has also worked to reduce plastic waste through several initiatives. In 2020, the Chinese government announced a plan to ban single-use plastics in phases by 2025, focusing on plastic bags, straws, and other disposable plastics. Beijing and Shanghai have begun enforcing waste separation and recycling programs, though enforcement remains a challenge in smaller regions.

China is banning single-use plastics and promoting recycling programs. There are efforts that are about cleaning up beaches, rivers, and coastal areas, with both government and NGO-led campaigns mobilizing volunteers. Some regions are investing in technologies that convert plastic waste into energy, reducing the amount that ends up in oceans.The government and environmental groups are working to raise awareness about the importance of reducing plastic usage and improving waste disposal practices. Chinese companies are increasingly adopting biodegradable materials and exploring alternative packaging solutions to reduce plastic production.

Reference: <https://theoceancleanup.com/>

[https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/kids-club/cool-kids/general-kids-club/plastic-in-the ocean/](https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/kids-club/cool-kids/general-kids-club/plastic-in-the%20ocean/)